

u  
1  
A74  
U.S.

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# JOURNAL.

JUL 3 1916  
UNIV. OF MICH.  
LIBRARY

# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES

VOLUME LIII, NUMBER 44.  
WHOLE NUMBER 2758.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1916.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.

## Rifle Ranges for Country Clubs WHY NOT?

FOR INFORMATION ADDRESS:  
Rifle Smokeless Division  
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND CO.  
WILMINGTON, DEL.

## TOBIN BRONZE

Non-Corrosive in Sea Water. Readily Forged at Cherry Red Heat  
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Bolts and Rivets. Finished Pump Piston Rods,  
Valve Stems and Motor Boat Shafting, ready for fitting. Rolled Plates for Pump Linings,  
and Condensers. Descriptive pamphlet giving tests furnished on application.  
THE AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY  
Ansonia Brass & Copper Branch SOLE MANUFACTURERS  
ANSONIA, CONN.

The  
Perfect Blend  
For Whiskey or  
Delicate Wines

DRINK  
**CLYSMIT**

Pure  
Sparkling  
Healthful and  
Delicious

"King of Table Waters"  
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

## THE HOLLIFIELD TARGET PRACTICE ROD

is credited for its assistance in enabling an entire battalion of the 14th Infantry to qualify as marksmen or better.  
Individual Instruction in Rifle Practice, by A. J. Macnab, Jr., Captain U.S.A., tells the story. We will mail this booklet to any officer of the Service upon receipt of a one-cent stamp. Ask for our catalogue.  
HOLLIFIELD TARGET PRACTICE ROD COMPANY, - - Middletown, New York



## FIRE ARMS

"The Proven Best by Government Test!"

REVOLVERS, AUTOMATIC PISTOLS  
AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUNS

Send for Illustrated Catalogs and Special Circulars.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.



## INTER-POLE

Motors operate at a constant speed irrespective of load,  
WITHOUT SPARKING  
Speed ratios up to 6 to 1.

Bulletins tell more  
ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.  
WORKS: BAYONNE, N.J.

11 Pine Street

New York

## THE BANK OF HAMPTON, VA. Hampton, Va.

Located near Fort Monroe, Va.

Capital and Surplus \$250,000. Resources \$1,800,000  
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN ARMY ACCOUNTS  
NELSON S. GROOME, President

## BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

Naval, Field  
and  
Coast Defense  
GUNS  
and  
MOUNTS  
Armor  
Turrets  
Projectiles



Forgings  
Castings  
Shafting  
Rails  
and  
Structural  
Steel

18 Pdr. Field Gun and Carriage

We are continuously manufacturing  
ORDNANCE MATERIAL  
for the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy, and for Foreign Governments.

ISAAC T. MANN President CHAS. S. THORNE Vice-President THOS. F. FARRELL General Manager GEO. W. WOODBUFF Treasurer

## POCAHONTAS FUEL CO.

NO. 1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Miners, Shippers, Exporters and Bunker Suppliers  
of "Original Pocahontas" Coal

TIDEWATER OFFICES

New York, 1 Broadway, Thomas F. Farrell, Gen. Mgr., Arthur J. MacBride, Asst. Gen. Mgr.  
Norfolk, 117 Main St., E. O. Parkinson, Mgr., Boston, Board of Trade Bldg., O. L. Alexander, Mgr.  
Tidewater Piers, Lambert Point, Sewall's Point, Norfolk; and Newport News, Va.  
Cable Address "Pocahontas" Codes, "Watkins"; "Western Union"; Scott's 10th; "A.B.C. 4th & 5th"; "LIEBERS."

Pocahontas Fuel Company

## MAXIM MUNITIONS CORPORATION

EQUITABLE BUILDING

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY BROADWAY  
NEW YORK

## INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War for the United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States, 1911. With War Department Changes to May 18, 1916.

BOUND IN EXTRA STRONG BRISTOL BOARD, PRICE, 30 CENTS.  
BOUND IN EMBOSSED CLOTH, PRICE, 50 CENTS.

SPECIAL EDITION OF THE INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS  
With War Department Changes.

GIVES INTERPRETATIONS OF THE DRILL REGULATIONS, ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MANUAL OF ARMS AND THE MANUAL OF THE SABER AND A COMPLETE INDEX TO THE DRILL REGULATIONS. THESE FEATURES WILL PROVE OF GREAT VALUE IN THE STUDY OF THE DRILL REGULATIONS, ESPECIALLY IN TEACHING RECRUITS.

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE, 75 CENTS.

Note.—To accommodate those who may have the earlier edition of the 1911 Infantry Drill Regulations, we have published the MANUAL OF THE BAYONET in separate pamphlet form (32 pp.) and offer the same at five cents a copy.

## FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS (1914)

With War Department Changes.

BOUND IN FABRIKOID, PRICE, 50 CENTS.

## MANUAL OF INTERIOR GUARD DUTY

With War Department Changes.

This entirely new Edition of 1914 supersedes the old Manual of Guard Duty, and is so radical a departure therefrom as to be an entirely new work.

PRICE, 25 CENTS. BOUND IN LEATHER, 50 CENTS.

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey Street New York City

## Banking House of Bishop & Co. Honolulu, T. H.

Established 1858

CAPITAL and SURPLUS - \$972,989.67  
COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK—ARMY AND NAVY ACCOUNTS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION  
BRANCH AT SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, OAHU, T. H.



When Sam Crawford goes to bat he picks out the good ones. And when he goes into a shop to get a pair of garters, there's only one kind he will 'connect with'—

### PARIS GARTERS

Just as particular about the name PARIS on his garters, is 'Wahoo' Sam, as the name on his famous war-clubs.

25 and 50 cents

A. Stein & Co.  
Makers of Children's Hickey Garters  
Chicago New York



PARIS  
GARTERS

No metal  
can touch you

# Vellie TRUCKS

ONE of the Big Four of the world's greatest makes of trucks. Supremacy of the Vellie Biltwel line established on such features as Four forward speeds with direct drive on fourth—Heavy-Duty Continental Truck motors—Steel Raybestos Disc Clutches—Worm Gear Drive—Timken Bearings throughout—Nickel Chrome and Vanadium Steel Construction, Pressed Steel Channel Frames 5½ and 8 inches deep—Removable Tubular Radiators—long, heavy, Gas Headlights and Prest-O-Lite Tank included besides regular oil lighting equipment. Two sizes, 1½-2 ton, \$2250, especially adapted to field work; 3½ ton, \$3350, for heavy hauling. Made by one of America's most substantial organizations—backed by half a century of manufacturing experience. Ask for descriptive folder.



Vellie Motor Vehicle Co.  
131 Vellie Place, Moline, Ill.  
**Biltwel Line**

## Thousands Take

this mild, family remedy to avoid illness, and to improve and protect their health. They keep their blood pure, their livers active, their bowels regular and digestion sound and strong with

# BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.  
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

## PATENTS

C. L. PARKER  
Formerly Member Examining Corps, U.S. Patent Office  
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents  
American and Foreign Patents secured. Searches made to determine patentability and validity. Patent suits conducted. Pamphlet of instructions sent upon request.  
McGill Bldg. WASHINGTON, D.C.

## Durability Leggings

Army Standard Leather Puttee



(For Mounted Service)  
A Legging which combines Strength, Wear, Durability, Perfect fitting, at a moderate price.

Made in heights, of 11-14 ins., 12-14 ins., or higher if required. Sizes in accordance with calf measurements.  
Price \$3.50 per pair and up

Special Prices in Quantities to Organizations, etc.  
Contractors to U. S. Army and Navy.

ROSENWASSER BROS.

Salesroom: 452 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
Factory and Head Office: Orchard Street and Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, New York.

## Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

The Standard Dentifrice for 50 Years.

Fifty years in the service of good teeth-keeping has won Dr. Lyon's the highest possible rank—the standard dentifrice. It is safe—efficient—it is used with confidence the world over for

GOOD TEETHKEEPING

## The Only Grand Prize

(Highest Award) given to Dictionaries at the Panama-Pacific Exposition was granted to



## WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

For Superiority of Educational Merit.

This new creation answers with final authority all kinds of puzzling questions such as "How is Przemysl pronounced?" "Where is Flanders?" "What is a continuous voyage?" "What is a howitzer?" "What is white coal?" "How is skat pronounced?" and thousands of others.

400,000 Vocabulary Terms. 30,000 Geographical Subjects. 12,000 Biographical Entries. 6000 Illustrations. 2700 Pages. The only dictionary with the divided page—a stroke of genius.

Regular and India-Paper Editions.

WRITE for specimen pages, illustrations, etc. FREE, a set of Pocket Maps if you name this paper.

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, Springfield, Mass.

## THE NAVY.

Corrected up to June 26. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.  
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and battleship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Henry A. Wiley. En route to Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
YANKEE (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### THIRD SQUADRON.

#### FIFTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dunn.) Capt. Casey B. Morgan. Exercising in Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Herman O. Stickney. Exercising in Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). (Trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1915.) Capt. Carlo B. Brittain. Exercising in Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Samuel S. Robison. Exercising in Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### SIXTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fechteler.) Capt. Hugh Rodman. Exercising in Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. A. H. Seales. Exercising in Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
OKLAHOMA, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Roger Welles. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. John Hood. Exercising in Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### FOURTH SQUADRON.

#### SEVENTH DIVISION.

Capt. T. S. Rodgers, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Captain Rodgers.) Capt. Thomas Washington. Cruising in Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler. Cruising in Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. Cruising in Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### EIGHTH DIVISION.

Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander, and Commander of the Battleship Squadrons.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Coffman.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Benjamin F. Hutchison. Exercising in Block Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NEVADA, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. William S. Sims. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

MEMPHIS, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Capt. Edward L. Beach. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy.

At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Genoa, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAOHIA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Albert W. Marshall. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Mark L. Bristol. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1915.) Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. Off Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Carmen, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert Gieves, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of Flotilla in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). (Flotilla flagship.) Comdr. David F. Sellers. Cruising off the New England coast.

#### First Flotilla.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER, tender, 2(b). Comdr. Harris Laning. At Key West, Fla.

#### First Division.

Lieut. Charles F. Russell, Commander.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Charles F. Russell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

FLUSSEE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. En route to Vera Cruz, Mexico.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. J. G. B. Gromer. Cruising in Dominican waters.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At Key West, Fla.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Charles C. Slayton. En route to Vera Cruz, Mexico.

#### Second Division.

Lieut. Robert A. Theobald, Commander.

WALKE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Robert A. Theobald. At Key West, Fla.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Cary W. Magruder. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Key West, Fla.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At Key West, Fla.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. William S. Nicholas. Cruising in Dominican waters.

#### Second Flotilla.

Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b). Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle. At Lobos Island, Mexico.

#### Third Division.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl A. McIntyre. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. William A. Richardson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PATTERSON (destroyer). (Trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1915.) Lieut. John H. Newton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

### Fourth Division.

Lieut. Halsey Powell, Commander.

JOUETT (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Halsey Powell. Lower New York Harbor duty.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. Lower New York Harbor duty.

DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Keller. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Romuald P. P. Mielewski. Lower New York Harbor duty.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Howard A. Flanigan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

### Third Flotilla.

MELVILLE, tender, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. Cruising on the New England coast.

### Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

O'BRIEN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. Cruising on the New England coast.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Charles M. Austin. Cruising on the New England coast.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. L. P. Davis. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. W. H. Lee. Cruising on the New England coast.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Douglas L. Howard. Cruising on the New England coast.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. David W. Bagley. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

### Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, Commander.

WADSWORTH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. Cruising on the New England coast.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. Cruising on the New England coast.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal. Cruising on the New England coast.

ERICSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Miller. Cruising on the New England coast.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield. Cruising on the New England coast.

WINSLOW (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Neil E. Nichols. Cruising on the New England coast.

### Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.

BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. Cruising on the New England coast.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. Cruising on the New England coast.

CUSHING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Theodore A. Kittenger. Cruising on the New England coast.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. Cruising on the New England coast.

NICHOLSON (destroyer). Comdr. Adolphus A. Watson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

### Eighth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson, Commander.

CONYNGHAM (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. Cruising on the New England coast.

DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

JACOB JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William S. Pye. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PORTER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. Cruising on the New England coast.

TUCKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Benyuard B. Wygant. Cruising on the New England coast.

WAINWRIGHT (destroyer). Lieut. Fred H. Potet. Cruising on the New England coast.

### SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA (cruiser, second class), 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of flotilla commander.) Lieut. Comdr. John D. Wainwright. At the Philadelphia Yard. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

(Continued on page 1445.)



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1916.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. Matter for publication should be written legibly and on one side of the sheet. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscription, \$6.00 per year. A special rate of \$3.00 per year is offered to individual members of the National and State Services, their families and immediate connection. As the purpose of this special rate is to encourage individual subscriptions the offer does not include organizations of any kind. Subscriptions at special rate are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum, should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. O. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. O. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; W. O. Church, president; Willard Church, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

## GIVE THE ARMY A FREE HAND IN MEXICO.

Most men gain some knowledge through experience: but the Congress of the United States never seems to do so. There is spread broad across the pages of the history of the United States from the days of the Revolution up to the present moment in Mexico the tragic lesson of civilian interference with the Continental and United States Army. Every one who has read this story knows full well what that interference has cost our officers and soldiers, and what it has cost the country in lessened reputation, in wasted lives and money, in saddened homes. But Congress always has seemed blind to these lessons. It never learns through those experiences that it would be infinitely better if it would leave military tasks to our Army and Navy men who spend their lives preparing themselves for just such work as they now are called to do along the Mexican border, in the interior of that country, and in its seacoast ports where our Navy officers and men are daily confronted with situations such as the recent Mazatlan episode where, without our being in a "state of war" with Mexico, the inhabitants fired on a boat's crew of United States sailors without the slightest justification.

At the present time our Army officers and the men under them are actually conducting a campaign in Mexico without the country standing behind them, through Congress, and admitting that we really are at war. The episode at Carrizal is a pointed illustration of this condition, and its tragic outcome is the direct result of the limitations imposed upon the Army by the Government's attitude. Theoretically Captain Boyd and his men were in a friendly country and were supposed to be working in conjunction with the army of Carranza. Under such circumstances there was nothing for the commander of the Cavalry force on his legitimate mission of searching the country for bandits and a deserter to do but notify General Gomez that he wished to pass through Carrizal. If the attitude of Carranza's men had been that which our Government maintained it was, free passage to the United States troops would have been permitted by Gomez. But with characteristic Mexican treachery, and with equally characteristic unwillingness to live up to the conventions of international law or civilized warfare, Gomez had his men prepared for an attack while Captain Boyd, Captain Morey and Lieutenant Adair were still endeavoring to live up to the Washington idea of using conversation instead of bullets in any negotiations with Mexico or Mexicans.

There seems to be no legislative body in the world that is so blind and deaf to the pictured and storied past as the American Congress. If they had no other lesson than that of the Civil War before them they might see and hear the results of the difference between civilian and military control of warfare. So long as Congress and the Cabinet controlled the destinies of the Northern forces in that war there was nothing but one long tale of bloodshed and disaster. But once General Grant was put in supreme command of the situation the various armies separated by large areas of territory acted in concert and a vastly different story was recorded.

At the very outset of what looks like a long and trying campaign, the Army and Navy should be given an absolutely free hand to manage the Mexican situation as a military campaign and not as a political or diplomatic problem. If the country will insist on this it can depend on the whole matter being handled skilfully and

with characteristic thoroughness. On the other hand, if civilian influence at Washington is to dominate the whole situation we are faced with the prospect of another unhappy and inglorious chapter in the military history of the United States.

## SOLVING QUESTION OF TRANSPORTATION.

"Somewhere in Mexico" problems in transportation are being worked out that have had no solution in the history of this country or in that of any other. When General Pershing crossed the border the Mexican authorities refused to permit the transportation of supplies to General Pershing by the railroads, so that some other method of getting them to him had to be found. Animal transportation was out of the question, on account of the fact that the entire capacity of an escort wagon would be required to carry forage for its own teams when the distance to be covered through a country absolutely devoid of supplies of any sort was considered. The necessities of the case were imperative; supplies had to go forward and, of course, some way found to transport them. Motor transportation was the answer. Although but few trucks were then available, the Quartermaster Corps proceeded to get them in the shortest possible time.

There are now operating into Mexico sixteen truck companies, and including those not assigned to these companies there are about 600 being used for troop supply on the boundary. The matter of obtaining the trucks was easy compared to what now confronted the Quartermaster Corps in the matter of operating them in that desolate country. The personnel for these companies was untrained except that they knew how to drive a truck. The country through which they have to operate is a roadless, waterless, treeless waste of sand hills and mountains, cut with deep arroyos, and, to add variety to the difficulties, much of it is rocky and would ordinarily be considered impassable for any kind of transportation, while the alkali dust smothers the drivers, so that after the day's run is over they are unrecognizable. And yet the supplies must go forward, and have gone forward, so that nothing the troops needed has been lacking.

The element of danger is never absent from these company movements. Always confronting them is the danger that from behind a sand dune or rock a skulking sniper will take a pot shot at them, and when the trains are parked for the night or for rest or repairs no man is permitted to leave camp. Violation of these orders has cost the lives of more than one of the inexperienced drivers in these companies. These dangers and difficulties, however, appear to add zest to the work of those charged with getting these supplies into the hands of the soldiers.

The distance covered by these companies varies, of course, but the maximum distance traveled by them on a single trip is over 300 miles one way. To give a more concrete idea of the length of these trips, the distance traveled will approximate that from Washington to Boston or from Berlin to the German lines in France. When it is kept in mind that this distance is covered without the semblance of a road some idea of the difficulties encountered can be found. Often the stations are thirty miles apart, and in no case are they nearer than fifteen miles. These long stretches are enlivened by sand dunes and an occasional bunch of cactus for scenery.

The results, however, have been entirely satisfactory. No complaints are heard along the line, and when the circumstances are such that the American soldier fails to exercise his inalienable right to complain conditions must be very good indeed. The experience the Quartermaster Corps has gotten from the organization, equipment and handling of these truck companies has been invaluable; in fact, it has gone a long way toward solving the transportation problem of the War Department, no matter what the magnitude of the undertaking should be. The credit for much of this must go to the men who through heat, cold, dust, danger and every form of discomfort have so successfully carried out the plans of the Department with such satisfactory results. The reports of the officers in charge of these truck companies will add a chapter to the War Department files which will be of invaluable use both now and in the future.

## AID FOR THE SOLDIER.

Ever since the outbreak of the war in Europe there has been an extraordinary activity among the women and men of the United States in the matter of helping the sufferers from the war, particularly the soldiers of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy, and to a lesser extent those of the Central Powers and of Russia. Scarcely a ship has left one of our eastern seaports that has not carried comforts, delicacies and luxuries to all these men. And this has kept up in spite of the jokes that began to drift back to us from the other side about the profusion of these gifts. European charities became "smart" functions, and it is not so long ago that we became used to jests in the daily papers about the Belgium refugees being no longer "fashionable," society having taken up the Polish war sufferers as the "proper thing."

For a part of the time this European war relief movement has been going on, the U. S. Army has been engaged in a punitive expedition into Mexico. The service has been as arduous as that of any European campaign and both officers and men have suffered the ordinary hardships of such an expedition in a difficult country and the inevitable ones of death, wounds, disease. In fact only as recently as the middle of May there were 400 United States soldiers lying in the military hospital at Fort Bliss alone, practically all of them

victims of the rigors of the Mexican expedition. In its issue of May 13, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL called attention to the fact that our Regulars in the field would appreciate gifts in the form of socks, goggles to protect their eyes against the blinding sand storms, chewing gum, tobacco, cigarettes and candy. Miss Axton, daughter of the Chaplain at Fort Bliss, followed this up by an appeal made through the New York Times for comforts for the sick soldiers in the Fort Bliss Hospital. That there has not been a wide response to this appeal seems to be indicated by a letter printed in our issue of June 17 from a Cavalry officer who wrote that the one donation of candy his troops received was "not a bite per man." It is only too apparent that the American soldier as a war sufferer has not been fashionable.

But a change, and one that is much to be admired, has swept over our country with the announcement of the mobilization of the National Guard for service on the Mexican border. Two days after the President's call was issued Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, began the work of helping the families of New York city Militiamen who responded to the mobilization call by using the forces of the Vacation War Relief Committee, an organization Miss Morgan was instrumental in founding some time ago. According to an announcement made on June 19, this committee will also take under consideration "the plight of American families in the cities whose support has been withdrawn." The Women's National Committee, that is affiliated with the American Defense Society, and the Defense Society itself, are also making plans to take care of soldiers' families and preparing facilities for making hospital supplies in the case of actual fighting. All of these organizations and those who have been so concerned with the hardships and sufferings of the soldiers of Europe are beginning to remember that we have nearly 40,000 Regular Army men living under actual war conditions in Mexico and along the frontier, and have begun the work of sending delicacies and comforts to our soldiers. They are worthy of all these things that can be sent to them.

The application for retirement of Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., Governor of the Panama Canal, is in the hands of the President. It is understood that as soon as General Goethals's successor on the Panama Canal is selected his application will be approved. It has been known for some time that Lieut. Col. Chester Harding, C.E., U.S.A., at present acting Governor of the Panama Canal, has been recommended by General Goethals as his successor, and former Secretary of War Garrison announced that he would be appointed. Secretary Baker has not made known his desires in the matter, and it has been suggested that a civilian may be placed at the head of the canal. It is known that considerable political pressure is being brought to bear upon Secretary Baker and he may not be able to resist it, as it comes near to the Presidential election. There are several eminent Democrats who are mentioned for the place, among them Chairman Adamson, of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. There is no doubt that a civilian would be appointed Governor of the canal if the Administration leaders did not think it would be charged that politics were being introduced into the management of the canal. It is generally believed throughout the country that the success in building the canal is due to Army control and political capital would be made out of the appointment of any civilian.

Nine hundred pairs of the new Army field shoe are undergoing severe test on the Mexican border. The Mexican campaign has demonstrated that the shoe now issued to the Army cannot stand up under the rigors of real campaigning and the War Department has reached the conclusion that a new field shoe should be adopted. With the adoption of this it will be necessary to revive the old policy of issuing two types of shoe to the Army. The present shoe will probably be retained for garrison service, as it has proved to be the most comfortable shoe that has been used by the Service. Several concerns have modeled their commercial shoes after the Army shoe, which is admitted by medical authorities to be one of the most perfect models in footwear that has ever been devised. The new field shoe retains the shape of the present one, but is modeled after the field shoes that are now being used by the European armies, in that the sole is hobbled and the heel ironbound. The smooth surface of the leather is turned on the inside of the shoe. This gives the foot a smooth surface and dispenses with the lining, which has been responsible for most of the sore feet in our Army. The flesh side of the leather being on the outside gives the shoe a very rough appearance, making it undesirable for garrison duty and dress parade.

Under the Army Reorganization Act the Coast Artillery companies as legal units cease to exist. The Coast Artillery now has an organization almost identical with the Marine Corps. The change was made on account of the development of the different types of guns in the coast defenses, to which company organizations are no longer suited. Some of the larger guns require more men than the company, while the smaller guns can be handled by detachments. With the new flexible organization of the Coast Artillery, the detachments can be fixed at a strength which will give the different batteries the required number of men. Whatever organizations are created will be provisional and the Chief of the Coast Artillery has not yet approved any plans.



In recognition of the relief work carried on last year by the American warships at Canton, China, the officers and men of the Asiatic Fleet have been presented with a magnificent silver cup by the local Cantonese and Chaochow Guilds. The terms of the gift make it a small-arms trophy to be contended for annually by crews in the Asiatic Fleet. The gift was conveyed by Mr. Yang Tchong to Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, U.S.N., through Consul Gen. Thomas Sammons. The cup stands two feet high and is of a simple and striking design. On one side is engraved the following: "Small-arms trophy presented to the United States Asiatic Fleet by the Cantonese and Chaochow Guilds of Shanghai to show their appreciation of the assistance rendered the fire and flood sufferers at Canton in the month of July, 1915." The cup was accompanied by a deed of gift signed by Tang Shao-yi, Koh Tsao-chiao, Yang Tchong, Hue Bing-ao, Wu Ting-fang, Cham Jacksam and Chang Jau-je. This document repeats the motive for the gift and dedicates it to "the Commander-in-Chief, officers and men" of the Asiatic Fleet. The conditions of the shoot by which the cup shall be annually won are left to the Admiral. Arrangements have not yet been made for the first contest for the trophy. Prompt work on the part of the warships at the time referred to saved the lives of thousands. In July of last year word reached Admiral Winterhalter on the flagship at Shanghai of the terrible floods at Canton. The station ship Supply was at Canton at the time. She was immediately loaded with rice, flour and other provisions and hurried to Canton, where the work of distribution to flood sufferers was speedily carried out. The Wilmington and Callao were stationed at Canton during the time and the men of these warships looked after the distribution of the Supply's cargo. Launches lent by the Standard Oil Company carried flour and rice up the shallow canals, where the boats of the warships could not travel. The food cargo taken to Canton was paid for from a fund allowed the Navy for just such purposes.

The Army of the Philippines, the national organization made up of veterans who saw service in and around the Philippine Islands during the Spanish-American War and the Filipino insurrection, held a sham battle and military tournament at Riverview Park in Chicago on June 11. The entertainment was for the double purpose of raising funds for the work of the organization and to arouse a spirit of patriotism in the men who saw the show. The program was arranged and directed by Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., retired, who is commander-in-chief of the organization and was head of the executive committee that managed the very successful tournament. Among the events of the day were a battalion parade by the 7th Regiment, Illinois N.G.; a competitive company drill; a Zouave drill by the Boy Scouts; and the sham battle which took place at night. An announcement in the program says: "Believing that a regiment made up entirely of seasoned war veterans and officered by men who have been under fire would be worth several dozen untrained regiments without the actual experience of being under fire, this organization has put into service, as a provisional regiment, just such a body of experienced fighters. This veteran regiment has been offered to the United States for service against Mexico or any other power." The special purpose of the tournament was to raise funds for this organization, as well as to provide for the widows and orphans of men who died bravely in the defense of their country.

Bids were to be opened on June 26 at Fort Keogh, San Francisco, Seattle, Fort Reno, Fort Sam Houston and Front Royal, Va., for over nine million dollars' worth of horses and mules to be assigned to the National Guard. They will consist of 26,500 mature horses, 15,900 mature artillery horses, 195 light draft horses, 8,100 draft mules, wheel, 8,100 draft mules, lead, and 4,000 pack mules. While there is no doubt that this number of horses and mules will be needed for service in Mexico, it is believed at the War Department that at least part of the money expended for mules should be used for the purchase of automobiles and motor trucks. The recommendations of General Funston, which have been telegraphed to the Secretary of War, indicate that automobiles and motor trucks have proved a success in service on the border. In the European war motor trucks are being used extensively in the transportation of supplies and automobiles in moving troops. It is generally believed that even with the reinforcements from the National Guard nothing like an adequate border patrol can be maintained without automobiles to transport Infantry from the posts to points along the border where raids may be attempted.

Representatives of twenty organizations concerned with national preparedness met at luncheon at the Lawyers' Club in New York city on June 27 and adopted resolutions demanding universal military service and the use of every facility of the United States, public and private, for the immediate upbuilding of the Navy till it shall stand first in the Pacific and second in the Atlantic. The resolutions declared that "the oath of allegiance simultaneously to the nation and to the individual state which is now being exacted of the young men of the National Guard under the stress of moral compulsion is a divided obligation which no citizen of the United States should be asked to assume. What is needed in the present emergency is an oath of undivided allegiance to the Union, and an adequate force of Federal volunteers who owe no allegiance other than to our common country." Among the speakers were Mayor Mitchell, ex-Attorney Gen. George W. Wickersham, Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., retired, and Gen. George W. Wingate; Robert Bacon, ex-Ambassador to France, presided. Mayor Mitchell, in speaking earnestly in favor of universal military training, expressed what was the unanimous sentiment of the meeting.

The women's national committee of the American Defense Society at New York city has formulated plans for the establishment of an employment registration bureau for the relief of families of members of the National Guard who are called to service in the present situation. Plans have also been formulated for the establishment of a workroom for the preparation of hospital supplies and soldiers' comforts for the United States forces. All women dependents upon Guardsmen who are called to the Service, who will find it necessary to seek employment, are asked to register in the employment bureau which will be established. Mrs. Charles B. Goldsborough was appointed chairman of the general committee which is to conduct the relief work and the preparation of hospital supplies. Mrs. Dewing Hutchinson and Mrs. Sterling Story were appointed vice chairmen, and the other members of the committee are Miss Florence G. Finch, Mrs. John Hays

Hammond, Mrs. John H. Hanan, Mrs. Simon Baruch, Mrs. Alfred P. Hanan, Jr., Mrs. Joseph H. Coit, Mrs. J. A. Ruthven, Mrs. Arthur J. Singer, Mrs. C. S. Thompson, Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff, Mrs. Henry O. Quinby, Mrs. R. H. Clark and Mrs. E. T. Herbert.

In a letter describing some of her experiences in organizing the Girls' National Honor Guard, Miss Theodora Booth tells this story. One of her Guards (as she styles the girl members) met with a check resulting from a feeling over social position and arising from snobbishness. "So I went to talk to them," writes Miss Booth, "and I told them this story: 'There was a surgeon over in England who was to receive the help of sixteen young ladies at the start of the war, and when the surgeon ranged the applicants before him he said, 'Now all the young ladies who wish to nurse officers and gentlemen of birth please step to the right and those who care not whom they nurse step to the left.' Twelve of the young women went to the right and four to the left. 'Thank you,' said the surgeon. 'Now you twelve young ladies may go home and cultivate humbleness and unselfishness, and the four young women left may report for duty at once.' My girls realized the point of the story. I think a greater spirit of unity is slowly but certainly growing up among our Honor Girls all over the country.'

"An officer in Egypt" has written an open letter to the women in England who are interested in the service about "Young Officers' Food," in which he makes some excellent suggestions about the officers' mess in the field and as to the usefulness of the women at home teaching young officers of the new army how to cook simple, wholesome dishes. The writer also points out the advantage of "living off the country" to the extent of making exchanges of rations, such as jam, with the natives for fresh fruit, etc. With a characteristic British touch he closes his letter with this adjuration and comment: "Lastly, officers are much more human if they are supplied with a cup of tea in the morning before getting up. This is possibly the secret of success in a modern campaign." It would appear that somebody had been failing to supply the necessary morning tea to the British army.

In view of the mobilization of the National Guard regiments there is a particular timeliness in the publication of the booklet by Lieut. Raymond C. Baird, 25th Inf., U.S.A., entitled, "A B C Equipment for a Company of Infantry." The booklet, which is issued by The Star Bulletin, Honolulu, H.T., is written primarily for Volunteer officers, its purpose being to show just what is needed to equip a company of Infantry and how and where to get it. It is offered as a guide to overcome those obstacles which an inexperienced, and often an experienced, officer encounters. The tables giving the allowances and showing what is required for the various kinds of service are a consolidation of the various orders issued by the War Department and which ordinarily require considerable research to determine just what is needed. It is an excellent guide for Infantry officers in the National Guard.

An Army correspondent suggests that a law should be passed making it a criminal offense to injure or destroy or speak insultingly of the American flag, the penalty to be imprisonment for three months at hard labor. It is proposed that a person hauling down the American flag should not be shot on the spot, after the methods of General Dix, but should be sent to an insane asylum to have the question of his sanity determined. Bills for the protection of the flag, along the lines of the paragraph in the National Defense Act of June 3 that protect the Service uniform, have been before successive Congresses, but so far the only laws that protect the flag are local state laws, New York and Massachusetts having stringent statutes on the subject. There is now a bill before Congress for the protection of the flag in the District of Columbia and the territories.

The Greenville, Ohio, Advocate in reporting the parade of Company M, led by the Greenville band, "Wednesday evening" says: "The company is exceptionally well drilled and the raw recruits who enlisted Wednesday gave evidence of careful training." The italics are ours. A correspondent has been carrying around in his pocket this item clipped from our Greenville contemporary, saying that it seemed "too good to be true," and that he feared people would not believe it had ever appeared in type if he were not able to show it as proof. However, our friend the Advocate is not to be wondered at. It merely epitomizes in extreme form the ignorance that is so general throughout the country as to what military training and military preparedness really mean. It is quite in line with our million volunteers who are to spring to arms over night, ready for the field.

Governor Fielder, of New Jersey, made a sharp attack on Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., as commander of the Eastern Department, on June 23, on the ground of failure to supply the National Guard of New Jersey with extra equipment. In reply General Wood issued the following statement on June 24 from headquarters, Eastern Department, Governors Island: "The statement of Governor Fielder charging these headquarters with delay is wholly unwarranted and not in accordance with the facts. Governor Fielder is evidently not familiar with the method of mobilization or the powers of the department commander. The request of the Adjutant General of New Jersey was acted on here very promptly after its receipt. If Governor Fielder had made any inquiry he would easily have learned the facts." The delay was in no way incident to these headquarters.

While the Republican National Convention was in session Robert Bacon, as president of the National Security League, submitted to the committee on resolutions a proposal from the league to incorporate in the platform a plank providing for universal and obligatory military service. The plank read: "That the defense of the United States must depend upon an adequate Navy and a national Army founded upon a system of universal obligatory military training and service. This system must be wholly under the discipline and control of the national authorities. We deprecate all steps which tend to obstruct or postpone the adoption of such a universal system." The proposal was defeated by a vote of 19 to 23, although, according to Mr. Bacon, it had

received the approval of Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee on resolutions.

A bill (H.R. 16560) introduced in the House June 21 by Mr. Keating appropriates \$10,000,000 for construction and equipment of not to exceed three plants for manufacture of munitions of war for use of Army and Navy and coast fortifications of United States, and for purchase of suitable sites for said plants. The sites for said plants shall be designated by the President, with special reference to considerations of safety in time of war, and construction and equipment of said plants shall be under direction and supervision of such officials of War and Navy Departments as the President may select. Nothing contained in the bill is to be construed as directing the abandonment of any existing munitions plant owned and operated by the United States, or the curtailment of the output thereof.

For the purpose of rushing to completion the nationwide inventory of industrial plants producing munitions and other supplies needed in time of war, the War Department has assigned five officers of the U.S. Army to assist the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States. In view of the present conditions, the committee is exerting every effort to complete the industrial survey of the country, in order to be prepared for any emergency. The officers assigned to assist the committee are Col. A. L. Smith, Q.M. Corps; Major William D. Connor and Major Douglas MacArthur, General Staff; Capt. Richard H. Somers, Ord. Dept., and Capt. Charles S. Wallace, Signal Corps.

Mrs. J. C. Kelton, chairman of committee on codes of the Woman's Army and Navy League, Washington, D.C., sends an opportune word as to the convenient little Telegraphic Code issued by the league. Just now, when many fathers and sons are leaving home and will wish to communicate with their families, it will be found especially useful. Its price to officers and civilians is fifty cents per copy; to enlisted men twenty-five cents for two, or fifteen cents for one. The proceeds of sales are used for the benefit of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Club in Washington, which this league maintains.

Major Clyde S. Ford was appointed assistant surgeon, 4th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, June 9, 1898, with rank from May 31, but he did not accept the appointment until June 16, 1898. While serving thereunder he was appointed assistant surgeon with rank of first lieutenant in the permanent establishment from Dec. 12, 1898, taking rank in the Medical Corps by date of appointment therein. Volunteer service has always been held to commence with the date of acceptance; therefore the request of Major Ford that his service be credited from the date of his commission, May 13, 1898, is denied.

The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce in New York city has published a pamphlet entitled "Commercial Russia," the first of a series on the possibilities for American capital in the development of American trade in the Russian Empire. It presents the salient features of the present industrial and commercial conditions in Russia and emphasizes the financial and economic strength of Russian business during the strain of the war, and the great opportunities of the future.

A wireless set for aeroplanes, having a range of sixteen miles and weighing only seven pounds, has been developed by Elmer A. and Lawrence B. Sperry. Heretofore radio sets have weighed from two to four pounds per mile radius while the Sperry set cuts this down to less than half a pound per mile radius. A radio set having a 16-mile range is considered ideal for carrying on reconnaissances and for directing artillery fire.

From E. F. Test, a longtime reader of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and the father of Lieut. Frederick C. Test, 10th Inf., U.S.A., we have received a suggestion that a colossal statue be erected in honor of Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., at the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal. Our correspondent suggests that this work should be done either by the United States Government or the state of New York, or as a joint enterprise of nation and state to commemorate General Goethals' work in building the canal.

Although the United States Marine Corps has no reserve, hundreds of former members have volunteered for service in the old corps in case of emergency, it was announced at Marine Corps headquarters. About 4,000 of the less than 10,000 "soldiers of the sea" are now actively suppressing revolution and restoring order in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

The War Department is anxious to hear from retired Army officers who desire to serve as acting quartermasters. Some time ago it gave notice that it was seeking retired officers for this purpose and a number of them applied. The list of eligibles is now exhausted, and there are a number of desirable vacancies in which retired officers could serve.

The Quartermaster Corps has purchased three Holt caterpillar tractors for service in Mexico. These are to be used in building roads and in hauling material. This type of tractor has powerful engines and can be operated over rough country on account of the caterpillar attachments to their wheels.

In the week ending June 23, there were added 1,105 recruits to the U.S. Army, which makes the total number accepted in the 100 days' recruiting campaign 11,125. The number of men who applied for enlistment in these 100 days was 50,482.

Adequate preparedness, ex-President Taft declared in a recent speech, meant an army of 500,000 or 600,000, or perhaps 1,000,000 men, and a Navy second in size only to that of Great Britain.



## NAVAL WAR COLLEGE EXERCISES.

The graduating exercises at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., held on June 23, were attended by all officers from the battleships of the Atlantic Fleet in port that could be spared. Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., the president of the War College, made an impressive speech, as did also Admiral Henry T. Mayo, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler, commanding the Sixth Division of the 3d Squadron of the fleet. Capt. Nathan C. Twining, a member of the graduating class, gave an appropriate valedictory for the class. Rear Admirals French E. Chadwick and William T. Swinburne, retired, also made some interesting remarks.

Rear Admiral Knight, in the course of his remarks, said: "These are days of swift and dramatic changes in world conditions; of wars and rumors of wars. The atmosphere of our country is charged with the electricity of preparedness. Much of the sentiment on this subject is undoubtedly deep seated and sincere, but much of it also, I am convinced, is superficial and more or less hysterical. And some of it is distinctly selfish."

He commented on the advantages of the location of the college at Newport, and then went on to say: "Closely connected with the size of the college classes is the length of the course. We all realize the desirability of increasing this, but it is evident that it can only be done, in the present state of naval personnel, by reducing the number of officers taking the course, and I am not convinced that this would be wise."

"I believe, however, that we are in a fair way to accomplish much the same result through the medium of our correspondence course. This is rapidly expanding in scope and increasing in usefulness, and it is my ambition to make it ultimately a required preparation for the regular college course. It will probably not be possible in the near future to insist that an officer must complete this course before being ordered to the college, but we are working toward this, and I see no reason why we should not make a start on it, so far as the younger officers are concerned, either in January or in July of next year. It is evident that this change, when fully operative, will make it possible to cut out much of the preliminary work of the course as it stands at present and to carry our studies of strategy, tactics and logistics into a wider field than they have covered up to the present time."

"Another development to which we may look forward, though without attempting a prediction as to the time when it will be practicable, is the requirement that an officer must take the War College course before he is eligible for flag command. Putting these two requirements together we may think of the flag officer of the future as one who will have had the equivalent of not less than eighteen months of War College work."

"The War College insists that the mission of the Navy has to do alone with war and the preparation for war; and it proceeds to drive a line across the complicated network of interests and activities which meet and cross in our professional life, straight toward this, the one objective upon which our thoughts and training must converge. And it recognizes its own mission as one of leadership along this line."

Admiral Mayo spoke on the relation of the War College and the fleet, mentioning how the fleet relied upon the college, and the prominence of co-operation between the officers of the fleet and the president of the War College; Rear Admiral Fechteler urged upon all future flag officers the necessity of attending the college. The diplomas were awarded by Rear Admiral Knight after the speeches. The following were the graduates receiving diplomas:

Col. J. W. Ruckman, U.S.A.; Capt. Nathan C. Twining, Capt. T. P. Magruder, Comdr. W. W. Phelps, Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser, Comdr. W. C. Cole, Comdr. M. M. Taylor, Comdr. De Witt Blamer; Lieut. Col. J. P. Hains, U.S.A.; Comdr. T. T. Craven, Comdr. Ivan C. Wetters; Major Henry C. Davis, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdrs. Walter R. Sexton, S. I. M. Major, Z. H. Madison, Rufus F. Zogbaum and Robert Wallace and Lieuts. H. D. Cooke and W. J. Giles. The following officers join the new class beginning in July: Capt. Philip Andrews, G. F. Cooper, H. F. Bryan, A. H. Robertson and H. P. Jones; Comdrs. R. de Steiguer, D. F. Sellers, J. F. Carter, W. P. Scott, L. C. Palmer, Clark D. Stearns; Lieut. Comdrs. C. P. Snyder, F. Taylor Evans, Frank D. Berrien; Lieuts. R. A. Dawes, H. H. Michael, W. Smead, L. C. Farley, D. C. Patterson and K. B. Crittenden; Col. George F. Landers, U.S.A.; Major Robert E. Wylie and Major Charles S. Hill, Marine Corps.

In the afternoon a reception was given to the graduating officers and their wives. Among the guests present was Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U.S.N., retired, father of the Naval War College.

## NAVAL INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS.

"Education at the U.S. Naval Academy," by Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, U.S. Navy, who died at Washington, Feb. 23, 1916, is the opening article in the May-June number of the U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings. It is accompanied by a foot note in which we are informed that "permission to publish the article 'Naval Personnel,' by Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Taussig, U.S.N., First Honorable Mention, 1916, was refused by the Navy Department." Lieutenant Hunt's article is a critical review of the methods of instruction and discipline at the Naval Academy, at the conclusion of which the author says:

"When the Navy shakes off its lethargy and awakes to a realization of the truth of the text of this essay, namely: that education at the U.S. Naval Academy has reference to the whole man, the body, the mind and the heart; that its object, and when rightly conducted, its effect, is to prepare him to be a complete creature after his kind, giving to his frame vigor, activity and beauty, and to his heart virtue; then will indifference, unconcern, and pre-occupation no longer weigh down the eyelids of Annapolis alumni; and clearer than the noon-day will stand out the duty officers owe to their Academy. Then, and not till then, will the Service know what is the matter with Annapolis. And then, and not till then, will the Navy have the right to look to alma mater to stamp upon her sons the hall mark of the perfect naval officer and gentleman—Mens sana in corpore sano."

One of the most interesting articles of the number is a free translation by Lieut. J. H. Klein, Jr., U.S.N., of the description by Lieut. Hellmuth von Mücke, executive officer of the German cruiser Emden, of the experiences of that notable vessel. In an article entitled "Cheer Up! There is No Naval War College," Capt. William S. Sims, U.S.N., shows that while there is no Naval War College as the term college is usually understood, the naval institution at Newport "as now conducted is at all times essentially a part of the fleet, and

its methods are largely controlled by the fleet." Other articles in this number are: "The Industrial in Modern War," by Naval Constr. R. D. Gatewood, U.S.N.; "Equipment for Navy Yard Shops," by Naval Constr. J. A. Furer, U.S.N.; "Gunboats," by Lieut. John Stapler, U.S.N.; "The Exploits of Otway Burns, Privateersman and Statesman," by Edgar Stanton Maclay; "Origin of the U.S. Ship Portsmouth," by the late Rear Admiral T. O. Selfridge, U.S.N.; "Plan of Selection," by Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U.S.N., retired; "Pure Selection or Selection Up vs. Selection Out," by Rear Admiral H. O. Dunn, U.S.N., and "Finding the Course in Great Circle Sailing," by G. W. Littlehales.

## MUSTER IN OF TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD.

We have received some interesting information from an official source relative to the muster in of the Texas National Guard, which has not heretofore been made public.

On May 1, 1916, the Governor of Texas received a telegram from the Secretary of War asking that such steps be taken, through the Adjutant General of Texas, as could be taken without publicity to expedite action if a call should become necessary. For several years the plan of procedure had been inculcated to all officers and the necessary telegraphic forms were on file ready to send. No other action could be taken without publicity. On May 5, 1916, the Secretary of War wrote the Governor stating, among other things, "that what seemed to be a near crisis, calling for an increased number of troops on the border, seems to have passed."

As soon as mobilization point was selected another telegram was sent to all organizations directing them to report at San Antonio on trains arriving May 11, in the forenoon, if possible, with available officers and entire enlisted strength, but in no event with less than the prescribed minimum. Consolidated morning reports for the first four days show the following figures: May 11, 148 officers, 3,046 enlisted men; May 12, 149 officers, 3,067 enlisted men; May 13, 158 officers, 3,417 enlisted men; May 14, 158 officers, 3,572 enlisted men.

The muster in began on May 16. The records of the Adjutant General's Department show there were 3,286 live enlistments on file prior to May 9, 1916; of this number 2,155 reported, together with 1,429 new enlistments; aggregating 3,584. The difference between 3,286 and 2,155, in the opinion of high military officers of Texas, is due to several causes. Previous experience has shown that about two-thirds of the enlisted strength is about the maximum that can be obtained on short notice. One-third of the enlisted strength is composed of young men who, in order to obtain education or work, are necessarily absent a good deal from home stations, and if they are good men company commanders do not discharge them, hoping that they will return. No recruits were needed to fill up the units to the required minimum strength for duty in the United States Service.

The time intervening between the call and departure from home stations was not sufficient to get notice in many cases to members, but it was felt a failure to report quickly with at least the minimum would subject the Guard to criticism.

Many men have written, wired and phoned the Adjutant General from all over Texas, stating that they belonged to different organizations and requested transportation from their present location to mobilization point, which, of course, the Adjutant General was not authorized to issue. Many men from outside and inside the state have reported at San Antonio at their own expense; some being with General Pershing's column in civilian capacities.

Adjutant General Hutchings suggested that a recruiting party be sent to every home station, and that the officers be made an assisting mustering officer, so that all enlisted men of the command, who can be located, could be mustered into federal service.

"The idea seemed to prevail in some quarters," writes an officer of the Texas National Guard, "that large numbers of the Texas National Guard were in open rebellion, defying the national and state laws in refusing to muster into federal service. The facts, so far as I am informed, are that one infantry company mustered into state service Jan. 14, 1916, reported at San Antonio with sixty-six enlisted men, thirty-three of whom desired to be mustered in and thirty-three of whom did not desire to be mustered in to federal service. The largest number I have ever seen stated as refusing to muster was 116; assuming this largest number is correct, then the difference between the thirty-three in one company and the 116 in the entire Guard was made up of a few members in the balance of the companies. The mental attitude of these men was not rebellion, but a mistaken idea of their rights. The men reported for muster under their Texas National Guard enlistment and oath of service, and were of the opinion it was optional whether they should take the oath set out in the muster in roll for federal service. Nearly all of the men who failed or refused to muster in at first have since mustered in. The men left at home stations are now reporting to recruiting parties, and I do not believe there will be a single case to go before the court-martial. The enlistment form prescribed by the new Defense Act prevents a recurrence of such conditions."

## HELPING THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Under the title "Giving Real Aid" the Colorado Springs (Colo.) Gazette of June 7 printed this editorial comment on preparedness of a very practical nature in connection with the National Guard of that state: "Being the only material manifestation of the preparedness movement as it is making itself felt in Colorado Springs, Battery C, 1st Field Artillery, Colorado National Guard, deserves and ought to receive the earnest support of every citizen. And it is gratifying, to say the least, to note the number and the type of people who are willing to make the sacrifices and submit to the inconvenience necessary to give it the large amount of time and attention required. Outstanding among these, because of the character of the service rendered, is the Portland Gold Mining Company, which has announced that it will allow all employees who wish to enlist in that Battery every second Saturday afternoon for drill, and a vacation, on full pay, when they are called for field practice."

The correspondent who sends us this clipping is an officer of the U.S. Army and he states that the two Colorado N.G. batteries are in such good shape that plans are making for the raising of a third battery and the establishment of a battalion headquarters in Denver. The action taken by this particular industrial concern is just the sort of spirit that must come to be the general attitude of American civil life if both the U.S. Army and the National Guard are to achieve their true status

in the country. Talking about preparedness accomplishes little. Walking for preparedness seems to accomplish less. What we must have is concerted action such as illustrated in this Colorado incident of employers and men both giving of their services to the country.

## "THE AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICER."

During the discussion in the House of Representatives May 27 on the Naval Appropriation bill Mr. Miller, of Delaware, said:

"I will relate an incident to answer facetiously the gentleman from Missouri as to the 'social' possibilities of submarines."

"The gentleman seems to have forgotten that during the administration of one of our ex-Presidents his daughter wanted to go down in a submarine. She went down to the navy yard and got into the submarine, and the young lieutenant pulled down the hatch and started up the engines, and after a time when she thought she had had a nice ride under the water, she was let out, but as a matter of fact the boat was moored to the wharf all the time. [Laughter.]

"To be serious, the American naval officer and men under him are the highest type of American citizens. They are really serving the country, and for an amount of money which none of us would serve if we had to render the amount of service that they do. Do gentlemen know that when ships or the fleet visit ports for silver service ceremonies or other events the officers foot the bills out of their own pockets and the Government does not put up the cost, but they have to do so themselves? This quarter-deck entertaining has another side. The officers are the hired experts of our Navy. The Navy is one of the insurance policies of the Government, and the premium we pay on it every year is represented by the annual naval appropriations. We hire these officers as experts to run the Navy as an individual or corporation hires its trained experts."

"When these experts in their line of business are called upon for their suggestions and ideas they ought not to be met with sarcastic rebuffs, but they should be given due consideration. Nobody hires experts in business and then ignores their advice in the manner in which Congress treats the advice of our naval experts. We often hear the remark that the mere fact of a naval board of officers advising something is a good reason why it should be turned down."

"The General Board of the Navy represents the expert administrators that this Government has to run the Navy, and while I am not carried away by naval or military hysteria, I do believe that those men in the Navy, who give their lives, because it is a life work, to the Government, should not be held up to scorn and sarcasm. They have no vote and they cannot reach the people who make these accusations in the way that the voters in their districts can."

"I have seen the naval officer all over the country, and I have seen him in all sorts of predicaments except in actual warfare. They are a credit to the nation and they are real, unselfish public servants. The same applies to the American Army officer, whom we hear accused of 'prancing around in gold lace.'"

"We have heard to-day a discussion as to the reserve fleets, and I just want to bring one thing to the attention of the House, a situation that arose in connection with the calling out of one of the vessels of our reserve fleets at the League Island Navy Yard last year, when the Alabama was ordered to the Virginia Capes for neutrality duty in connection with the interned German auxiliary cruisers. I purposely consulted a friend of mine in the Department about this matter to-day. The Alabama was ordered out at 5 p.m. on March 27, 1915. That was a Saturday, and she got away in the prescribed time of forty-eight hours, on Monday afternoon, for the Virginia Capes, but every other battleship in the Atlantic Reserve Fleet at League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, had to be stripped of officers and men to make up the complement of the Alabama when she sailed forth, even on a peaceful mission of neutrality. I think it well to bring this to the attention of the House, because we understand that all over the country we have what is known as the reserve fleets, manned with a forty per cent. complement crew, ready to leave on forty-eight hours' notice for any duty, whether on peace, frolic or fight. Yet here last year we had a concrete example of what it took to send one of those boats, the Alabama, from the League Island Navy Yard on a peaceful mission to the Virginia Capes. It stripped every other one of those vessels in the reserve fleet of officers and men in order to prepare that boat to go forth. I do not need to draw any conclusions as to what would have to have been done in order to send forth the whole reserve fleet, and that is an argument in favor of increasing the enlisted force of the Navy as it is increased in this bill, and of increasing it even to the extent asked for by the General Board." [Applause.]

## BULKHEADS AND SAFETY OF SHIPS.

"One of the unpleasant surprises of the war to large numbers of people," says the London Engineer, "is the rapidity with which many large ships have been sunk by torpedoes and mines. It had been widely accepted that ships of modern construction, in which bulkhead subdivision had been carefully and thoroughly carried out, would be immune from foundering with one large compartment open to the sea, and, in the larger types of passenger vessels, with two such compartments flooded. That this is not the case in all instances has been amply proved, a notable instance being that of the Lusitania."

The writer summarizes the results of several official investigations conducted in England from 1887 to 1913, and shows that according to certain standards, which "do not exist in the larger majority of ships at present," the vessels "may reasonably be expected to remain afloat." The plan of having a small metacentric height to give a more comfortable ship for passenger traffic has not helped the problem materially, the writer declares, in the case of ships provided with transverse bulkheads, as the rapid sinking of so many torpedoed ocean liners has proved in the present war. Nor does the use of longitudinal bulkheads help matters any, it appears. "The natural cure for this," the writer adds, "is to provide ample stability, but that is not easy to accomplish in existing vessels, nor is it desirable even in new steamers for the ordinary peace time vocations of seagoing passenger traffic, unless we are to construct our mercantile marine to meet the conditions of unscrupulous naval warfare."

Then he adds these general conclusions, his reference to the report of the Bulkhead Committee touching on such a disaster as that of the Titanic. "The truth is," he writes, "we are experiencing extraordinary conditions for which there is no real antidote. No ship designer



ever calculated upon the possibility of unarmed merchant steamers being ruthlessly attacked on the high seas by torpedoes, and it is apparent from the report of the Bulkhead Committee that it does not consider it to be possible to guarantee safety in conditions even far less onerous."

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

For the purpose of informing all those interested of the kind of work pursued in the new "Department of Staff Supply" of the Army Staff College there has been issued "A Study in Staff Supply" by the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. The object of the course is "to familiarize prospective General Staff officers with the supplies agencies of our own country, particularly rail, water and motor transportation," and the study includes three problems. The first of these is the mobilization of the troops of Washington state, the approved solution of which is supplied by Capt. W. K. Naylor, 9th U.S. Inf. The second problem is the requisition for field equipment in preparation for the troops being moved to the Atlantic seaboard, the solution for this also being supplied by Captain Naylor, who also furnishes the approved solutions for the problems of moving these troops to Newport News, Va., and thence by sea to Vera Cruz. Under our system of military affairs our officers may not have much experience in handling large bodies of troops, but the studies in this book show that if serious application counts for anything they are as ready to do this as men well can be in theory.

To the several stories of boy life in the Navy that he has written Chaplain H. H. Clark, U.S.N., retired, has added "Midshipman Stanford" (Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Company). Chaplain Clark was chaplain at the Naval Academy for several years and therefore knows the life well that he describes in this book, as does W. O. Stevens, one of the civilian instructors at Annapolis who has made the illustrations for the story. Rear Admiral John B. Milton, U.S.N., retired, who read this book wrote the following appreciation of it to the publishers, which well describes it: "The life at the Naval Academy is accurately drawn and the unselfishness, resourcefulness, bravery, and other highly commendable principles portrayed in the character of the hero, are in keeping with the history and traditions of officers of the Navy which principles above all are inculcated into the student body of that institution. I think every young man who contemplates entering the Naval Academy, every midshipman, and the parents of every candidate and of every midshipman should read the book. It shows that the profession of a naval officer is a most honorable one, and further shows that the greatest aim of the officers and instructors attached to the Academy is to develop the midshipmen into high-toned officers and gentlemen, and to instill into them the full meaning and realization of the words duty and responsibility."

In his new volume entitled "Trained Citizen Soldier" (George Banta Publishing Company) Major John H. Parker, 24th Inf., U.S.A., has written "a solution of General Upton's problem" in an effort to take into account the changes that have taken place in the art of war and the relations of the United States to other countries since Upton's work was written in 1880. Major Parker, as is well known through his writings, is a strong advocate of the trained citizen soldiery such as was hoped to be achieved through the abandoned Volunteer Army scheme. Major Parker lays emphasis on the great truth so little realized in this country that both in peace and in war every man owes military service to his country. Those in the United States who do not wish to perform this duty have been permitted for many years to shirk this performance. Universal military service was the original doctrine in our country as is shown in the Militia laws of 1795-6, but in those days men were experienced in the principal duties of the soldier. Life in the open was a daily routine of the citizens of that time. To-day the hunter, the pioneer, and the woodsman are no longer available in adequate numbers for the national defense. The things learned in early days from daily experience must now be taught, and it is the teaching of these things that Major Parker advocates. Our Government of early days required every man to be enrolled to be adequately trained for military service. It is to this theory that we must return whether or not we actually utilize all citizens. These are the principles that Major Parker urges in his excellent volume, which is intended to serve as a basis for the teaching experience of a trained citizen soldiery in case the National Guard should fail to live up to the expectations of its advocates before the next Congress meets, when, if it is necessary, a change can be made in the Army Reorganization Act along the lines advocated by Major Parker.

Christian Mallet's "Impressions and Experiences of a French Trooper" (E. P. Dutton and Company) were gathered out of his march with the 22d Regiment of Dragoons from Rheims, at the outbreak of the war, to Liege, then back to Paris, and subsequently as a second lieutenant of infantry in the trenches. The only thing of military interest in the text is that it shows, once more, how little a soldier, or even a whole company, may know of what part he is playing in a campaign that assumes such proportions as did that of the German invasion of Belgium and France in August and September, 1914.

In December, 1915, a symposium was held at Clark University on "The Problems and Lessons of the War." Twenty-five addresses delivered by college professors, publicists, Navy officers and others and the text of the speeches have been gathered together with the title quoted above, the work being edited by George H. Blakeslee, of Clark University, and furnished with a foreword by G. Stanley Hall, president of the institution. Among the speakers was Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, U.S.N., retired, who spoke on "The World-Wide Extension by International Agreement of the Principle of the Monroe Doctrine, as Necessary to Peace." Ira N. Hollis, formerly of the U.S. Navy, spoke on "The Naval Lessons to the United States in the Present War."

A handbook "to familiarize the reader with certain processes and tools likely to be used by him in his capacity as a munitions worker in an engineering factory" is a recent English publication from the press of Cassell and Company, entitled "Workshop Hints for Munition Workers." It is written by Bernard Jones, editor of a British technical journal, and seems to have filled a certain demand, for already three editions of it have been issued. Funk and Wagnalls publish the book in this country.

With "a view to assisting officers of the new British army," Major W. F. Trydell, of the Royal Engineers, has prepared a handbook called "Tactical Notes for Scheme Problems or Outdoor Exercises." The book, which is published by William Clowes and Son, London, includes notes and sketches of the following schemes: Advance, Flank, and Rear Guard; Day and Night Outposts;

"Force at Rest," and "Bivouac Spaces"; Convoys; March Problems ("Time and Space" with examples and answers); Night Attacks; Normal "Attack" and "Defense"; a chapter on Trench Warfare, and Sketches of Floating and Trestle Bridges, such as an Infantry officer may be called upon to carry out.

The July issue of the United States Medical Bulletin contains articles on "The Atmosphere and Its Relation to the Human Mechanism, with Special Reference to the Naval Service," by Asst. Surg. J. C. Da Costa, M.R.C.; "At the Red Cross Auxiliary Naval Hospital of Hamburg, Germany," by Med. Dir. H. G. Beyer, U.S.N., retired; "Notes on the Physical Examination of 1,800 Applicants for Enlistment in the Navy," by Asst. Surg. C. H. Lowell, U.S.N.; "First Aid Dressings on Battleships," by Surg. G. F. Freeman, U.S.N., and many other articles of interest to the Service, including those in the progress in medical sciences department.

The address that Norman Angell delivered in Washington on Feb. 28, 1916, on "The Dangers of Half-Preparedness," brought out in book form by G. P. Putnam's Sons, was really a plea for a declaration of American policy and he has added to it some notes and passages from his other utterances to give precision to the meaning. The "meaning" is pacifism, pure and simple.

#### THE PERIODICALS.

In the June number of the Marine Corps Gazette Major John H. Russell, U.S.M.C., makes a good, sound "Plea for a Mission and Doctrine" that speaks for a greater efficiency in the corps, and Lieut. C. S. Baker, U.S.M.C., in his article, "Promoting Efficiency in Time of Peace," is an appeal for officers in the corps to keep at the "top of their game" in an official sense all the time as the only genuine form of preparedness. Capt. Samuel W. Bogan, U.S.M.C., writes on the technical subject of "Aids to Spotting Shots Ashore and Afloat"; Capt. A. M. Watson, U.S.M.C., tells of "Relief Work in Flooded Areas," using the Dayton catastrophe as an illustration, and Lieut. Arthur Kingston, U.S.M.C., on "Machine Guns and Automatic Rifles," in which he not only gives an historical sketch of these weapons, but also a complete illustrated description of the Lewis machine gun, which brings the history of this form of weapon up to date.

Complete descriptions of the U.S.S. Oklahoma, by Henderson B. Gregory, U.S.S. Conyngham, by Lieut. H. H. Norton, U.S.N., and U.S.S. Jacob Jones, by W. F. Sicard, are included in the table of contents of the May number of the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers. Lieut. C. W. Nimitz, U.S.N., has an illustrated article on "Submarine Engines of the German Navy," and Rear Admiral John R. Edwards, U.S.N., retired, has a study of "The Industrial and Strategic Importance of Our Naval Stations," pointing out their weaknesses and the need of more yards with better equipment.

The contents of the Professional Memoirs, C.E., U.S.A., for May-June, are chiefly devoted to articles on the canal systems of the South and to studies of levee building technique. T. E. L. Lipsey contributes an article on "The Intracoastal Canal in Louisiana and Methods of Dredging"; G. K. Little writes on "The Transportation of Coal on the Warrior System," and Major J. R. Slattery, C.E., U.S.A., on "Levee Building Machines." Capt. Francis C. Harrington, C.E., U.S.A., has a study on "Water Supply and Sewage Disposal of a Semi-Permanent Camp of a Division," and Lieut. Myron Bertman, C.E., U.S.A., contributes an obituary sketch of Brig. Gen. Joseph King Fenno Mansfield, U.S.A., who died from wounds received at the battle of Antietam in 1862.

Among the articles resulting from practical experience in the present war in the June issue of the Military Surgeon are: "Concerning Operations for the Cranio-Cerebral Wounds of Modern Warfare," by Dr. Harvey Cushing, of the Medical Reserve Corps, and "Base Hospital Work in Russia," by Major H. H. Snively, of the Ohio National Guard. "The Sanitary Problems of Trench Warfare" are discussed by Lieut. Col. Frank R. Keefer, M.C., U.S.A., and Lieut. Col. E. L. Munson, M.C., U.S.A., contributes a paper on "The Proper Functions of the Medical Department in Relation to General Staff Work" from the viewpoint of preparedness and of making the Medical Corps a constructive force in warfare.

Among the articles in the May-June number of the Journal of the United States Artillery are the honorable mention essay in the 1915 competition, "Preparations That Should Be Made in Peace for Quartering and Provisioning Coast Defense Garrisons in War," by Capt. Harry C. Barnes, C.A.C. Captain Archibald H. Sunderland, C.A.C., contributes a timely study of "The S.S. Noordam and a Mine," written after a personal investigation of the damaged liner; 1st Lieut. Carl A. Lohr, C.A.C., has a paper on "The Principles Involved in the Mine Defense of Harbors," and there is also "A Study on the Use in Land Defense of Heavy Mobile Artillery." The department of "Professional Notes" includes several short articles on the war.

The leading article in the May number of the Infantry Journal is a translation from the Revue Militaire Suisse of a study by Major A. Cerf, of the Swiss army, of "Some Lessons of the War" that, in turn, is really an analysis of "Le Tir pour Vaincre," by Commandant d'André, of the French army, worked out through actual experiences in the present war. Major Cerf comes to the conclusion that "we could much improve our methods of combat firing and increase the effectiveness of our fire" by judiciously adopting innovations suggested by actual warfare. He points out the demonstrated weaknesses of infantry fire by the French army in firing "without quite knowing at what" and aiming much too high. Major Cerf draws valuable conclusions as to the offensive, valuable in that he questions the principle and asks if it is not too early to decide the matter as so many seem ready to do. He also lays stress on the need for training infantrymen in trench work. He sums up his opinions as to the need of skill in good marksmanship above all things else for the infantry with Commandant d'André's happy phrase, "the redeeming fire which makes the weak equal to the strong."

The Navy League of the United States now has an official organ of its own called "Sea Power" which takes the place of the "Seven Seas," that has been its organ for the past year. The editorial policy of the publication is announced in the June issue as follows: "This magazine is especially designed to serve the exact purpose of the organization and of its members. It will constantly attempt to emphasize the need of national preparedness and the dangers that come from a lack of it. It will try to indicate, from the standpoint of the best expert authority, the lines which should be followed in the building of an adequate Navy and the laying down of an effective naval policy. It will always aim to

fan the flame of patriotism in the American people to the end that they maintain that spirit which means all the difference between upstanding manhood and flabby degeneracy." Among the articles in the first number are "A Council of National Defense," by Perry Belmont; "The World's Greatest Fighting Ship," by Donald Carlyle (describing the U.S.S. Pennsylvania in picture and text); and "Naval Strategy," by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N. Typographically and pictorially the magazine is very handsome.

The July Yale Review opens with three important articles upon "After the War." Prof. Arthur I. Dewing predicts financial panic for America, after a period of inflation; George Burton Adams describes the approaching federation of the British Empire, now for the first time made public; and Raphael Zon discusses the complete economic revolution of Italy which, when peace comes, will follow upon the modern substitution of an abundant water power for expensive coal. Other articles relating to the war are "Watch Therefore!" by Hiram Bingham, a strong appeal for mental and military readiness; "Americanizing the Immigrant," by H. P. Fairchild; "German Autocracy," by Kuno Francke; and last, by Professor Lavarenne, a remarkable account of a remarkable service rendered by the Ecole Normale Supérieure to France in her hour of need.

#### THE MILITARY ASSETS OF FRANCE.

(From our French correspondent.)

Paris, France, June 10, 1916.

The early German successes in capturing the disrated Douaumont fort (Feb. 25, 1916) the Kaiser greeted with the famous proclamation congratulating his troops on having secured "the angular stone of the main fortress of the principal enemy." This compliment to France was little relished in England. British publicists remarked that Great Britain, with her premier navy and an army of 5,000,000 men on paper, was the Fatherland's most formidable foe. Russia, with her 175,000,000 inhabitants and her inexhaustible reserve of men, could also claim to be of more weight in the balance than the Gallic Republic with her population of 38,000,000 all told. Yet when all elements in the situation are taken into account, the German Emperor is seen to have made no mistake in estimating France to be the "principal enemy" and the very center of the resistance to his wishes of European hegemony.

The superiority of France over her allies resides in her having a conscription army, trained and equipped from the time of peace, available from the outset of the hostilities. Conscription made of France a warlike, disciplined nation, enabled her to throw into the fray the whole of her military, naval, financial and economic resources, and by so doing to gain the time necessary to her allies for completing their preparations. It was the existence of conscription, and of the important armament factories which are the consequence of it, which permitted France throwing against the invaders the whole of her valid manhood (nearly 7,000,000 men), all trained for war, together with an "artillerie lourde" inferior to the German only in the matter of number, the result of the wonderful aptitudes for improvisation and recuperating power that have, in the course of history, proved the apanage of the Gallic nation.

Considering her state of unpreparedness in what concerns heavy guns and strategic dispositions, her inferiority also in numbers, and, on the other hand, the completeness of German plans and the vigor with which they were carried out, the victorious stand on the Marne (September, 1914), which the retreating troops of Joffre opposed to the legions of the Kaiser inflamed by past successes, appears nothing short of miraculous and will be a subject of wonder for the historians of the future. It will especially astonish those unacquainted with the dramatic history of that marvelous France which Joan of Arc, Marshal Villars and the Revolutionary Convention Nationale, in turn, extricated from apparently hopeless situations. Even in 1870-71, as is not generally known, the French Republic, though then under the heel of the invader, managed to raise in a few months' time, to replace the captured armies of the empire, new armies of some 800,000 men with 1,800 guns, which were available when political considerations brought about the acceptance of a humiliating peace! Nations, like individuals, have their strong and weak points that commend themselves to the attention of military students desirous of getting an insight into the future. Actual events have their explanation in the history of the past.

Such truths as these are by no means ignored by those superiorly organized Germans who have for principle to apply scientific methods to the study of every subject. Hence their persevering and tremendous efforts, from the first, to place France hors de combat once for all, and the massing of the pick of their army on the French front where alone they feel the decision can be obtained. These furious, well high superhuman German attacks against Verdun are the outcome of the knowledge that our Republic, though deprived by invasion of her main industrial centers and plant and weakened by ceaseless fighting, is steadily improving her armament and will be the first ready, among the Allies, for the "grande offensive" so often announced and bound to take place at no very distant date, if the present deadlock is to come to an end.

Successive attacks on a large scale show this progression of French force.

To-day France, single-handed at Verdun, is opposing an insuperable barrier to the shock of the best armies, ever being renewed, and of practically the whole heavy artillery of the Kaiser, without feeling the need of calling her allies to the rescue, thereby demonstrating that she is alone a match for Germany. The belt of villages and trenches which the Germans captured at a cost of 250,000 casualties (Swiss estimate), in three and a half months' time (to date) obviously conferred little strategic advantage upon them, since the front has hardly changed for the last two months. Therefore, Verdun, which they felt so confident of conquering, is out of their reach. They have failed in their object, suffered a sanguinary defeat, as all Swiss military experts acknowledge. From the gigantic trial of strength France emerges more convinced of her force and of her ultimate success. The morale of the French nation is higher than at any time before.

French aviation, which has made great strides for number and quality within the past six months, seems to have definitely asserted its superiority. French heavy armament and ammunition supply have proved equal to the requirements. With the 800,000 hands at his disposal, the Minister of Munitions has done wonders. Compared with what it was in August, 1914, the production of rifles is to-day 200 times greater, that of machine guns 70 times greater, of field guns 25 times greater. The production of ammunition has reached proportions that would have appeared incredible a few years since. Navy



guns of the 6.5, 10.8 and 12-inch calibers, especially, in batteries under naval officers, have proved invaluable auxiliaries to the land army. France, besides working for her huge army, is supplying Italy and Serbia with part or most of their armament.

J. B. GAUTREAU.

#### DEVELOPING AEROPLANE SERVICE.

Fourteen high-powered aeroplanes were ordered by the War Department on June 23 in pursuance of its plan to establish an aerial patrol of the Mexican border. The machines, with their spare parts, will cost approximately \$275,000 and are to be furnished by companies in Massachusetts, New York and California. They are to be sent to the border at once. Arrangements are also being made for supplying pilots to operate these machines, and those already ordered, according to a plan for developing the aeronautical section of the Army, that will include arrangements for obtaining Army aviators from among civilians in the National Guard and in other walks of life, the standardization of motor shafts, propellers and other essential parts of aeroplanes, including the control and the establishment by the War Department of a Government inspection in co-operation with aeroplane manufacturers throughout the country. For immediate duty with the Army there will be fifteen qualified aviators graduated from the aviation school early next month. These will report to the border while the general plan to develop the aerial patrol is pushed forward.

The Aero Club of America and Major Carl F. Hartmann, S.C., U.S.A., have arranged for an aerial mobilization along the Mexican border with ten patrol stations and intervening supply depots that will provide a continuous aerial patrol of the frontier. It is said that the forty aviation volunteers in the National Guard that have been trained at the expense of the Aero Club will be used in this aerial patrol as well as thirty licensed civilian aviators, who have volunteered their services to the Government. Major Hartmann told the Aero Club, according to the New York World, that all of these available candidates who can pass preliminary examinations will be accepted for training at aviation schools to be operated under direction of the War Department. The first of these schools to be taken over for Government supervision is the Wright-Curtiss field at Hempstead Plain, New York.

#### AUTOMOBILES IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

A paper on "Automobile Experiences in the Great War," by W. F. Bradley, was presented at the semi-annual meeting, June 12-16, of the Society of Automobile Engineers. The author believes that on the Allied front in France, from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier, there are 60,000 army automobiles of all kinds. It is known that there are 24,000 American trucks in service with the Allies. Before August, 1914, it was realized that automobiles would play a prominent rôle. In annual maneuvers some nations had gone so far as to abolish the use of horses in the supplying of food and ammunition to an entire army corps, and had found the experiment to be successful. But no single expert, either military or automobile, appears to have foreseen the extensive use of automobiles to be developed within a month of the outbreak of war. In all their preparations it is certain that the war authorities had never contemplated having to go outside Europe for their supply of automobiles; it is doubtful if the military automobile authorities of France and England could have named the six leading automobile truck makers in the United States. Yet the war had not been in progress more than a month before France, the nation that had most carefully studied the use of automobiles in war, had sent an official to the United States with instructions to buy several thousand trucks; England, with a greater number of commercial vehicles than any other nation, was also anxious to supplement her military fleet with trucks from across the Atlantic. Purely commercial trucks were put to work side by side with the more specialized European machines, and although open to improvement in some respects, are still giving good service in the war zone.

Mr. Bradley says that while it must not be assumed that any ordinary truck is fit for war work, the point to be enforced is the uselessness of trying to develop a special type of automobile truck to meet purely military requirements, without any consideration of commercial service. A certain number of purely military automobiles will differ from the commercial truck, but the great bulk for any future war will be the commercial trucks of the nations involved. "When the whole weight of the nations' resources had to be thrown into the scale," he says, "the military authorities had to take the type of vehicle in general use and forget as quickly as possible all their carefully prepared specifications and all their imaginary essentials."

The problem of directing design into such channels that the whole of the nation's commercial trucks could be applied to purposes of war, without interfering with the primary usefulness of the trucks as commercial vehicles, is a matter of compromise.

"For instance, in France it was considered that the most suitable military type was a two-ton truck. But the commercial user preferred a five-ton load capacity. A compromise was struck with  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons, and it is this capacity of truck that has proved most suitable under actual war conditions. For the general conditions of war service the five-ton truck has too great a dead weight. For certain special classes of work it has been found that a four-ton truck gives the most efficient service, a model not produced in great quantities in Europe and not found in America. The bulk of the work is best done by the  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -ton vehicles. Light weight, consistent with strength, has been shown to be essential. The tendency since the war has been toward a further reduction in weight.

"Four-cylinder engines are insisted on, and have been found sufficient for all ordinary purposes. Some of the heavy tractor engines have six cylinders. The French authorities have never made any attempt to impose cylinder dimensions. The small engines of two or three years ago have, however, been found unsatisfactory. All engines are carried under a hood; the war has shown its advantage over the under-the-seat position so clearly that the latter will no longer be accepted. The internal combustion engine has proved itself without a rival for military transportation. No gasoline-electric systems have made good. The tendency is toward a reduction in the number of steamers, although steam tractors are much in evidence around the camps in England."

Considerable tire trouble has developed. Although practically all the general transportation is done by

rear-driven trucks, the four-wheel-driven vehicle is used to a limited extent, mainly for operation off the main roads or no roads at all. Tractors developed for this service are used mainly to draw batteries and heavy artillery. The importance of the armored car has been exaggerated, the author believes, since the adoption of underground warfare. Before underground warfare was adopted armored cars were important, and they will doubtless again be important when open fighting is resumed. The most suitable type has been found to be a powerful touring car chassis with a four-cylinder engine. The body is built up of steel plates, generally 0.3 inches thick, capable of resisting rifle fire at close range. One effect of the war has been to bring about the extensive use of trailers, now being used behind all kinds of automobiles, both for the transportation of men working in the rear of the lines and for general haulage work around the depots. So far as the Allied armies are concerned, there has been no necessity to use alternative fuels such as benzol, alcohol and kerosene. Benzol and alcohol have been monopolized for making explosives, and gasoline has been the only army fuel in use. It is certain, however, that the pre-war specification in France that all automobile trucks should operate on benzol will be insisted on after the war, and in all probability alcohol will be a widely used fuel.

#### LESSONS FROM THE BORDER.

Henry B. Joy, of Detroit, Mich., in an article in the Free Press of that city, blames Congress for our limited Army and lack of equipment in the crisis on the border. Mr. Joy, who is president of the Packard Company, recently returned from Mexico, where he went to study the problem of Army transport by motor trucks under existing conditions. He says, in part: "The Mexican border from the Gulf of Mexico to California covers a distance of approximately 1,300 miles. The problem of guarding this border alone with our entire available Army requires stretching the line so thin as to make it ineffective. It is clearly apparent to those who have studied Army transport problems that motor trucks and good roads are the only solution of the problem. The trucks and the roads divide the honors of an army mobilization about half and half. Modern road building machinery in our great muddy country is as much a part of the necessary equipment of an army as the motor trucks themselves. Yet, when the call came, our Army had neither the motor trucks nor the road-making machinery to enable them to transport efficiently the equipment and supplies of an army."

"Mexican roads, as I saw them, are excellent object lessons on the necessity of preparedness to be able to build roads as a military necessity rapidly whenever and wherever the necessity arises. If severe rains should fall on the line of communications now traveled by the motor transport in supplying our troops in Mexico, that supply line will cease to be available. An impassable barrier of mud will prevent. We have the greatest opportunity for Army maneuvers in our wide open western country, which seems almost made for such work and for field artillery practice and yet such field practice has necessarily been neglected because of lack of appropriations by Congress. Our military force is just small enough to induce the Mexicans to start in and open the ball."

"Our soldiers shoot straight and everybody along the border feels that they hanker to get redress for the many American men and women who have suffered death and worse in Mexico in recent years. If the Mexican soldiers start firing on American troops, it will be a real fight and all the fat will be in the fire; we shall be at war. The extreme narrowness of vision of the national Congress in the restricted expenditures allowed for Army expansion and increased equipment for all military and naval purposes will cost us dear, many believe, and indeed so do I, possibly in treasure and self-respect only or blood or both. Our lack of material equipment even for our very limited Army in motor transport, motor tractors, road-making machinery, aeroplanes, artillery ammunition, field equipment, in all things which make mobilization maneuvers possible, is absolutely up to the Congress. Universal military service will alone make the necessary impression, yes conviction, of national strength to insure peace. When we regard ourselves as, and actually are, part and parcel of our Army and Navy; when we cease to regard our Army and Navy as a hired fighting force, as we regard firemen and policemen; when our sons and our brothers are our Army and our Navy, then, and only then, will our international correspondence be important to those to whom it may be addressed; then, and then only, will we be interested in the welfare and safety and equipment and training of our soldiers and sailors."

#### HOW TO MAKE FRIENDS OF ENGLAND.

In discussing the question, "What Does Europe Think of Us?" in Collier's Weekly for June 24, Frederick Palmer writes: "The day the cable announces that the United States has broken with Germany will be the most memorable to England, with the exception of the day when she declared war. It will be to England and France the setting of the final judgment of the nations against the Kaiser, and every Frenchman and Englishman I have met thinks that it will hasten the end of the war and help to bring a sane and permanent peace which means the triumph of anti-militarism."

"Are we negligible? Every time that we stiffen in our defense of international law and the rights of neutrals little Holland and the other neutrals stiffen too, and when we weaken they weaken, for they guide themselves by us. Never have we had such an opportunity and never such a responsibility among the nations, as Europeans realize better than we do. The time is one of action; the world is molten hot with war, and one stroke of decision may shape its future for a hundred years."

"Finally, some returning Americans have said that we have no friends in Europe: we are alone against the world. I have found no difference in my English and French friends. An Englishman is slow to make friends, but he sticks. As for national friendships, they cannot be one-sided any more than personal friendships. You must give as well as receive. National friendships depend upon intelligent self-interest, broad-minded co-operation, and principles and ideas in common."

"Will all Europe be against us after the war, as some Americans think? I have asked many Englishmen this question frankly. Some simply said: 'Rot!' or 'Nonsense!' One, speaking more at length, said: 'When you try to conquer Canada by force of arms and she asks our aid, we will be against you!' Another said: 'No, we cannot be against you, however much we may bicker,

any more than you can be against us on great issues; for we have big, vital ideas in common. If you freed Cuba, we also turned South Africa over to the Boers.' Down deep the Englishman, a little envious of the Americans, perhaps, has a pride in the United States and in the part English civilization has played in its development. If we break with Germany—so vital and terrible is the issue of this war to every Englishman and Frenchman—we shall have friends who will stick through many generations."

#### THE ARMY AS A REFORMATORY.

Our brilliant contemporary, Life, thus moralizes on the subject of recruiting for the Army:

"If under present recruiting methods the Army accepts only young men who are physically and morally fit to be in it, it exercises a nicer discrimination than any other institution that one can think of that deals with young men. Whether the average young man is physically and morally fit to be alive is a question that must be left to discussion by Calvinists and other experts, but a good deal of testimony can be gathered that he isn't. Of course, the Army can't expect to be an aggregation of paragons. If it gets average young men it ought to be satisfied. Exceptional young men, practiced in physical exercises, deportment and self-control, are apt to want to be bank presidents, merchants, plumbers, boss manufacturers, or something that looks more gainful than military service. What one hopes for from the Army is that it will take its due proportion of young men who need improvement, and will improve them. There are always thousands of young men in stock for whom a year or two of the right kind of training and discipline would be invaluable; youths who go to the devil because no one has the strength to take them by the scruff of the neck and the slack of the trousers and plant their feet in the right path, and keep them walking in it till they have a chance to form a habit. Righteousness comes from the inside, but even the outward forms of it have a value, and with those, at least, the Army has the facilities to make recruits familiar. It cannot count on giving them clean hearts, but it can do a great deal to give them clean habits. Our new Army, small as it will be, is going to cost a great deal. If it is to be a paying investment it must be an institution out of which young men come better than they went in. If it is that, a large part of the cost of it can be charged up to education, and we are well used already to paying school bills, and don't greatly mind it."

#### COMMENT ON THE MARINE CORPS.

Here are some quite recent comments on the United States Marine Corps, writes an officer of the corps: Girard, in his Philadelphia Public Ledger column, wrote: "When A. H. Wetherill was returning to Philadelphia recently from a big game hunt in Africa, he met on ship-board a colonel of the English army. This officer, who impressed Mr. Wetherill as being a real student of military affairs, was discussing the merits of various armies when he made this startling assertion: 'The best equipped, organized, and most efficient body of its size in the world is the United States Marine Corps; the second best is the Northwest Mounted Police; the third best the Pennsylvania State Constabulary.'"

Admiral George Dewey not long ago wrote of the Marines: "The work recently accomplished by the Marine Corps at Vera Cruz and in Haiti, fully justifies my belief that no finer military organization exists in the world."

Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, U.S.N., testifying before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, said: "I am inclined to think there is no military body in our country of higher efficiency than the Marine Corps. Their esprit de corps is very high; they take great pride in their profession. They never let things slack off a bit."

To which Representative Britten, of the House Naval Committee, added: "When I was in Peking last year, officers of the various legation guards from all over the world voluntarily admitted that our Marine Corps boys were the most efficient and came nearer to being fighters and looking like fighters than any other soldiers in China."

#### WARFARE HUMANE IN THE 'SIXTIES.

Brunswick, Ga.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A bloody minded M.D. from Pennsylvania, in the early part of the Civil War, made the following proposition to the U.S. War Department: "As anything ought to be used to end this unholy war, I offer to furnish a supply of missiles that may be conveyed among the rebels in a shell from a mortar, and by the concussion that follows liquid streams of fire will spread most fearfully in all directions."

This communication was forwarded to General McClellan, who returned it with the following endorsement: "I think that such means of destruction are hardly within the category of those recognized in civilized warfare. I could not recommend their employment until we exhaust the ordinary means of warfare."

Later in the war a gentleman wrote the Confederate Secretary of War that "against an enemy who persistently repudiates the rules of civilized war retaliation is a moral right, having its sanction in the opinion of mankind. By the law of nations a nation who refuses to be governed by the code abolishes the adversary from all obligations to its rules." He offered to supply infernal machines and put them aboard any vessel flying the flag of the United States.

Mr. Seddon made the following answer: "In my judgment only ships of war and transports carrying troops, munitions of war or supplies to armed forces are legitimate objects of the attack contemplated. Passenger ships or those in ordinary commerce should not in general be assailed in so destructive a way, as the main aim of legitimate war in such cases is to capture and not destroy. Only very exceptional cases where some special cause for destruction existed would morally justify such fatal agencies."

On Oct. 21, 1861, a private soldier of the Confederate Army wrote the Secretary of War that he had invented an instrument of war, called a submarine gunboat, by use of which the blockade could be immediately raised and England would not be obliged to seek cotton elsewhere. This contraption was to be built of sheet iron, with boilers constructed to raise steam without a supply of air, and the air for respiration was to be kept fresh



by a gradual addition of oxygen, while the carbonic acid was absorbed by a shower of lime water. The boat was to be towed to sea and when within range of the enemy's guns was to sink and be kept at any desired depth by a self-acting apparatus. When within a few rods of the enemy she was to leap to the surface, and the two vessels were to come in contact before the enemy could fire a gun. Placed in the bow of the boat there was to be a mortar containing a self-exploding shell, and as it struck the shell was to explode and blow in the enemy's side; then the engines are reversed, the gunboat sinks below the surface and goes noiselessly on its way, and repeats the process as long as there is material to work on.

I am of the opinion that this genius was right so far as his boat sinking after the explosion was concerned, but no reversal of engines would have been necessary; for if she arrived at the same time as the torpedo the back kick would have been as severe as the forward punch, and would have been as disastrous, if not more so, to the aggressor than to the recipient. As there is nothing more in the records about it to be found, I imagine that the Navy experts found it impracticable and never gave the inventor an opportunity to try it out.

JOHN C. STILES.

#### A TRAINED RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Two very significant articles on recruiting appeared in your issue of June 3. One of these is by an enlisted man and one by an officer on recruiting duty. Both deal with the length of the enlistment period. The first thing the United States wants is trained soldiers. The point that our Regular Army and our Congress as influenced by the General Staff has stuck to is an enrolled reserve. In doing this they are sacrificing the substance for the shadow. An enrolled reserve is handy. A large trained reserve is what we require.

It is of very little importance whether our trained reserve is enrolled or not. The length of the reserve training enlistment is also unimportant. The important thing about a reserve training enlistment is the training. If the Regular Army is not able to determine when a man is trained it should say so. After a reservist is trained the sooner he is returned to civil life and a recruit put in his place the better for all concerned. A reservist who cannot be trained in two years should be discharged as unsuited.

The new regiments to be organized should be used to get training data as to reservists. Why should not the Regular Army be kept full of men taking reserve training? By having one home battalion training regular recruits and reservists, and keeping the other two battalions full, we could put more rifles on the firing line than by the present method. Further, the recruiting could be done by the home battalion and much of the expense of the present system of recruiting eliminated.

If the Plattsburg idea was put on a sound basis by allowing reservists to enlist in regular home battalion companies for from thirty days to six months, a continuing, going concern could be utilized, and military training, on an open to all citizens basis, could be offered. The Plattsburg idea helps, but it is defective. It only runs part of the time. Its instructors are not fully co-ordinated, as a different lot is detailed each year and they, as a rule, have not given the work special and team work consideration. They are training future officers, but the methods and processes of the different camps are not sufficiently under unifying processes.

Military preparedness for the U.S., as far as the Regular Army is responsible, is a matter of finding out how to shorten the period of effective training. As far as Congress is concerned, it is a question of making every citizen liable to military training, and thus making the supply of recruits for the Army and Navy a certainty.

PAY DAY.

#### FACTORS IN PREPAREDNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Preparedness for the United States is mostly a matter of preventing overseas invasion. Therefore the military situation of the United States as a whole requires three lines of defense:

- (1) A Navy strong enough in both the Atlantic and Pacific to prevent any fleet of transports from approaching our coasts.
- (2) Seacoast defenses strong enough to prevent our harbor cities from being bombarded.
- (3) A mobile Army strong enough to crush any hostile landing force.

This military situation requires a corresponding military policy. The military policy of the United States is dependent on three factors: (1) The people; (2) Congress and the Executive; (3) the regular military establishment. The people are dependent on Congress and the Executive for the action that secures preparedness. Congress and the Executive must rely on the regular military establishment for the professional knowledge that determines what action will best secure preparedness.

The Regular Army professional opinion is formed by its higher officers and is enunciated and put in shape by the officers of the Army General Staff. If the military heads of the military establishment of any country are united on a well founded military policy suited to the existing conditions of that country their ideas as to a military policy will be adopted. Germany is an old example of this, and France is a very recent example of it.

The real solution of preparedness has always rested on securing united leadership. United leadership consists in the leaders having intelligent, uniform training as to military values. The basis of the preparedness problem rests on developing and maintaining reliable generals. The ultimate object of military training for generals is to fit them to handle large bodies of troops so as to secure success in combat.

For years Germany has selected her generals on their performances in the tactical handling of troops at field maneuvers. Joffre eliminated French generals in the same way. The proved reliability of generals to handle their proper commands in a sound tactical manner is the keystone of preparedness. The United States cannot achieve preparedness without generals who are experts in training and handling their commands as tactical units. Their ability to do this in peace foreshadows what may be expected of them in war.

Expert tacticians understand military values in much

the same way, and therefore are united as to military policy and in working to get it.

INFANTRY.

#### THE COAST ARTILLERY MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Considering the amount of money expended by the United States Government on the Coast Artillery Militia and the qualifications of study and examinations to make them partially efficient, at least, to man the armament at coast fortifications, now that the call has come for the National Guard why has the Coast Artillery Militia been left out. If the Government does not want us in time like this it certainly does not need us in time of peace and the Coast Artillery Militia is fretting and chafing at its non-recognition.

If we are not called the Government may have but few, if any, C.A.M. after the present trouble has passed. We cannot either expect or get men to serve under such conditions. Under the Reorganization act, where Infantry regiments are required to have machine-gun and supply companies, what an incentive to transfer to that arm, and how anxious would the state authorities be to transfer these troops to make up the complement of the Infantry, which could be done very quickly. The Coast Artillery Militia of the country, as a whole, would need or want but little preparation as they have been taught to be ready at a moment's notice to move, and they are to-day in that condition and could be used immediately to complete the Infantry regiments.

COAST ARTILLERY MILITIA CAPTAIN.

#### "PRESS CENSORSHIP" IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Brunswick, Ga.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your issue of June 17 has an article on censorship which is very timely, and hits the nail squarely on the head. In it you mention the fact that valuable information was obtained from the newspapers by both sides during our Civil War, and a few examples of this may be of interest.

Gen. J. E. Johnston on Dec. 30, '61, reported to the War Department that: "The Richmond Dispatch of this morning contains information that would be very valuable to the enemy."

General McClellan on June 5, '62, says: "My order of May 25 directing order of march is published in full in the Baltimore American; if any statement could afford more important information to the enemy, I am unable to perceive it."

General Peck on May 20, '63, says: "The papers do our cause as much harm as the rebel armies. Hooker's moves were all read in the papers long before the hour for Lee to strike, so he knew both sides of the game."

On Sept. 9, General Lee in his mild manner states: "I believe it would be much better to have no correspondents with the Army. The publication of reports gives the enemy information."

Secretary Stanton on Feb. 9, '64, tells Meade: "The newspapers will tell you all that is going on, and a good deal more."

General Sherman, who seems to have had a violent antipathy to all newspapers, wrote on May 3: "The newspapers gave Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith full and timely notice of the character of the expedition. I wish to God we had not a single newspaper in the country, to puff up men, and act as spies on all our movements." He also wrote on June 29: "The New York Herald of the 23d has published the fact that we read the enemy's signals."

The Big Chief, General Grant, on Nov. 11 wrote that: "The New York Times of the 10th contains the most contraband news I have seen published during the war. It lays out Sherman's program exactly and gives his strength. It is impossible to keep these papers from reaching the enemy, and no doubt by to-morrow they will be making their plans to meet this move."

JOHN C. STILES.

#### MEDALS OF HONOR.

Brunswick, Ga.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I see that the board appointed to prune the Medal of Honor Roll is empowered to strike from the list all names of those who were given medals for service not rendered in action.

This will trim off: 560 of the 27th Maine Infantry; 311 of those who served after expiration of time; 30 who were escorts at President Lincoln's funeral; and Dr. Mary Walker.

As General Miles is a member of the board, I suppose his qualification for the medal he has is already accepted.

JOHN C. STILES.

#### THE BORDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The communicating points between the United States and Mexico are or have been marked by military posts. These posts and Columbus, N.M., are the points from which the border is looked after. In peace or war a border guard is required. This border condition is not temporary. In war a border guard will be required, and two or more considerable bodies of troops having nothing to do with border guard or border stations will also be required.

The border guard is a continuing requirement, remember that. Border guard duty is not a pleasant duty. If tents are to be used for year cantonments are cheaper. Cantonments would do much to mitigate the every day, always present, discomforts of the border troops. Cantonments along the border would save the United States thousands of dollars yearly.

An arrangement for a two-year tour of duty on the border would be businesslike and welcome. Has the General Staff, the Quartermaster General or anybody else worked out anything to put the border situation on an organized basis? Does the border, after five years, present a well organized, well systematized solution of a past, present, and future military problem that has been up to the Regular Army for that time? Would or would

not the spent tentage money of the border have built three times the cantonments required?

INFANTRY.

#### A SOUND SUGGESTION.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 20, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The greatest help to recruiting would be a copy of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL every week in the hands of the editors of every daily and weekly newspaper in the United States. Army recruiting is strictly a business proposition. The methods employed by the successful life insurance solicitor get men for the Army.

EDWARD R. COPPACK, 1st Lieut., Cav., R.O.

#### THE ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY.

The annual report of the Army Relief Society for the year ending April, 1916, which has just made its appearance, opens with the report of the president of the society, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, which appeared in our issue of May 6. The financial statement of Mr. C. R. Agnew, treasurer, shows cash and securities on hand to the amount of \$143,893.44. Excess of disbursements over receipts for the year was \$2,254.26. The committee on organization, of which Mrs. Stephen C. Mills is chairman, reports a most encouraging year in the work of the society. Interest in the staff sections steadily increases and many new names were added to those in the Ordnance and Medical Corps, the latter section now numbering over 200, which is almost the number required for a branch. A section has been established in the Engineer Corps with Mrs. Black as president, and another in the Quartermaster Corps with Mrs. Aleshire as president. A new branch has been added to the society to be known as Branch 7, Department of Hawaii, the first to be organized since the Philippine branch, started about eight years ago. It has been decided that regiments on colonial service may join Branch 6 or 7 during the period of their stay in the islands, but on return to the United States will revert automatically to their former branch. This will also apply to members of staff sections. Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry in this country will be carried as sections in the Regimental Branch No. 4, the headquarters of which are at Fort Leavenworth.

Mrs. Charles F. Roe, chairman of the relief committee, reports that, owing to hard times, appeals for assistance have been greater than usual during the year and every case has been thoroughly investigated and relieved. Since 1904 the society has given over \$5,000 in emergency payments, for help with rent, coal, food and doctors' bills. A check is sent as soon as the committee sees a death published in the press, or it is reported to them direct, and after proper data are secured the case is put on the treasurer's list for monthly payments. In the years from 1904 to 1916, 181 widows and 318 children have been reported as requiring help. The committee on education, of which Mrs. James B. Burbank is chairman, during the year has carried on its rolls the names of forty-two sons and daughters of deceased officers and enlisted men of the Army. The society has students at Teachers' College of Columbia University, Wesleyan, Elmira, Emerson College, the University of Wisconsin, many at public schools and others engaged in special courses of training. All have shown marked ability and have won the commendation of their instructors. One boy has been prepared for the Military Academy. Mrs. A. E. Bradley in reporting for the clothing committee notes that men's clothes are less useful than those for women and children, as in few cases are the boys helped sufficiently large to use adult garments.

The branches of the society with president, treasurer and receipts during the year are as follows:

Branch No. 1, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. Newcomb C. Barney, \$4,050.  
Branch No. 2, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, Mrs. E. A. Koerper, \$1,625.  
Branch No. 3, Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley, Col. W. B. Gordon, \$758.16.  
Branch No. 4, Mrs. H. A. Greene, J. T. Ely, \$4,429.18.  
Branch No. 5, Mrs. J. B. Burbank, Mrs. C. E. Kilbourne, \$3,731.46.  
Branch No. 6, Mrs. Thomas H. Barry, Mrs. M. K. Callan, \$138.55.  
Branch No. 7, Mrs. John P. Wisser, Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, \$957.86.

Regarding the garden party at Governors Island this year for the benefit of the Society, held under the auspices of Branch No. 1, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, president of that branch, writes: "The chairman, Miss H. M. Center, reports that the returns are in and that she has deposited \$2,728.89 with the branch treasurer. Under all circumstances the branch is pleased with the result! Most especial thanks are due and are given to the management of the Aero Club for the splendid exhibition of an aeroplane flight; and to the enlisted men of Governors Island and the surrounding posts who gave a fine and spirited drill and dress parade. Miss Fitzu, of the Metropolitan Opera, sang 'The Star-Spangled Banner' in an inspiring manner, and our sincere thanks are given to her. The Yale Orchestra played indefatigably all the evening for dancing, the results showing that their efforts were thoroughly appreciated by all. Messrs. Sherry, Fantozzi and Company, Park and Tilford, Charles, J. A. Henry, all donated cakes, candies, sandwiches, etc., to make the party a success. We send our sincere thanks. Many other firms and people contributed whose names have not yet been sent to the president, who wishes, however, to express the deepest appreciation for all that was done to help the Army Relief Branch No. 1 add to the fund to help the widows and children of the men of the United States Army."

#### CONVICTED OF SELLING U.S. PROPERTY.

Emmett E. Walker, ex-Quartermaster General, and George J. Head, a captain in the National Guard of Texas, were convicted in the Federal Court at Austin, Texas, on June 19, for conspiring to embezzle United States property and were sentenced to the penitentiary. Walker lives in Austin; Head in Brownsville. These two assisted by others stole vast quantities of Government property from time to time and shipped it in car-load lots to Brownsville, Texas, where they put it over the Rio Grande and sold it to Mexicans at Matamoros. It was charged that they sold supplies valued at \$60,000 to the Mexican revolutionists for \$10,000. The plea set up for the defense was that supplies furnished were below the standard and could not be used by the National Guard. Capt. Cillin H. Ball, 13th U.S. Inf., when he entered upon the duties as inspector-instructor of the Texas Militia in the spring of 1914 found that shortages



of government property had been going on for years and commenced an investigation that finally landed the two principals in the penitentiary. He was called back from the Philippines in April to prosecute these cases, and now that they are completed is to sail to rejoin his regiment on July 5.

Judge Russell on June 21 sentenced the convicted officers to serve three years and one day in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas. In addition to the cases in which he was a co-defendant with Captain Head, Colonel Walker pleaded guilty to two other cases of embezzlement and received a sentence of one year and one day and \$100 fine in each case, but the prison sentences are to run concurrently with the sentence of a year and a day imposed on him in the embezzlement case in which Captain Head was convicted with him. Each officer was sentenced to two years in Leavenworth in the conspiracy case. In passing sentence Judge Russell said: "Your acts should be punished not only to vindicate the majesty of the law, but also the Army of the country."

These convictions should prove a valuable lesson to the National Guard in general as to the need of careful supervision of government property, and to those officers of new levies who are suddenly placed in positions of responsibility for funds and property. The Texas newspapers have very carefully avoided discussion of these cases, making bare mention of them and in most cases being careful not to connect the individuals concerned with the Guard officially.

#### SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kavenagh, of 97 Howard avenue, Boston, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Sally, and Lieut. Luther Welsh, U.S.N.

Mr. A. D. Shepard, of San Francisco, Cal., has announced the engagement of his daughter, Marjorie Elizabeth, to Lieut. George D. Holland, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Mr. George Vernon Denny, of Savannah, Ga., and Miss Mary Josephine Pritchard, sister of Capt. G. B. Pritchard, jr., 10th U.S. Cav., were married at Fort Riley, Kas., on June 21, 1916.

Gen. and Mrs. H. M. Chittenden, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Eleanor Mary, to Lieut. James Bell Cress, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Lieutenant Cress is the son of Lieut. Col. George O. Cress, U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Cress. Colonel Cress and General Chittenden were classmates at West Point, class of 1884.

In our issue of June 24, page 1387, we briefly noticed the marriage of Lieut. John F. Goodman, U.S.A. (class of 1916, U.S.M.A.), and Miss Zita Mercedes Zint, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zint, of Highland Falls, N.Y., at New York city on June 14, 1916. The marriage took place in the rectory of the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 118th street and St. Nicholas avenue, Father Abbott, rector of the church, officiating. On account of serious illness in the bride's family, the wedding was a quiet one, with Mr. James Lowry as best man and Miss Eleanor Hanlon, of New York city, as bridesmaid. Only the immediate family of the bride and a few guests were present. The members of Mr. Goodman's family, whose home is in Waco, Texas, were unable to come East either to his graduation or wedding, but the pleasure of being their proxy was enjoyed by the writer who has also been happily associated for a number of years with the bride's family. Many an Army officer remembers with gratitude Mrs. Zint's motherly care during his strenuous months of cramming for West Point examinations. "Mr. Goodman's bride," says the correspondent, "is one of the sort the Army needs. She will carry the spirit of home with her wherever she goes."

Col. Constantine M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., commanding the marine barracks at the Puget Sound Naval Station, and Mrs. Stella C. Woodruff, of New York, were married in Bremerton, Wash., June 17, 1916, by Rev. Hugh Elmer Brown, of the Pilgrim Congregational Church. The ceremony, which was simple, was performed at the New Washington, the only attendants being H. E. Peck and Miss Alice Treat, friends of the bride and groom. The bride is the widow of Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, U.S.A., the originator of a theory as to the reason for the healthfulness of the Puget Sound climate. Lieutenant Colonel Woodruff, in a treatise, pointed out how the low death rate of Pacific Northwestern cities was in direct ratio to the cloudy and partly cloudy weather that obtains during a major portion of the year. Col. and Mrs. Perkins left for a honeymoon of two weeks.

(Continued on a later page.)

#### RECENT DEATHS.

James V. Bradley, master's mate, U.S.C.G., died at the Marine Hospital, Stapleton, S.I., N.Y., on June 22, 1916.

Senior Capt. Oscar Charles Hamlet, U.S.C.G., retired, father of Capt. H. G. Hamlet, U.S.C.G., died at Piedmont, Cal., on June 22, 1916.

Mr. Edward S. Ellis, who died at Cliff Island, Me., on June 20, 1916, was the father of Lieut. Col. W. E. Ellis, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Leroy T. Hillman, wife of Major L. T. Hillman, Ord. Dept.

Helen Lucy Davis, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Frank B. Davis, 14th U.S. Inf., died at Ketchikan, Alaska, on June 16, 1916, aged nine years. Interment at Fort Lawton Cemetery, Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. Elizabeth White Baker, widow of Judge David J. Baker, died at her home in Chicago, Ill., on June 20, 1916. She was the mother of Lieut. Col. David J. Baker, 21st U.S. Inf., Mr. John White Baker, of St. Louis, Mrs. Mary B. Galigher, and the Misses Margaret and Genevieve Baker, of Chicago.

Capt. James Vincent Bradley, commander of the Coast Guard cutter Manhattan, died at his home, No. 957 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., June 23, 1916, of a complication of diseases. He was born in New York forty years ago. Captain Bradley had been connected with the Revenue Cutter Service for twenty-three years. He served during the Spanish-American War on board a revenue cutter used in the blockading of ports. He leaves his wife and one son.

The Academic Board of the U.S. Military Academy adopted a resolution in memory of the late Col. Morton F. Smith saying, in part: "Colonel Smith exemplified in his official and private life the qualities and character which this Academy seeks to impress upon its graduates. As Commandant of Cadets he inspired the corps with love and respect for the military profession by his sympathetic manner, his love of justice, and his soldierly bearing. He instilled in the minds of the corps the principle that discipline is something higher than mere observance of regulations and is grounded on the sense of responsibility of each cadet to his comrades and to the Academy. In the performance of his duties as a mem-

ber of the Academic Board he gained the esteem and affection of his colleagues. During his long and painful illness he impressed all with whom he came in contact by his patient endurance of suffering."

Lieut. Henry D. Adair, reported killed in the fight at Carrizal, Mexico, June 21, 1916, was noted in Army circles as an expert polo player. He was born in Oregon on April 13, 1882, being appointed to West Point in 1900. He was graduated and promoted in the Army a second lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, in June, 1904, and was promoted to a first lieutenant in June, 1911. He graduated from the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., in 1912. He returned in 1915, completing the second year course in that school that year.

Capt. Charles T. Boyd, reported killed in the Carrizal fight June 21, 1916, was born in Iowa, Oct. 29, 1870. He was appointed to West Point June 15, 1892. He was graduated and promoted in the Army an additional second lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, on June 12, 1896, being advanced to a second lieutenant in the 4th Cavalry Jan. 14, 1897. During the Spanish-American War he served as a major in the 37th U.S. Infantry, a Volunteer regiment, being honorably mustered out on Feb. 20, 1901. He saw considerable service in the Philippines. May 2, 1901, he was in the Regular Service again, being transferred to the 4th Cavalry as a first lieutenant. He was made captain of the 10th Cavalry, in January, 1903. Captain Boyd was graduated from the Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., with distinguished honors in 1912. He married Miss Lotta Klemm in St. Louis about 1905. His last station was at Fort Leavenworth, where Mrs. Boyd and their two children are.

Mrs. Ellen MacKinnon Lansdowne, wife of Lieut. Zachary Lansdowne, died at Cleveland, Ohio, June 23, 1916, after a brief illness from a cold, and followed by a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, which spread rapidly toward her heart. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Falkland MacKinnon and was born in Grand Rapids, Wis., on May 22, 1888. "A sunnier, happier, sweeter disposition," writes a correspondent, "never developed more rapidly into lovely young girlhood." She was a graduate of Grafton Hall, Fond du Lac, Wis., and from St. Mary's Finishing School for Girls in New York city. For two years she studied the violin under the direction of Professor Mittell, of New York city, after which she spent the two following years with her mother in San Antonio, Texas. She was married at St. John's Church, Grand Rapids, on May 27, 1913, to Lieutenant Lansdowne. A son was born June 20, 1915. He bears his mother's family name, being christened Falkland MacKinnon Lansdowne.

(Continued on a later page.)

#### A DETERMINED "MRS. MARINE."

The officers in Uncle Sam's Army and Navy evidently teach their wives a few good lessons in self-defense, writes a correspondent at San Antonio, Texas. In consequence there is a young man down in Texas who owns the wreck of one automobile and is also nursing a broken arm.

He met the wife of a Marine Corps officer and offered to run her out to the country home, where she was visiting, but instead of taking the right direction, he laughingly said he was first going to take her on a regular joy ride.

Mrs. "Marine" tried to make it clear that such a ride was distasteful to her, but men do not always believe in a woman's protests. After Mrs. "Marine" was satisfied that common sense would not stop the car, she merely grabbed the wheel and ran the man, car and herself through a fence and over a six foot bluff into a ditch. Then, very calmly, she picked herself out of the debris and walked back to town.

The car is a total wreck, but the man is not yet in the humor to brag about his narrow escape.

#### PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Mrs. Charles T. Boyd is at Rye Beach, N.H., with her mother, Mrs. John Schroers.

Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Maddux, Med. Corps, U.S.A., are now on leave which will be spent in San Francisco, Cal.

A son, Thomas Ludlow Ferenbaugh, jr., was born to Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Ludlow Ferenbaugh, U.S.A., at Fort McIntosh, Texas, on June 9, 1916.

Mrs. Charles H. Stearns, wife of Lieutenant Stearns, Med. Res. Corps, Fort Ward, Wash., with their son, Master Joe, is spending the month of June with Mrs. Addie F. Stearns, 526 W. Austin street, Nevada, Mo.

Mrs. L. L. Durfee and family will spend the summer motoring through Ohio, Michigan and Illinois, during Lieutenant Colonel Durfee's absence on the border. Cadet Loyd V. H. Durfee is spending his furlough with his mother.

Mrs. Blake and the Misses Blake, wife and daughters of Col. E. M. Blake, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on duty with the National Guard of Rhode Island, are spending the summer months at Colonel Blake's home near Asheville, N.C.

Col. and Mrs. Frank B. McCoy, U.S.A., and Miss McCoy have returned from New Orleans and were in Washington last week, the guests of Major and Mrs. Herbert M. Lord at Chevy Chase. They have taken a cottage at Lake George, N.Y., for the summer.

Mrs. Conger Pratt has left West Point, where she has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray, on an automobile trip to Winter Harbor, Me., where she will spend some time. Lieutenant Pratt is in El Paso, where he is an aid to Brig. Gen. George Bell, U.S.A.

On June 15 an eight and one-half pound baby boy was born to Lieut. A. M. Jones, 21st U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Jones. The Lieutenant is stationed at Calexico, Cal., in command of the machine-gun company, 21st Inf. He received one month's leave under exceptional circumstances, arriving at Vancouver Barracks, June 12.

On the evening of June 23 at the Naval Militia twenty-fifth anniversary dinner, held at Hotel Astor New York city, Governor Whitman presented Lieut. Comdr. Louis M. Josephthal with the commission of pay inspector, Naval Militia, of the grade of commander by brevet for twenty-five years' continuous service. This, we believe, is the first brevet commission ever given to an officer of the Naval Militia, N.Y.

At the commencement exercises of the Detroit Institute of Musical Art on June 20, Miss Winifred A. Whiteley, daughter of John W. Whiteley, bandmaster, U.S.A., retired, acquitted herself with honor and received an artist's diploma. Of six graduates thus rewarded, Miss Whiteley was the only one specializing on the organ. Her number on the graduation concert program was the Sonata in E minor, Allegro con brio, by James H. Rogers.

(Continued on a later page.)

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

Orders appointing boards for the examination of officers for promotion are so numerous that we give them in condensed form, where possible, as follows: Place; names of officers constituting board; names of officers to report for examination; department issuing the order.

#### EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

The following will report for examination to board appointed in Par. 9, S.O. 127, June 7, E.D.: First Lieut. Sheldon W. Anding, Inf. (June 20, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board appointed in Par. 29, S.O. 128, June 8, E.D.: First Lieut. James W. Riley, 3d F.A.; 2d Lieut. Ernst Sedlacek, 6th F.A. (June 20, E.D.)

At Plattsburg, N.Y. Board: Cols. John C. F. Tillson, 22d Inf.; Joseph T. Dickman, 2d Cav.; Major Wallace De Witt, M.C. Will report for examination: Majors Peter Murray, 29th Inf.; Guy H. Preston, William C. Rivers, 2d Cav.; William F. Clark, Q.M.C. Major Harold L. Jackson, Inf., will also report to this board. (June 21, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board appointed in Par. 26, S.O. 127, June 7, E.D.: First Lieut. William N. Haskell, Cav. (June 21, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board appointed in Par. 11, S.O. 127, June 7, E.D.: Second Lieut. Harrison H. C. Richards, 4th Cav. (June 21, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board appointed in Par. 16, S.O. 129, June 9, E.D.: Second Lieut. Thompson Lawrence, 5th Inf. (June 21, E.D.)

At West Point, N.Y. Board: Lieut. Cols. William H. Tschappat, Ord. Dept.; Meriwether L. Walker, C.E.; Major Edward A. Kreger, judge advocate; Capt. Henry C. Coburn, jr., and Daniel P. Card, M.C. Will report for examination: Major Edward J. Timberlake, Q.M.C. (June 20, E.D.)

At Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y. Board: Col. Willoughby Walke, Lieut. Col. Andrew Hero, jr., C.A.C.; Capt. Thomas W. Burnett, M.C. Will report for examination: Major John C. Gilmore, jr., C.A.C. (June 20, E.D.)

At Fort Hamilton, N.Y. Board: Col. Samuel E. Allen, Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. John C. Graham, M.R.C. Will report for examination: Lieut. Cols. Delamere Skerrett, C.A.C.; Robert D. Walsh, Cav.; Majors Alston Hamilton, C.A.C.; George G. Gately, 3d F.A.; Thomas Q. Donaldson, I.G. (June 20, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board appointed in Par. 19, S.O. 126, June 6, E.D.: Lieut. Walter O. Rawls, C.A.C. (June 22, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board appointed in Par. 19, S.O. 126, June 6, E.D.: First Lieut. Alfred A. Hickox, 6th Inf. (June 22, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., appointed in orders of June 8, E.D.: Capt. John S. Battle, Inf.; 1st Lieuts. James E. McDonald and Gulielmus V. Heidt, Inf. (June 23, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board at Fort Caswell, N.C., appointed in orders of June 6, E.D.: 1st Lieut. Charles T. Smart, Inf. (June 23, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board appointed in Par. 16, S.O. 129, June 9, E.D.: 1st Lieut. Arthur E. Ahrends, 20th Inf. (June 23, E.D.)

The following will report for examination to board at Fort Myer, Va., appointed in orders of June 7, E.D.: 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Morrow, jr., S.C. (June 23, E.D.)

The following will report to board at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., appointed in orders of June 16, E.D.: 2d Lieuts. Raymond O. Barton, 30th Inf., Allen R. Kimball and Maurice D. Welty, 3d Inf. (June 24, E.D.)

The following will report to board at Fort Morgan, Ala., appointed in orders of June 6, E.D.: 1st Lieuts. Walter Krueger, 3d Inf., Richard R. Pickering, Inf. (June 24, E.D.)

The following will report to board at Plattsburg, N.Y., appointed in orders June 14, E.D.: Capt. George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf., and Edgar T. Collins, 10th Inf. (June 24, E.D.) At Washington, D.C. Board: Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, J.A.G., Majors Samuel T. Ansell, J.A., Allie W. Williams, M.C., James J. Mayes, J.A., and 1st Lieut. James W. Hart, M.R.C. Will report for examination: Major Walter A. Bethel, J.A. (June 24, E.D.)

At Fort Warren, Mass. Board: Capt. Thomas Ridgway, Major William Chamberlaine, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. Elmer S. Tenney, M.R.C. Will report for examination: Lieut. Col. Beaumont B. Buck, Inf. (June 24, E.D.)

At Fort Monroe, Va. Board: Majors William R. Smith and George A. Nugent, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. George O. Beach, M.R.C. Will report for examination: Major Henry J. Hunt, Inf., and Capt. Alexander Greig, jr., C.A.C. (June 24, E.D.)

#### WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

The following will report for examination to board appointed at San Diego, Cal., June 6, Western D.: Second Lieut. Edward H. Hicks, 6th F.A. (June 15, Western D.)

The following will report for examination to board appointed at Fort Licium, Alaska, June 8, Western D.: First Lieut. Frederick Mears, Cav. (June 15, Western D.)

The following will report for examination to board appointed at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, June 6, Western D.: Capt. Amos H. Martin, 14th Inf. (June 17, Western D.)

The following will report for examination to board appointed at Fort McDowell, Cal., June 6, Western D.: Major Thomas G. Hanson, Q.M.C. (June 17, Western D.)

The following will report for examination to board at Fort McDowell, Cal., appointed in orders of June 6, War D.: 1st Lieut. Edward G. McCleave and 2d Lieut. Oswald H. Saunders, 25th Inf. (June 12, Western D.)

The following will report for examination to board at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., appointed in orders of Feb. 12, War D.: 1st Lieuts. Harry L. Dale and Bertram F. Duckwall, M.C. (June 12, Western D.)

The following will report for examination to board at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., appointed in orders of June 6, War D.: 1st Lieut. Verne R. Bell, Cav. (June 10, Western D.)

The following will report for examination to board at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., appointed in orders of June 16, War D.: 1st Lieut. Henry W. Harms, S.C. (June 23, Western D.)

At Fort Gibbon, Alaska. Board: Capt. Albert G. Love, M.C., Samuel B. McIntyre and 1st Lieut. Oscar Westover, 14th Inf. Will report for examination: 1st Lieut. Charles H. Mason, S.C. (June 17, Western D.)

At Fort St. Michael, Alaska. Board: Capt. Amos H. Martin, 14th Inf., Henry C. Michie, jr., M.C., and 2d Lieut. Percie C. Rentfro, 14th Inf. Will report for examination: 1st Lieut. William F. C. Jepson, 14th Inf. (June 17, Western D.)

At Fort Davis, Alaska. Board: Capt. Amos H. Martin, 14th Inf., Herbert H. Sharpe, M.C., and 1st Lieut. William F. C. Jepson, 14th Inf. Will report for examination: 2d Lieuts. Percie C. Rentfro and Henry P. Perrine, jr., 14th Inf. (June 17, Western D.)

At San Francisco, Cal. Board: Cols. Guy Carleton, A.I.G., Henry S. T. Harris, M.C., and Lieut. Col. John B. McDonald, I.G. Will report for examination: Majors William T. Littebrant and Ralph Harrison, 1st Cav., and Frank M. Caldwell, I.G. (June 17, Western D.)

At San Francisco, Cal. Board: Cols. John D. Barrette, A.G., Frederick Perkins, Inf., and Henry S. T. Harris, M.C. Will report for examination: Lieut. Col. Archibald Campbell, A.G. (June 17, Western D.)

#### SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

At Camp Harry J. Jones, Ariz. Board: Majors Ferdinand W. Kobbe, 18th Inf., James G. Harbord, 1st Cav., and Capt. Arthur O. Davis, M.C. Will report for examination: Capt. Samuel B. Arnold, Herbert B. Crosby, Harry H. Pattison, Mortimer O. Bigelow and William D. Chitty, 1st Cav. (June 7, S.D.)

At Camp Harry J. Jones, Ariz. Board: Majors William E. Vose, M.C., James G. Harbord, Capt. Claude B. Swezey, Samuel B. Arnold, 1st Cav., and Arthur O. Davis, M.C. Will report for examination: 1st Lieuts. Lewis Brown, Copley Enos, Horace N. Munro, Thomas P. Bernard, David L. Roscoe, William W. Gordon, 1st Cav., Louis A. O'Donnell, 10th Cav., 2d Lieuts. Claud K. Rhinehardt, Herbert M. Ostroski, George



W. Sliney, Eugene T. Spencer, Earl L. Naiden, Harry A. Harvey, 1st Cav. (June 7, S.D.)

At Naco, Ariz. Board: Capt. Herbert B. Crosby, Reginald E. McNally, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. Edgar F. Haines, M.R.C. Will report for examination: 1st Lieuts. Clarence A. Dougherty, Jonathan M. Wainwright, 2d Lieuts. Thomas J. J. Christian and Robert F. Hyatt, 1st Cav. (June 7, S.D.)

At Camp Stephen Little, Ariz. Board: Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf., William S. Wood, 6th F.A., and Thomas J. Flynn, M.C. Will report for examination: 1st Lieut. Charles Barnett, 2d Lieuts. John B. Thompson and Reese M. Howell, 1st Cav. (June 7, S.D.)

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Board: Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, Cav., Lieut. Col. George L. Byram, 3d Cav., and Major Samuel Burkhardt, jr., 19th Inf., Capt. Henry D. Thomason and Hiram A. Phillips, M.C. Will report for examination: Capt. John B. Christian, Charles B. Drake, 1st Lieuts. Charles R. Mayo, Milton G. Holliday, Cav., E. Kearsley Sterling, Malt C. Bristol, Stephen C. Reynolds, 3d Cav., Arthur G. Hixson and 2d Lieut. Falkner Heard, 14th Cav. (June 7, S.D.)

At Brownsville, Texas. Board: Major Edward Anderson, Capt. Frank R. McCoy, William S. Wells, 3d Cav., Frederick S. Wright and William S. Shields, M.C. Will report for examination: 1st Lieuts. John H. Read, jr., Oscar Foley, John V. Spring, 2d Lieuts. Willis D. Crittenger, Arthur D. Newman, George H. Peabody, Edward C. McGuire, 3d Cav., and Paul C. Raborg, 7th Cav. (June 7, S.D.)

At Mercedes, Texas. Board: Majors Louis Brechemin, jr., M.C., John D. L. Hartman, Capt. Robert C. Foy, Paul T. Hayne, jr., 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Royal K. Stacey, M.R.C. Will report for examination: 1st Lieuts. Howard C. Tatum, Cav., Harold B. Johnson, 2d Lieuts. Frank L. Van Horn, Edward L. N. Glass and John F. Davis, 3d Cav. (June 7, S.D.)

At Fort Ringgold, Texas. Board: Major Edward H. Beach, Capt. Fredson C. Johnson, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Arnott K. Duncan, M.R.C. Will report for examination: 1st Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, 2d Lieuts. Harold M. Rayner and Paul R. Davison, 3d Cav. (June 7, S.D.)

At Marfa, Texas. Board: Major Edward D. Anderson, Capt. Alvord Van P. Anderson, 6th Cav., and Robert M. Blanchard, M.C. Will report for examination: 1st Lieuts. Frederick D. Griffith, jr., Thomas F. Van Natta, jr., James A. Mars, George Dillman, 2d Lieuts. Herbert E. Taylor, John A. Considine, Mack Garr, Karl H. Gorman and Stephen M. Walmsley, 6th Cav. (June 7, S.D.)

At Alpine, Texas. Board: Major Matthew C. Butler, jr., Capt. Frank T. McNary, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Albert J. Hoskins, M.R.C. Will report for examination: 1st Lieuts. William M. Cooley, Edward A. Keyes, 2d Lieuts. Joseph P. Aleshire, Geoffrey Keyes, Ralph P. Cousins and John F. Stevens, 6th Cav. (June 7, S.D.)

At Sierra Blanca, Texas. Board: Major James J. Hornbrook, Capt. Hu B. Myers, 6th Cav., and Edward M. Talbot, M.C. Will report for examination: 1st Lieuts. Orlando G. Palmer, Stanley Koch, 2d Lieuts. Edwin O'Connor, Carlyle H. Wash, William S. T. Halcomb, Frank D. McGehee and Hugh P. Arent, 6th Cav. (June 7, S.D.)

At Marfa, Texas. Board: Col. Joseph A. Gaston, Major Edward D. Anderson, 6th Cav., and Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, M.C. Will report for examination: Capt. Andrew E. Williams, Alvord Van P. Anderson and George E. Mitchell, 6th Cav. (June 7, S.D.)

At Fort Bliss, Texas. Board: Lieut. Col. Willard A. Holbrook, Majors George T. Langhorne, John O'Shea, 8th Cav., Capt. Louis C. Duncan and Guy V. Rukke, M.C. Will report for examination: Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, Hugh D. Berkeley, George Vidmer, Caspar H. Conrad, jr., Le Roy Eltinge, George W. Moses, William Kelly, jr., 1st Lieuts. Emory J. Pike, Rodman Butler, John Cooke, Daniel D. Tompkins, William W. Overton, Victor S. Foster, William H. Cowles, Charles Telford, Vaughn W. Cooper, James H. Dickey, Hugh H. Broadhurst, Guy H. Wyman, 8th Cav., Henry C. Pratt, 1st Cav., 2d Lieuts. Cushman Hartwell, Edwin N. Hardy, De Forest W. Morton, Robert McG. Littlejohn, Isaac Spaldings, William A. Raborg, Welton M. Modisette, Stuart W. Cramer, jr., Robert O. Annin, Theodore Barnes, jr., Roger S. B. Hariz, Thomas H. Rees, jr., Robert D. McDonald, 8th Cav., Augustine G. Rudd, 4th Cav., and John McD. Thompson, 5th Cav. (June 7, S.D.)

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Board: Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, Cav., Lieut. Col. George L. Byram, 3d Cav., and Capt. Henry D. Thomason, M.C. Will report for examination: 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Ety, 1st Cav. (June 7, S.D.)

At Camp Furlong, N.M. Board: Col. Horatio G. Sickel, Major George E. Stockle, 12th Cav., and Capt. John B. Higgins, M.C. Will report for examination: Capt. John M. Morgan and Henry C. Whitehead, 12th Cav. (June 7, S.D.)

At Camp Furlong, N.M. Board: Major George E. Stockle, Capt. John M. Morgan, 12th Cav., John B. Higgins, Lucius L. Hopwood, M.C., and Lawrence S. Carson, 12th Cav. Will report for examination: 1st Lieut. Joseph V. Kuznik, 2d Lieuts. Edgar W. Taubee, Clyde V. Simpson, Daniel G. Morrisett and Walter W. Wynne, 12th Cav. (June 7, S.D.)

At Hachita, N.M. Board: Lieut. Col. John C. Waterman, Capt. Lewis W. Cass, Christian Briand, 12th Cav., 1st Lieuts. George P. Stallman and Harry C. Blair, M.R.C. Will report for examination: 1st Lieuts. Sidney D. Maize, William H. Bell, Olan C. Aleshire, 2d Lieuts. Clarence D. Lang and Casey H. Hayes, 12th Cav. (June 7, S.D.)

At Brownsville, Texas. Board: Lieut. Col. John P. Finley, Majors Frederic D. Evans, Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf., Capt. Harry G. Humphries and Edgar W. Miller, M.C. Will report for examination: Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, 4th Inf. (June 9, S.D.)

At Brownsville, Texas. Board: Lieut. Col. John P. Finley, Major Paul A. Wolf, Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, 4th Inf., Harry G. Humphries and Edgar W. Miller, M.C. Will report for examination: 1st Lieuts. Willis E. Mills, John K. Cowan, John Scott, Albert Hardman, Robert B. Hewitt, 2d Lieuts. George W. C. Whiting, John G. Thornell, Alexander Wilson, Glenn P. Wilhelm, Albert E. Brown, Herbert J. Lawes, James P. Cole, Roy M. Smyth, Floyd R. Waltz, Benjamin G. Weir, Roger B. Harrison, Philip K. McNair and John B. Duckstad, 4th Inf. (June 9, S.D.)

At El Paso, Texas. Board: Lieut. Col. Treadwell W. Moore, Majors Hanson E. Ely, Edward Sigerfors, 7th Inf., Capt. James C. Magee, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Seaton Norman, M.R.C. Will report for examination: Capt. Thomas M. Anderson, jr., 1st Lieuts. William C. Stoll, John F. Franklin, Donald W. Strong, Clement H. Wright, John C. French, 2d Lieuts. David O. Byars, John O.K. Tausig, James R. Alfante, Lawrence S. Churchill, Edward H. Bertram, Charles C. Drake, Otto G. Pitz, Floyd C. Hecox, Troy H. Middleton, Robert B. Lorch, Richard C. Stickney, John R. Mendenhall, George E. Stratemeyer, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles B. Moore, 4th Inf., A.D.C. (June 9, S.D.)

At Dryden, Texas. Board: Capt. James Goethe, 14th Cav., James A. Wilson, M.C., and Rowland B. Ellis, 14th Cav. Will report for examination: 1st Lieut. Arthur G. Fisher and 2d Lieut. Jack W. Heard, 14th Cav. (June 9, S.D.)

At Camp Harry J. Jones, Ariz. Board: Lieut. Col. Armand J. Lasseigne, 11th Inf., Majors Chandler P. Robbins, M.C., William O. Johnson, 11th Inf., Capt. Lev M. Hathaway, M.C., and Jennings B. Wilson, 11th Inf. Will report for examination: 1st Lieuts. John P. McAdams, Harry A. Wells, Channing E. Delaplane, William J. O'Laughlin, Charles S. Hamilton, William C. Russell, Hugh L. Walthall, Bruce R. Campbell, William J. Connolly, Jesse W. Boyd, 2d Lieuts. James A. McGrath, Kenneth E. Kern, Patrick Frissell, William L. Roberts, Lathe B. Row, Jens A. Doe, Stuart C. MacDonald, Metcalfe Reed, Donald Henley, Adlai N. Glikerson, Leroy H. Watson, Charles C. Herriek, 11th Inf., and James N. Peale, 1st Inf. (June 9, S.D.)

At Camp Stephen Little, Ariz. Board: Col. William H. Sage, Lieut. Col. James H. Frier, Major Samuel V. Ham, 12th Inf., Capt. Royal Reynolds and Thomas J. Flynn, M.C. Will report for examination: Capt. Glenn H. Davis, James W. Clinton and Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf. (June 9, S.D.)

At Camp Stephen Little, Ariz. Board: Lieut. Col. James H. Frier, Major Samuel V. Ham, Capt. Elverton E. Fuller, 12th Inf., Royal Reynolds and Thomas J. Flynn, M.C. Will report for examination: 1st Lieuts. Augustus F. Dammiller, Louis Sololine, Claremont A. Donaldson, C. Stockmar Bendel, James B. Nalle, Edward L. Hooper, Napoleon W. Riley, Charles L. Sampson, 2d Lieuts. James D. Rivet, Matthew A. Palen, John Pullman, John R. Walker, Marion P. Vestal, Alvan C. Gillem, jr., William H. Jones, jr., John E. Ardrey, Leland S.

Hobbs, Benjamin G. Ferris, John H. C. Williams and Marshall H. Quisenberry, 12th Inf. (June 9, S.D.)

At Camp Harry J. Jones, Ariz. Board: Col. Richard H. Wilson, 14th Inf., Majors George H. Crabtree, M.C., and William K. Jones, 14th Inf. Will report for examination: Capt. Perry L. Miles, 14th Inf. (June 9, S.D.)

At Camp Harry J. Jones, Ariz. Board: Majors George H. Crabtree, M.C., William K. Jones, Capt. William H. Jordan, jr., James Hanson, 14th Inf., and Alexander D. Parce, M.C. Will report for examination: 1st Lieuts. Francis C. Endicott, Smith A. Harris, John G. Macomb, Burt W. Phillips, 2d Lieuts. James A. Merritt, Edwin F. Harding, Harry C. Ingles, Hamner Huston, Omar N. Bradley, 14th Inf., and Henry H. Dabney, Inf. (June 9, S.D.)

At Bisbee, Ariz. Board: Capt. Perry L. Miles, 1st Lieuts. Francis C. Endicott, 14th Inf., and Ralph W. Newton, M.R.C. Will report for examination: 1st Lieut. Frank B. Kobes, 2d Lieuts. Elbe A. Lathrop and Theophilus Steele, 14th Inf. (June 9, S.D.)

At Laredo, Texas. Board: Lieut. Col. Lucius L. Durfee, 9th Inf., Majors Henry A. Webber, M.C., Harry R. Lee, William J. Lutz, 9th Inf., and Capt. Lee R. Dunbar, M.C. Will report for examination: Capt. John E. Hunt, 1st Lieuts. Robert L. Meador, William R. Leonard, Charles G. Sturtevant, Walter V. Gallagher, William F. Harrell, Harry Hawley, Charles A. Lewis, 2d Lieuts. John T. Harris, Albert S. J. Tucker, Joseph T. Clement, George R. Simpson, Walter E. Hobson, Walter Moore, Mason W. Gray, William H. H. Morris, jr., Gerald E. Cronin, Isaac Gill jr., Roscoe B. Woodruff, Benjamin W. Mills, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Sherburne Whipple, 3d Inf., A.D.C. (June 9, S.D.)

At Harry J. Jones, Ariz. Board: Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Smiley, Charles H. Martin, Ferdinand W. Kobbe, 18th Inf., Capt. Omar W. Pinkston and Joseph Casper, M.C. Will report for examination: Capt. Frank J. Morrow, 1st Lieuts. John R. Brewer, Thomas T. Duke, William A. Alfante, Robert L. Weeks, Charles A. Hunt, Charles M. Blackford, Joseph M. Cummins, Manfred Lanza, Frank Moorman, 2d Lieuts. Emmett W. Smith, John F. Landis, Arthur Boettcher, Edward G. McCormick, William C. Rose, Gilbert P. Strelinger, Franklin C. Sibert, Alexander M. Patch, jr., John A. McDermott and Otto A. B. Hooper, 18th Inf. (June 10, S.D.)

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Board: Col. Millard F. Waltz, Major Samuel Burkhardt, jr., 19th Inf., and Capt. Calvin D. Cowles, jr., M.C. Will report for examination: Capt. George W. Helms, 19th Inf. (June 10, S.D.)

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Board: Major Samuel Burkhardt, jr., Capt. Howard C. Price, 19th Inf., Calvin D. Cowles, jr., Hiram A. Phillips, M.C., and Charles S. Frank, 19th Inf. Will report for examination: 1st Lieuts. Charles F. Herr, 4th Inf., Edwin O. Saunders, 9th Inf., Nolan V. Ellis, 19th Inf., Frederick E. Wilson, 6th Inf., Charles W. Tillotson, 19th Inf., George W. Ewell, 3d Inf., Converse R. Lewis, 23d Inf., Irving M. Madison, Inf., Andrew D. Chaffin, 11th Inf., Frederick W. Boschen, 17th Inf., Edward E. McCammon, 3d Inf., Harry H. Bissell, Fred H. Baird, Fred A. Cook, 19th Inf., Edgar L. Field, 26th Inf., 2d Lieuts. Ford Richardson, Donald B. Sangre, Wade H. Haldip, Carl J. Adler, William A. Rafferty and Dwight D. Eisenhower, 19th Inf. (June 10, S.D.)

At Del Rio, Texas. Board: Lieut. Col. Almon L. Parmeter, Capt. James H. Bradford, jr., Paul C. Galleher, 19th Inf., James A. Wilson, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Edmund W. Bayley, M.R.C. Will report for examination: 1st Lieuts. Harry W. Gregg, John F. Clapham, John McE. Pruyn, William C. Whitener, 2d Lieuts. Leonard T. Gerow, Walton H. Walker, Benjamin F. Delamater, jr., James M. Moore and James L. Bradley, 19th Inf. (June 10, S.D.)

At Fort Bliss, Texas. Board: Col. Alfred Hasbrouck, Majors George D. Moore, 20th Inf., James L. Bevens, M.C., William C. Rogers, 20th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Madison H. Bowman, M.R.C. Will report for examination: Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, 20th Inf. (June 10, S.D.)

At Fort Bliss, Texas. Board: Majors George D. Moore, 20th Inf., James L. Bevens, M.C., William C. Rogers and Capt. Benjamin P. Nicklin, 20th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Madison H. Bowman, M.R.C. Will report for examination: 1st Lieuts. Edwin P. Thompson, Harry L. Jordan, James G. Boswell, Hugo D. Schultz, 2d Lieuts. Arthur R. Underwood, Russell P. Hartle, Frederick R. Palmer, Clarence H. Danielson, Henry B. Lewis, Jo H. Reaney and Oscar A. Straub, 20th Inf. (June 10, S.D.)

At Yuma, Ariz. Board: Lieut. Col. David J. Baker, jr., Major Wilson Chase, 21st Inf., and Capt. Charles T. King, M.C. Will report for examination: Capt. James P. Harbeson, 1st Lieuts. George C. Rockwell, Ralph R. Glass, James B. Woolnough, 2d Lieuts. Raymond C. Baird, Herbert L. Taylor, Guy I. Rowe, Joseph T. McNary and Clyde R. Eischenschmidt, 21st Inf. (June 10, S.D.)

At Camp Stephen Little, Ariz. Board: Major William Brooke, 21st Inf., Capt. William H. Tefft, M.C., Walter C. Sweeney, Robert S. Knox, 21st Inf., and William B. Meister, M.C. Will report for examination: 1st Lieuts. James M. Hobson, jr., Hiram M. Cooper, Rutherford S. Hartz, Fitzhugh L. Minnigerode, 2d Lieuts. Harold H. Taintor, Paul J. Mueller, Lewis C. Davidson and Harold W. James, 21st Inf. (June 10, S.D.)

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Board: Major Albert C. Dalton, Q.M.C., Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, 3d Cav., and Charles M. Bunker, 3d F.A.

At Camp Harry J. Jones, Ariz. Board: Majors Frank D. Webster, John Howard, George E. Houle, 22d Inf., Capt. Alexander D. Parce and Frederick C. A. Kellam, jr., M.C. Will report for examination: Capt. Oscar J. Charles, Russell C. Langdon, 1st Lieuts. James E. Ware, William J. Davis, Clifton M. Butler, Frederick B. Terrell, Russell V. Venable, Andrew J. White, Owen S. Albright, George F. Waugh, 2d Lieuts. Arnold N. Krostadt, Robert L. Eichelberger, Clifford Blumel, David H. Cowles, Andrew G. Gardner, John H. Hine-mann, jr., William R. Schmidt, David B. Falk, jr., Harry M. Brown and Vernon Evans, 22d Inf. (June 10, S.D.)

At El Paso, Texas. Board: Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Dentler, 23d Inf., Majors John H. Allen, M.C., Charles B. Hagadorn, 5th Inf., Vernon A. Caldwell, 23d Inf., and Capt. George E. Pariseau, M.C. Will report for examination: Capt. Frederick G. Stritzinger, jr., 1st Lieuts. Pat M. Stevens, John J. Mudgett, Fay W. Brabson, Jesse M. Holmes, Franklin T. Burt, Dean Halford, Corbit S. Hoffman, Fitzhugh B. Alderdice, Manuel M. Garrett, 2d Lieuts. Roy H. Coles, Spencer B. Akin, William J. Calvert, Harley B. Bullock, Fitz P. Lindh, Lester L. Lampert, Luis R. Esteves, George Pulsifer, jr., Thomas J. Hanley, jr., and Jacob J. Gerhardt, 23d Inf. (June 10, S.D.)

At Columbus, N.M. Board: Major Benjamin F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf., Theodore Lamson, William L. Thearle, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf. Will report for examination: 1st Lieuts. Ben F. Ristine, Inf., and Otto L. Brunzell, 20th Inf. (June 13, S.D.)

#### HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT.

At Schofield Barracks, H.T. Board: Gen. Frederick S. Strong, Lieut. Col. John E. McMahon, 1st F.A., and Carl Reichmann, 25th Inf., Major Horace D. Bloomer, Capt. Jay D. Whitman, M.C. Will report for examination: Major Edgar Russel, S.C. (June 8, H.D.)

The following will report in person to the president of the examining boards appointed in Par. 4, S.O. 82, H.D., for examination for promotion:

Cavalry, Schofield Barracks—Capt. B. B. Hyer and H. S. Hawkins, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. J. G. Pillow, L. W. Prunty, C. J. Naylor, K. T. Riggs and W. S. Martin, 4th Cav.; R. R. Love, Cav.; T. A. Rothwell, J. K. Herr, P. J. R. Kiehl and G. L. Converse, jr., 4th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. C. M. Haverkamp, H. M. Estes, D. C. Ramsey, E. A. Lohman, D. E. Murphy, L. J. H. Herwig, R. E. McQuillin, W. Nalle, W. E. Dorman, R. L. Gaugler and E. M. Owen, 4th Cav.

Field Artillery, Schofield Barracks—Capt. C. R. Lloyd, 1st F.A.; 1st Lieuts. R. E. De R. Hoyle, G. H. Payne, B. Lyverly, H. Pfeil, W. McCleave, T. C. Martin, W. Rogers, C. D. Daly, A. K. C. Palmer, F. W. Stewart, L. J. Ahern and H. Erlenkotter, 1st F.A.; 2d Lieuts. G. S. Gav, L. A. Beard, J. E. Hatch, J. Andrews, P. Deshon, H. O. Vanderveer, C. Andrus, J. N. Houser, B. Frankenberger and J. O. Daly, 1st F.A.

Coast Artillery, Fort De Russy—First Lieuts. W. E. Shedd, jr., aide-camp; J. A. Gallogly, G. Ruhlen, jr., W. W. Hicks, R. O. Edwards, L. D. Pepin and S. H. Tighman, C.A.C.;

(Continued on Army page.)

#### NATIONAL GUARD TO THE BORDER.

Under urgent orders received by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Department on June 26, to entrain 15,000 National Guardsmen for the Texas border at once, selected organizations from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York were en route between 11 p.m. June 26 and the early morning hours of June 27. The first of the New York organizations to leave on the earliest rush orders were three regiments of Infantry, which left the state between 9 a.m. and 1:30 p.m., June 27.

Numbers of these men rushed to the border from the various states were not trained, and some lacked complete equipment. Hundreds of recruits were left behind to be forwarded later. Thus none of the organizations were able to move on the rush orders at the full strength originally required. Many of the troops entrained, however, had not passed the Army medical examination, notably the 14th N.Y., and the majority of men in nearly all the organizations, we understand, had not received the typhoid vaccination. They are receiving it on the trains and it will also be given in camp in Texas where necessary. It was simply a case of get aboard the train almost anyhow. Massachusetts started its first organization to the border, the 9th Infantry, Colonel Logan, at 12:21 a.m., June 27, from the mobilization camp at Framingham. New Jersey entrained Batteries A and B at Sea Girt at 11:30 p.m., June 26, and Connecticut, with every unit called for entrained at Niantic by 3 a.m., June 27, except Troop A, which was delayed for lack of mounts, and Battery A unit.

Some 3,820 Massachusetts troops entrained for El Paso, Texas, on the morning of June 27. The organizations sent were the 9th, 2d, 5th and 8th Regiments of Infantry. Other troops entrained later, the mounted organizations being delayed on account of lack of animals: Brig. Gen. E. L. Sweetser, commander of the troops, left with the 9th Infantry.

From Connecticut 2,000 troops entrained for El Paso, under command of Adjutant Gen. G. H. Cole. They were the 1st Infantry, Col. R. I. Goodman; 2d Infantry, Col. C. F. McCabe; Troop B, Capt. James L. Howard; Signal Company, Capt. Frederick W. Prince, and one ambulance company and field hospital, under Major Joseph H. Townsend.

The New Jersey troops entraining at Sea Girt for Texas on June 26 and early June 27 were Batteries A and B; Troops A and C, Cavalry; 1st Field Hospital and Ambulance Company; 1st Infantry. The 4th and 5th Regiments of Infantry; Troops B and D, Cavalry, and the Signal Corps, not being fully equipped, had to wait in camp to entrain later.

To the National Guard of Pennsylvania belongs the honor of making the best record in mobilizing the largest number of troops in camp in response to the President's call of June 18 for service in the Army of the United States. The Pennsylvania National Guard is the second largest force in the United States, numbering ordinarily about 10,000 officers and men. So perfect were its mobilization arrangements that nearly 11,000 troops were mobilized at the camp ground at Mount Gretna in one day, without accident or hitch. Instead of the ordinary arrangements to place 10,000 soldiers under canvas provision was made to accommodate 20,000 troops at a finely equipped camp ground, and the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad were ready to entrain the whole Pennsylvania Division at 5 a.m., Saturday, June 24. Lieut. Col. L. V. Rausch, the deputy division quartermaster, had charge of the camp preparation, and showed a master hand; not an essential detail in arranging for the largest gathering of troops in the history of the Pennsylvania National Guard was overlooked. The officers of the Army detailed to muster the Pennsylvania troops were Capt. J. B. Kemper, F. S. Leisenring, Robert S. Thomas and David H. Biddle, and the medical examinations were in charge of Major C. E. Koepfer, U.S.A.

When it came to the matter of muster into the Federal service the Pennsylvania division fell down badly, as is shown later on.

But how different was the mobilization, or rather attempted mobilization, at camp of the National Guard of New York. This great state, despite years of warning and promptings by the War Department, had no ground ready where it could mobilize its troops in a body and some troops had to remain in their armories, others assembled at Van Cortlandt Park, New York city, and Peekskill, and a few at the out-of-the-way place known as Camp Whitman, Beekman, N.Y. At Camp Whitman with inadequate railroad facilities it was intended to mobilize the entire division, but as the water supply for men and animals was not sufficient and the grounds were not in condition, only a few organizations could use the place, and these, from all accounts, found it anything but pleasant.

Massachusetts, which had the fourth largest contingent of troops to furnish for muster into the Service of the United States, made an admirable record in getting its troops into the mobilization camp at South Framingham. Under the direction of Lieut. Col. Beaumont B. Buck, U.S.A., chief mustering officer, the work of mustering in the 8,000 officers and men began on June 24 and continued night and day, and by June 25 the Bay State had the fine record of having its entire force sworn and mustered in. Other officers assisting Colonel Buck were Capt. Ralph McCoy, Capt. Robert Davis and 1st Lieut. Benjamin E. Grey, U.S.A. The physical examinations were in charge of Major James F. Hall.

In the quick muster in of Connecticut's contingent of troops at Niantic, the officers of the Army in charge of the muster were Major E. A. Shuttleworth, Inf., and 1st Lieut. John S. Hammond, Field Art. The physical examinations were in charge of Major C. Y. Brownlee, U.S.A. Adjutant General Cole had so arranged the details for the mobilization of the troops at Niantic that everything ran like clock work.

New York started to entrain its troops on the morning of June 27, three regiments of Infantry, the 7th, 71st and 14th, getting away for Brownsville, Texas. These troops aggregated about 163 officers and 3,611 men, the recruits in each command being left behind. They were all very husky looking bodies, and the troops that New York will put in the field will certainly rank alongside the finest.

The 7th and 71st Regiments from General Dyer's brigade are two of the best commands of National Guard to be found anywhere, and have some of the most skilled rifle shots in the United States among them. The 7th leads all the regiments in the 1st and 2d Brigade in rifle shooting, and the 71st is the second best.

The 7th Regiment, with 58 officers and 1,268 men, under command of Col. W. C. Fisk, entrained at 11 a.m. on Pennsylvania Railroad trains at Jersey City. Its wagon train, loaded with tentage and other equipment for the field, including ammunition and six days' rations, left the army at 3 a.m. Colonel Fisk is known as an exceptionally competent officer and has the full confidence



of his officers and men. He first joined the Guard in 1877.

The 71st Regiment, with 55 officers and 1,250 men, under Col. William G. Bates, entrained on the N.Y.C. and H.R.R. at Sixty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue at 1:30 p.m. It was reviewed by Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commanding the 1st Brigade, before it left the armory. Colonel Bates had a valuable experience during the war with Spain, being detailed as A.A.G. on the staff of Major Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, U.S.V., during the Philippine campaigns, and was on duty at the capture of Manila. Colonel Bates is notable for his success as a commanding officer and has been in the Service since 187. The regiment had its three-wheeled kitchen along in addition to field ovens.

Under command of Col. John H. Foote, who had been laid up with illness, the 14th Infantry entrained at the Roa Hook station near the rifle range at Peekskill at 9 a.m., June 27, on the New York Central, with 50 officers and 930 men. Colonel Foote is known as a very capable officer and served with the regiment in the Volunteer Service from May to October, 1898. He has been in the Guard since 1885.

The 12th N.Y., some 1,036 strong, entrained at Hoboken, N.J., shortly after 7 p.m., June 28, but on account of some missing animals, which had to be found, it was not until after 3 a.m., June 29, that the regiment got away. Other troops of the N.G.N.Y. entraining for Texas on June 28 were Batteries D, E and F, 1st Field Artillery, at Yonkers, 530 men and 350 animals, and the 1st Field Hospital and 3d Ambulance Company, which entrained at Peekskill.

The 1st Infantry of Vermont, under command of Col. Ira L. Reeves (captain, U.S.A., retired), left Burlington, Vt., for Eagle Pass, Texas, on June 27. The regiment was inspected June 26 by Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., U.S.A., and his report on the efficiency of the regiment is stated to have been very favorable. All recruits not fully armed and equipped will remain at the mobilization camp for equipping and training.

Troops from other states now speeding to the Texas border include organizations from Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Maine, Rhode Island, Maryland, Utah, Oregon, Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri. By July 2 some 50,000 National Guard troops should be at General Funston's command, but they will not be fit for any serious service.

Contrary to the promise of its early mobilization, there was great delay in getting off Pennsylvania troops, and the camp at Mt. Gretna has been the scene of considerable confusion. This is said to have been largely due to the improper preparation of muster rolls. These were rejected by Capt. James B. Kemper, Inf., U.S.A., the senior mustering officer, who on June 28 insisted that the rolls must be made out as prescribed, and that this must be done before any troops could move. The rejection of the muster rolls by Captain Kemper is the first step in the effort to keep pension claims down to a minimum. Physical defects of the men which would militate against their receiving pension for those defects were not noted on the rolls. To add to the trouble the rejections for lack of physical fitness and eliminations for other causes were so numerous that the brigade ordered to entrain on the rush orders was below the minimum, and on June 28 needed several hundred men.

With 1,100 officers and men, the 2d Infantry of Maine entrained at Augusta June 29 for Laredo, Texas.

Troop A, Connecticut Cavalry, which had been delayed at the camp at Niantic for want of mounts and equipment, left New Haven June 29 for the border.

Batteries E, F and G, 1st Field Artillery, N.Y., left Yonkers for the border on June 28. In the rush order the battalion had to take untrained animals, but down in Texas the field artillerymen will put the horses and mules through a proper course of training. The green animals were well handled. The balance of the regiment is still at Van Cortlandt Park under command of Lieutenant Colonel Smith, waiting orders and animals.

Troops A, F, K and L, 1st Cavalry, N.Y., comprising some sixteen officers and 300 men, entrained at Yonkers June 29, pulling out at 9 p.m. The work of entraining took considerable time. An officer of this command who boasted some two months ago that it could mobilize and get away five hours after orders were received should now realize the difference between visions and actual performances. It took twelve days for only part of the organization to get away.

The 47th N.Y., which has been kept boxed up in an armory for close on two weeks under unsanitary conditions, has been at last ordered into camp, where it should have been sent much earlier. The regiment goes to Peekskill. The 23d Infantry has also been ordered in camp at the same place.

The 3d Heavy Field Artillery, N.Y., which will be equipped with 4.7-inch howitzers, arrived from Buffalo at Peekskill June 30.

In practically every state numbers of men have refused to take the new binding Federal oath, and this has added to the delay in mustering in.

From Columbus, Ohio, it is reported that there has been a great delay in the mobilization of the Ohio National Guard because of the lack of equipment from the Federal Government. Equipment on June 25 was needed for more than 8,000 men. Until they are shipped men, it was declared, will not be mobilized. Preliminary recruiting has been going on to bring the Guard up to the maximum required.

#### NOTES OF MILITIA MOBILIZATION.

In answer to the numerous reports that there is a shortage of equipment and supplies for the National Guard, the Secretary of War gave out a statement in which he declared that the Army Quartermaster Corps had up to this time met all the calls made upon it. He further stated that arrangements had been made for sufficient supplies for all troops that will be called into service. He says: "The Quartermaster Corps has, up to the present time, met all the calls made upon it for supplies in the way of clothing and equipage, and with the arrangements which we now have for purchasing in order to replenish stock it is not believed there will be any difficulty, no matter how many troops are called. As far as food supplies are concerned, these have been abundant in quantity and of excellent quality, and arrangements are such that the same will continue when the large increase of troops in Texas is made, the matter being entirely handled by the department commander through the department quartermaster."

If all the states in the Eastern Department had secured and equipped properly, a mobilization ground to accommodate their troops, as has been urged by the Army authorities, much time and labor would have been saved in the present mobilization for active service. A better control over the troops could have been had in the case of New York had the troops all been in one camp.

The officers and clerks on duty at the headquarters of

Major General Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, have been on duty day and night in performing the mass of work incident to getting the National Guard off to the border on the hurry call. They were up against the problem of "unpreparedness" of the Militia troops and had to solve it as best they could. Some of the difficulties were disheartening. Against the conscience of Army men, but in pursuance of orders, troops not fit and ready had to be hurried away. Several organizations booked to entrain for the border that were in very bad condition had their orders revoked. Among these was Battery F, of Connecticut, whose men were poor physically and poor in training. The 1st Infantry of New Hampshire was to have left June 28, but it was unfit for duty and lacked equipment. The Florida Infantry regiment could not start because it had only 800 men.

The main delay in sending off troops after the rush orders were received was due to lack of equipment, and to such states as had previously made requisition for equipment, New York and New Jersey being among them, no blame can be attached.

It is a matter of official record that both Major General O'Ryan and Adjutant Gen. Louis W. Statesbury, of New York, made requisition on the War Department for enough extra equipment to provide for the troops at war strength for the expected emergency. The offer was also made to provide a storage place for the extra equipment at the state arsenal or other proper place, but the requisition could not be honored under the law.

The total number of the National Guard mustered into the Federal Service up to 10 p.m., June 27, was 20,220, and of these 14,061 were en route to the border at the above mentioned date.

Official figures at headquarters of the Eastern Department on June 29 showed that about ten per cent. of the ordinary strength of the Militia commands have been rejected by the medical examiners. The ten per cent estimate is conservative and applies mostly to the New York troops. In some states the rejections have been extremely large. About thirty to forty per cent. of recruits have been rejected as failing to meet the Federal standards. Major Gen. Leonard Wood has decided to have some of the National Guard Field Artillery trained at Tobyhanna, Pa. Battery F of Connecticut and the four Yale batteries will be sent there, and so will a new Field Artillery battery which has been organized in Baltimore.

Two hundred and sixty officers of the Medical Reserve Corps have been called into active service in connection with the mobilization of the National Guard.

#### GENERAL WOOD ON MILITIA MOBILIZATION.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., issued a statement on June 27 regarding the mobilization of the National Guard in the Eastern Department. He said that on that date there were 52,318 men in camp, and of these 17,015 had taken the new Federal oath, which places them in the same class and under the same regulations as the Regular Army.

"The movement of the New York National Guard troops toward the border has been and is as rapid as could be expected under all the circumstances," said General Wood. "That the Regular Army troops get away in better shape and in quicker time is not due to the officers and the men of the National Guard, but to the system that prevails."

"The Militia is up against a much harder proposition than the Regular Army, in that it is not supplied, and owing to the present system, supply bases are few and far between. The New York Guard must obtain its equipment from the nearest arsenal, which is in Philadelphia. And this is not owing to the lack of readiness of the Militia themselves, but is due entirely to the system. The troops could not move because of the system, or the lack of system. It requires a train of seventeen cars to supply one regiment with equipment. It is a most difficult matter to get horses ready for active service in a few days. The result of the Mexican trouble, I believe, will be a reconstruction of the system of equipping the National Guard. The Militia will in future, I believe, be prepared. The organizations will have their own equipment on hand in their own armories."

General Wood in explaining that mobilization had been as rapid as could be reasonably expected under the circumstances, said: "The reasons for the apparent delay in getting the Guardsmen mobilized, taken over into the Federal service, and started for the border, may be summed up as follows: First, the Militia is not permitted by law to keep extra field equipment in its armories. Rifles, ammunition, and other equipment needed to bring them to war strength are lacking when they are ordered to mobilize."

"The result of the Mexican trouble, I believe, will be a reconstruction of the system of equipping the National Guard. The Militia will in future, I believe, be prepared. The organizations will have their own equipment on hand in their own armories."

#### SHORTAGE OF ANIMALS.

Col. John B. Bellinger, U.S.A., chief quartermaster of the Eastern Department, who is among the officers shouldered with an immense amount of work, in explaining some of the delays in getting troops off, notably that in regard to the shortage of animals, stated that the policy that is being followed during the present mobilization is to purchase animals for all state organizations. These animals have been purchased under the Quartermaster Corps specifications for troops of the Regular Army. "With reference to New York state," Colonel Bellinger said, "several boards of officers detailed by General Wood personally for the purpose are inspecting animals for purchase for New York state troops up to 7,000 animals, the price being approximately \$140 for cavalry horses, \$160 to \$175 for field artillery horses, and \$160 for mules. With this data before me, I should say that none of the organizations has been furnished with horses that have glanders."

"I do not know whether the Government depots have been stripped of supplies for outfitting state troops, but I assume that as soon as the shipments are made from the reserve supplies kept in field supply depots for the purpose of equipping the state troops the supplies will no longer be in the depots, nor are they expected to be there."

Col. George H. Penrose, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., in charge of the depot at Philadelphia, said in reference to the question of transportation of men and animals: "It is simply a question of having the kind and amount of transportation necessary to move them. In this respect it must be borne in mind that the railroads could not be expected to keep on hand in every locality a large amount of equipment and the kind of equipment necessary to move troops at a moment's notice."

"I do not know," said Colonel Penrose, "whether the state troops have gone forward without underwear, socks or shoes. All National Guard troops are supposed to have in their possession a full equipment of all supplies for all of their members up to the minimum peace strength of their organizations. Immediately upon mobilization of the National Guard similar supplies of all

kinds completely to equip all of the recruits are being shipped from the depots without requisition."

"The heads of departments claimed that Congress did not give them money enough. I state that before we

(Continued on page 1426.)

"Everybody's" Magazine for July publishes a striking article by Gardner L. Harding entitled "Hay Foot, Straw Foot, an inside story of how Congress used the Militia to block real defense." It is a powerful arraignment of our Militia system and the methods so successfully followed in persuading Congress to adopt it in place of an organization solely under Federal control. This system is now being tried in the face of all the world, and an opportunity offers to test the accuracy of Mr. Harding's statements as to its character as a reliable means of public defense. The National Guard have courted the issue and they should accept, and it is to be assumed that they will accept in man fashion the consequences; not striving to escape them by seeking to secure for themselves special privileges not allowed to the Regular Army, who have stood by the country so loyally in good and in evil fortune.

Discussing the place of the National Guard in the present Mexican situation, the New York Evening Sun says: "The work in Mexico is properly a task for a standing army. The lack of an adequate standing army now brings upon the Militia the hardship of a service against which they have thus far gamely forborne to complain, but which is not properly theirs. The present situation exposes the vice of the Militia feature of the new Army bill. Militia, as citizen soldiery, should exist for emergencies. They should not be called out on the routine duties which pertain to the Regular Army. With a federalized Militia, such as that in contemplation, the difficulties and hardships of dragging over 100,000 men from their livelihoods would be at least as great as those today. With another 100,000 Regular troops kept permanently under arms the whole present trouble would be avoided."

The controversy between the United States and the Austro-Hungarian government over the attack on the American steamer Petrolite by an Austrian submarine was revived and brought to a sharp issue on June 28, when Secretary Lansing sent instructions by cable to Ambassador Penfield at Vienna to "request that an apology be made, that the commander of the submarine be punished and that reparation be made for the injuries sustained by the payment of a suitable indemnity." Secretary Lansing's note further described the attack on the Petrolite as "a deliberate insult to the flag of the United States and an invasion of the rights of American citizens." The note contains detailed testimony from the captain and crew of the Petrolite and the results of examinations of the vessel made by the Navy Department. In addition to the demands made, as noted above, Secretary Lansing's instructions to Ambassador Penfield end with these words: "You may add that this Government believes that the Austro-Hungarian government will promptly comply with these requests in view of their manifest justness and the high sense of honor of that government which would not, it is believed, permit an indignity to be offered to the flag of a friendly Power or wrongs to its nationals by an Austro-Hungarian naval officer without making immediate and ample amends."

The results of the intercollegiate outdoor championship shoot is announced by the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice, Washington, D.C., June 27, as follows: Norwich University, 841; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 824; U.S. Naval Academy, 817; George Washington University, 817; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 802; University of California, 798; Kansas State Agricultural College, 789; Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, 785; University of Minnesota, 785; University of Illinois, 779; Cornell University, 759; University of Michigan, 735; University of Texas, 721; University of Pennsylvania, 707; and Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, 696.

The joint resolution passed by Congress on June 29 authorizing the President to draft members of the National Guard into the Regular Service, as described elsewhere in this issue, has raised doubts in the minds of the military authorities in Washington as to its legality. It is stated that the resolution, as passed by Congress, authorizes the President to draft all members of the National Guard without regard to whether the men take the dual oath of allegiance or not. The opinion of the Judge Advocate General has been asked for as to how the new resolution affects Section 111 of the National Defense Act, and an official announcement on this point will shortly be made by the Secretary of War.

The War Department submitted supplemental estimates to Congress on June 29 asking for an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for the air service of the U.S. Army and the National Guard. On the same day the Aero Club of America laid before President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker a plan for military aviation development, calling for an appropriation of \$28,975,000. By direction of Secretary Baker, the plans were submitted to Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, who will report them back to the Secretary of War with recommendations.

No advices have been received at the War Department as to the ordering of seven companies of Coast Artillery from San Francisco to the Mexican border. Although the commander of the Western Department and General Funston might order the movement of troops without consulting the War Department, it is believed that they will at least advise the Department of the movement if it is ordered.

As originally recommended, by the subcommittee of the Senate Naval Committee the board for selection of officers for promotion to captain and rear admiral was to be composed of five flag officers. The full committee has now changed this to a board of nine rear admirals, as will be seen in the paragraph on page 1436 relating to "Selection for Upper Grades."



## THE FIGHT AT CARRIZAL.

From a letter written from the field by Capt. Lewis S. Morey, 10th Cav., U.S.A., on the afternoon of June 21, that was subsequently amplified by the Captain in person when he returned to General Pershing's headquarters on June 26, it is now possible to give an authoritative account of the fight at Carrizal on June 21 in which Capt. Charles T. Boyd, Lieut. Henry R. Adair and twelve men of the 10th U.S. Cavalry were killed and twenty-three men were captured by the Mexicans. According to Captain Morey's account of the fight he met Captain Boyd, at the head of Troop C, on June 20 at Ojo Santo Domingo. With Troop K, Captain Morey marched under Captain Boyd's command on the morning of June 21 for Carrizal, reaching the outskirts of the town at 6:30 a.m. Then the conference took place between the Mexican commander at Carrizal, General Gomez, and Captain Boyd, as described in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for June 24, over the passage of the American troops through the town.

Captain Boyd began to fear an ambush and formed the men of the two troops for attack being "under the impression that the Mexicans would run as soon as we fired" according to Captain Morey's letter. Captain Boyd's intention was to move up to the line of about 120 Mexicans on the edge of the town. Troop C was formed on the left in line of skirmishers, one platoon of Troop K to the right of Troop C and another Troop K platoon on the extreme right, echeloned a little to the rear. When the American troops were within 300 yards the Mexicans opened a strong fire and "did not run." After about an hour's fire, Troop C "advanced to the position of the Mexican machine gun" and Troop K closed in slightly to the left, being busy keeping off a flank attack. While this was going on a squad of Mexicans left the town and went around the rear of the American troops and led off the horses of the two troops.

About nine o'clock the platoon of Troop K on the right of the American line had to fall back and a little later the other platoon fell back about a thousand yards and then, with some men of Troop C who were there, "these men scattered." At a quarter past nine, Captain Morey, wounded in the shoulder and with three troopers was hiding in a hole in the desert two thousand yards from the field and writing the letter that he then sent to the commanding officer at Ojo Santo Domingo. Captain Boyd was twice wounded while advancing toward the irrigating ditch in which the machine-gun section of the Mexicans was posted and was killed as he reached the ditch. Lieutenant Adair was killed in the same charge. Captain Morey ordered the three troopers with him to leave him and they carried the message until they were picked up by one of the relief expeditions sent out from General Pershing's headquarters. Captain Morey made his way to a ranch house where he picked up five troopers of the 10th Cav., stragglers from the fight. With these men he made his way to the San Luis ranch, where they joined the 11th Cavalry squadron, under Major Robert L. Howze. From there he was driven in a motor truck to General Pershing's headquarters.

The Mexicans took their prisoners, two sergeants and twenty-one privates of the 10th Cavalry, and one interpreter (the Mormon Scout Spillsbury) to Chihuahua, where they were put in jail. The British Consul there, who is looking after American interests in Chihuahua, reported to the State Department at Washington on June 27 that the prisoners were being well taken care of, the two wounded men having only slight injuries. These men were released and turned over to the American authorities on June 29.

It was announced in Washington despatches on June 29 that a board of officers may be assigned by General Pershing to assemble a report based on the stories of all officers and others concerned in the Carrizal fight to supplement Captain Morey's description of it.

## THE 17TH'S FIGHT WITH CERVANTES.

Camp of 17th Infantry, in Mexico, June 17, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

My attention has recently been attracted by certain publications in the daily press purporting to give an account of the killing of one Candelario Cervantes near Las Cruces, Mexico. A casual reading of these accounts, especially that written by one Damon Runyon, is calculated (whether by intentions or not) to give an entirely erroneous impression of the incident referred to.

The established facts of the engagement in which Cervantes was killed show that all the American troops concerned at that time belonged to the Machine-gun Company of the 17th Infantry, with the exception of Pvt. Charles Brooks, a teamster belonging to the Quartermaster Corps, also at one time a member of the 17th Infantry (Co. A). No other troops of any other arm were present, nor did any other troops of any other arm or organization appear upon the scene until after the twenty-five or thirty Mexicans making the attack had been driven off by the fire of the six men of the 17th Infantry, who remained in action after the death of Corporal Marksbury and the serious wounding of Private Nicholson, aided by Private Brooks. Other troops came up later, and presumably made such pursuit of the routed bandits as was practicable, although the casualties during such pursuit do not appear to have been excessive.

This communication is only written to make clear the facts in the case, which have been clouded by the ambiguous language of the article specially referred to above; that signed by Damon Runyon. It is thought, of course, that such clouding of the facts was the result of his inadvertence, as it is hardly supposable that any conscious effort would be made to rob the enlisted men of this regiment of such credit as belongs to them by right of courage and gallantry, nor to profit by such robbery. I would, however, be glad to see a disclaimer of such intention from Mr. Runyon or anyone else concerned, and I request the publication of this letter at your earliest convenience. I may add that I had nothing to do in any way with this engagement, but that I feel it to be my privilege and duty to see that the men of the regiment which I command receive from the public press the meed of commendation which their soldierly qualities merit.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, Major, 17th Inf.,  
Commanding Regiment.

## POLO IN HAWAII.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., June 12, 1916.

On June 10 the All-Army team met the 14-goal Maui team at Kapiolani Park, Honolulu. The game was played from scratch. Score, Maui 6½, Army 5½.

Players: Maui—1. S. Baldwin; 2. Arthur Collins; 3. F. F. Baldwin; 4. Harold Rice. Army—1. Haverkamp; 2. Beard; 3. Herr (captain); 4. Hoyle. Goals: Maui—S. Baldwin 2, Collins 3, F. Baldwin 2; Army—Herr 1,

Haverkamp 1, Hoyle 3, Beard 1; fouls, Collins, Hoyle; referee, Walter Dillingham.

This game was played in conjunction with the race meet of the Hawaiian Polo and Racing Club, before a vast throng of civilians, tourists and Army people. The Army team had been formed but two weeks and scheduled the game at short notice. To spectators accustomed to seeing former Army teams beaten by scores of 18 to 1, etc., the work of this hard hitting Army team was a surprise. The game was very fast from start to finish and the form displayed by the Army team showed them to be the strongest Service team ever lined up in Hawaii. They should be a factor in the inter-island tournament in September.

## ONE WHO KNOWS.

## NEW MILITIA ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Upon the recommendation of General O'Ryan, of New York, the 65th Infantry has been reorganized into the 3d Heavy Artillery, and officers of the Army have been recommended by the General to fill all the positions as field officers. The new equipment for the regiment has already been forwarded and the work of getting it ready for active service has commenced. The field officers selected are:

Capt. Daniel W. Hand, 5th U.S. Field Art., as colonel; 1st Lieut. Sherman Miles, 3d U.S. Field Art., as lieutenant colonel; 1st Lieut. Kenneth S. Perkins, 5th U.S. Field Art., and Richard C. Burleson, 3d U.S. Field Art., as majors. Captain Hand is an officer of ripe experience and served as a major of the 15th Minnesota Infantry in 1898 until March, 1899. He was captain of the 45th U.S. Volunteer Infantry from August, 1899, to June, 1901, serving in the Philippine campaigns. He was appointed as lieutenant in the 1st U.S. Artillery in 1901, and was promoted captain in 1907. He was assigned to the Field Artillery in June, 1907, and has served a detail in the Quartermaster Department. He is at present on duty as an inspector-instructor with the New York National Guard. Captain Miles, who is a son of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1905, when he was promoted

## REORGANIZATION OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Instructions for the reorganization of the Coast Artillery Corps under the new law have been approved and will shortly be sent to the commanders. Under it, as has been stated, the existing company organization is abolished and all units in the Coast Artillery will be provisional. Existing companies may be continued, but they will be designated by their stations. For instance, it will be "1st Company, Fort Monroe," instead of the present number. The force stationed at a post will be known as a detachment and may contain two or three companies or a part of the present company.

The question of organization for National Guard Coast Artillery has not yet been taken up by the War Department. It is presumed that the National Guard will be reorganized on the general plan of the Regular Coast Artillery, but it is evident that there will be some modifications.

The following is the memorandum which will later be published as a general order:

1. On July 1, 1916, the authorized strength of the Coast Artillery Corps will be as follows:

16 colonels.
16 lieutenant colonels.
48 majors.
240 captains.
240 first lieutenants.
240 second lieutenants.
23 sergeants major, senior grade.
47 sergeants major, junior grade.
29 master electricians.
63 engineers.
79 electrician sergeants, first class.
55 assistant engineers.
79 electrician sergeants, second class.
70 firemen.
19 radio sergeants.
46 master gunners.

Coast defenses of	First Sergeants.	Supply Sergeants.	Mess Sergeants.	Sergts.	Corpls.	Cooks.	Me- chanics.	Buglers.	Privates 1st Cl.	Privates.	Rated men.
Portland	13	13	13	104	156	26	26	26	247	780	100
Portsmouth	1	1	1	8	12	2	2	2	19	77	8
Boston	13	13	13	104	156	26	26	26	247	780	100
New Bedford	1	1	1	8	12	2	2	2	19	77	8
Narragansett Bay	13	13	13	104	156	26	26	26	247	780	100
Long Island Sound	6	6	6	48	72	12	12	12	114	360	46
Eastern New York	9	9	9	72	108	18	18	18	171	540	69
Sandy Hook	6	6	6	48	72	12	12	12	114	360	46
The Delaware	4	4	4	32	48	8	8	8	76	240	31
Baltimore	4	4	4	32	48	8	8	8	76	240	31
The Potomac	3	3	3	24	36	6	6	6	57	180	23
Chesapeake Bay	9	9	9	72	108	18	18	18	171	540	69
The Cape Fear	2	2	2	16	24	4	4	4	38	120	16
Charleston	4	4	4	32	48	8	8	8	76	240	31
Savannah	4	4	4	32	48	8	8	8	76	240	31
Key West	1	1	1	8	12	2	2	2	19	77	8
Tampa	2	2	2	16	24	4	4	4	38	120	16
Pensacola	4	4	4	32	48	8	8	8	76	240	31
Mobile	2	2	2	16	24	4	4	4	38	120	16
New Orleans	2	2	2	16	24	4	4	4	38	120	16
Galveston	2	2	2	16	24	4	4	4	38	120	16
San Diego	2	2	2	16	24	4	4	4	38	120	16
San Francisco	17	17	17	136	204	34	34	34	323	1,020	130
The Columbia	3	3	3	24	36	6	6	6	57	180	23
Puget Sound	13	13	13	104	156	26	26	26	247	780	100
Oahu	11	11	11	88	132	22	22	22	200	660	85
Manila and Subic Bays	16	16	16	128	192	32	32	32	304	960	123
Panama	14	14	14	112	168	28	28	28	266	840	108
Totals	189	189	189	1,512	2,268	378	378	378	3,591	11,391	1,458

In addition to the allowances shown in the foregoing table, each mine planter is allowed two ratings as chief planter.

The above allowances include those who are temporarily absent from their commands.

7. Beginning July 1, 1916, each Coast Artillery band will be organized as follows:

1 band leader; 1 assistant band leader; 1 first sergeant, 2 band sergeants; 4 band corporals; 2 musicians, first class; 4 musicians, second class; 13 musicians, third class; 2 cooks.

A new Coast Artillery band, the 15th, will be organized in the Southern New York District, July 1, 1916.

8. Coast defense commanders will forward to The Adjutant General of the Army (through channels), not later than July 1, 1916, a list of all batteries and mine commands "in service," and will report thereafter all changes in said list.

9. On July 1, 1916, the Commanding General, Eastern Department, will cause the following transfers to be made. Each detachment will be composed of 11 sergeants, 12 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 mechanics, 2 buglers and 79 privates: From the Coast Defenses of Eastern New York to the Coast Defenses of the Delaware; from the Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook to the

an additional second lieutenant, 11th Cavalry. He was promoted second lieutenant in the same regiment a month after graduation and is known as an officer of exceptional ability. Among other duties he commanded the machine-gun platoon of his regiment when it went to Cuba in 1906, and was also engaged on reconnaissance and military map work there. He was transferred to the Artillery arm of the Service in 1907, and was promoted first lieutenant, 3d Field Artillery, in 1907. He has also served abroad as an observer with the Russian army. Lieutenant Perkins is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, class of 1905, and was appointed a second lieutenant, 2d Field Artillery, U.S.A., in September, 1908. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1911. Lieutenant Burleson is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1906, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 11th Infantry. He has served several details in the Ordnance Department, and was promoted first lieutenant of Field Artillery in 1907. After serving a detail as captain of Ordnance from July, 1908, to June, 1911, he was assigned to the 3d Field Artillery.

In recommending the organization of the 65th Infantry into a Field Artillery command General O'Ryan is meeting the recommendations of the War Department for an increase in this arm. The 65th has been in very poor condition for years, and great improvement is now expected to result.

"The first man to offer his services for muster in the 1st Regiment of Vermont at Burlington on June 19, after the call of the President was received," says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "was Gen. Theodore S. Peck, who fought valiantly in defense of his country throughout the Civil War and served for thirty-five years in the Vermont National Guard. The gallant veteran, according to his enlistment application, is seventy-three years old, and five feet, nine and three-quarter inches in height, and is as ready now to face Mexican bullets as when a mere youth in his teens he became acquainted with the song of the shells fired by his own countrymen. General Peck after serving throughout the Civil War was for sixteen years commander of troops in the Vermont National Guard and served nineteen years as Adjutant General of Vermont, serving on the staff of ten Governors.

189 first sergeants.  
189 supply sergeants.  
189 mess sergeants.  
1,512 sergeants.  
2,268 corporals.  
378 cooks.  
378 mechanics.  
378 buglers.  
3,591 privates, first class.  
11,391 privates.  
1,474 rated men.

2. (a) Beginning July 1, 1916, Coast Artillery officers and enlisted specialists will be assigned by name to coast defense commands, and coast defense commanders will assign them to particular duties.

(b) The number of Coast Artillery enlisted men, other than enlisted specialists, authorized for each coast defense command will be announced by the War Department.

3. For artillery work, each coast defense commander will organize his command into tactical units which will best adapt it to the authorized grouping of matériel.

4. For purposes of administration each coast defense commander is authorized to subdivide the garrison of each fort of his command into such companies as may be convenient, having in mind the special facilities offered in each case to barracks and quarters. The personnel of these companies may or may not be identical with that of existing companies. Their numerical designations will be serially separate for each fort, thus, 1st Company, Fort Warren; 2d Company, Fort Warren, etc.

5. Beginning July 1, 1916, coast defense commanders may rate qualified enlisted men as casemate electricians; observers, first class; plotters; chief planters; coxswains; chief loaders; observers, second class; gun commanders and gun pointers, provided the enlisted men are actually performing the duties for which rated (temporary absences not considered). The total number of ratings authorized for each coast defense command will be announced from the War Department.

The scope of the examination for coxswains will be the same as prescribed for chief planter in Par. 820, Coast Artillery Drill Regulations, 1914, except III (b), for which the following is substituted: "Theoretical and practical operation of the distribution box boat, involving a knowledge of the local navigation laws."

6. The following table shows the allowances by coast defense commands, effective July 1, 1916:

Coast defenses of	First Sergeants.	Supply Sergeants.	Mess Sergeants.	Sergts.	Corpls.	Cooks.	Me- chanics.	Buglers.	Privates 1st Cl.	Privates.	Rated men.
Portland	13	13	13	104	156	26	26	26	247	780	100
Portsmouth	1	1	1	8	12	2	2	2	19	77	8
Boston	13	13	13	104	156	26	26	26	247	780	100
New Bedford	1	1	1	8	12	2	2	2	19	77	8
Narragansett Bay	13	13	13	104	156	26	26	26	247	780	100
Long Island Sound	6	6	6	48	72	12	12	12	114	360	46
Eastern New York	9	9	9	72	108	18	18	18	171	540	69
Sandy Hook	6	6	6	48	72	12	12	12	114	360	46
The Delaware	4	4	4	32	48	8	8	8	76	240	31
Baltimore	4	4	4	32	48	8	8	8	76	240	31
The Potomac	3	3	3	24	36	6	6	6	57	180	23
Chesapeake Bay	9	9	9	72	108	18	18	18	171	540	69
The Cape Fear	2	2	2	16	24	4	4	4	38	120	16
Charleston	4	4	4	32	48	8	8	8	76	240	31
Savannah	4	4	4	32	48	8	8	8	76	240	31
Key West	1	1	1	8	12	2	2	2	19	77	8
Tampa	2	2	2	16	24	4	4	4	38	120	16
Pensacola	4	4	4	32	48	8	8	8	76	240	31
Mobile	2	2	2	16	24	4	4	4	38	120	16
New Orleans	2	2	2	16	24	4	4	4	38	120	16
Galveston	2	2	2	16	24	4	4	4	38	120	16
San Diego	2	2	2	16	24	4	4	4	38	120	16
San Francisco	17	17	17	136	204	34	34	34	323	1,020	130
The Columbia	3	3	3	24	36	6	6	6	57	180	23
Puget Sound	13	13	13	104	156	26	26	26	247	780	100
Oahu	11	11	11	88	132	22	22	22	200	660	85
Manila and Subic Bays	16	16	16	128	192	32	32	32	304	960	123
Panama	14	14	14	112	168	28	28	28	266	840	108
Totals	189	189	189	1,512	2,268	378	378	378	3,591	11,391	1,458

Coast Defenses of Baltimore; from the Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay to the Coast Defenses of the Potomac; from the Coast Defenses of Pensacola to the Coast Defenses of New Orleans.

If practicable, at least fifty per cent. of the sergeants, corporals, cooks and mechanics should have had experience in the grade prior to transfer.

10. With reference to the provisions of Par. 4 above, it is desired to point out that the new law abolishes the old company organization for the Coast Artillery. It has been suggested that the old designations for coast artillery companies, this is, Nos. 1 to 170, and continuing the series on form 171 to 263, be retained, but this, in the opinion of the Chief of Coast Artillery, is opposed to the intent of the law and would tend to perpetuate the misunderstanding that has heretofore existed in regard to the company organization of coast artillery. Par. 4 provides for a continuation of the old organizations as closely as may be obtained, consistent with the barracks accommodation, and permits of all administrative questions as to housing, rationing and mustering of the personnel to be followed as heretofore provided by orders and regulations.



He was discharged from the Guard in 1900. Captain Hudson thanked General Peck for the offer of his services and spoke of the excellent example he was affording the young men of Burlington."

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

(Continued from page 1421.)

Lieut. Thomas Morris Defrees, U.S.A., retired and Mrs. Nellie Bradley Defrees, his sister-in-law, of Indianapolis, Ind., were married at Berkeley Springs, W. Va., June 17, 1916, at the Defrees homestead by the Rev. E. Glen Switzer, of the Presbyterian Church.

The marriage of Miss Evelyn Holt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Emmett Holt, and Philip Lowry, grandson of the late Commodore R. St. Philip Lowry, U.S.N., took place in New York, N.Y., on June 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, 14 West Fifty-fifth street, at four o'clock.

Lieut. Paul E. Speicher, U.S.N., and Miss Anna Taylor were married at New Orleans, La., on June 23. Miss Katherine Browning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Browning, of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N.J., and Lieut. Raymond Potter Campbell, U.S.A. (class 1916, U.S.M.A.), were married in Central Presbyterian Church, Orange, N.J., by the Rev. Dr. John Fulton Patterson. A large reception followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Browning. Attending the bride were her sisters, Mrs. Howard Murchie and Mrs. Arthur Wilson De Baun, as matrons of honor. Her niece, Marjorie Murchie, was flower girl. Lieut. G. Sidney Andrew, U.S.A., was best man, and the ushers were Lieuts. Wilhelm D. Styer, Ralph I. Sasse, William A. Snow, Raymond G. Moses, Dwight F. Johns, John W. Fraser, S. Ross McLean and Frederick Williams, U.S.A.

## PERSONALS.

(Continued from page 1421.)

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Tomb, U.S.N., at Washington, June 27.

Mrs. Robert Alden Dawes and children joined Lieutenant Dawes, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I., this week.

Mrs. Harry A. Baldrige is at Sayville, L.I., where Lieutenant Baldrige will join her later.

Mrs. Theodore C. Lyster, wife of Major Lyster, U.S.A., is at East River, Conn., for a stay of several months.

Mrs. Thomas J. Kirkpatrick and children are the guests of Mrs. John Sackett in Alexandria, Va. Major Kirkpatrick is on duty in Mexico.

Capt. and Mrs. Alden Trotter, U.S.A., of Fort Michie, N.Y., are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Gillespie, U.S.A., at Fort Washington, Md.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John M. Hawley, U.S.N., have recently opened their country place in New Hampshire.

Miss Butt, sister of the late Major Archibald Butt, U.S.A., who so heroically lost his life on the Titanic, is at the Raleigh, Washington, for a few days.

Miss Dorothy Wyeth, daughter of Lieut. Col. Marlborough C. Wyeth, U.S.A., retired, left Washington on June 27, for a visit in Philadelphia, Pa.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Newton D. Baker were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Major and Mrs. Earl I. Brown in Washington on June 30.

Lieut. E. G. Bliss, U.S.A., class of 1916 at West Point, has joined his parents, Major Gen. and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, in Washington.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry P. Parker left Washington last week to motor to motor to Bar Harbor, Me. Dr. Parker is a son of the late Commodore Foxhall Parker, U.S.N.

Mrs. Harry Dwight Chamberlin has joined her parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington, in Washington during Lieutenant Chamberlin's absence in Mexico.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harrie Webster, U.S.N., will leave Richmond, Va., about July 15 for Atlantic City, N.J., for a two months' stay.

Lieut. William Worth Dempsey, U.S.A., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Phineas Janney Dempsey at their residence on South Fairfax street, Alexandria, Va.

Mrs. E. E. Winslow, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Winslow, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., is visiting in Memphis, Tenn.

Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Elise Davis are at Rome, N.Y., and will go to Millbrook, N.Y., for the late summer.

Lieut. and Mrs. David M. Le Breton, U.S.N., and children are at Chelsea, N.J., where they have a cottage for the summer.

Major and Mrs. Truman O. Murphy, U.S.A., who recently arrived in Washington from Douglas, Ariz., are the guests of Major and Mrs. Irvin L. Hunt, U.S.A.

Mrs. John L. Clem, wife of Brigadier General Clem, U.S.A., and young daughter are at the Brighton, Washington, for a brief stay before leaving for New England.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Joseph P. Sanger, U.S.A., recently opened up their country place, Kentlands, Loudon, N.H.

The Misses Margaret and Katharine Treat have joined Col. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., in Washington, after spending several months in Panama.

The Lyceum Theater, New York, has extended an invitation to the members of the U.S. Army and National Guard to witness free the motion pictures, "How Great Britain Prepared."

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Henderson, U.S.N., and children are spending a month at 6063 Drexel Road, Overbrook, Pa. Mrs. Henderson and the children will go North about the middle of July.

Mrs. Max B. De Mott, wife of Lieutenant De Mott, U.S.N., and small daughter, of Annapolis, Md., are visiting Mrs. De Mott's parents, Col. and Mrs. Thomas T. Knox, at the Westmoreland, Washington.

Comdr. Julio Dittborn, Naval Attaché at the Chilean Embassy in Washington, and Señora de Dittborn have taken a cottage at Bay Shore, L.I., for the summer months.

Mrs. Frederick L. Oliver, wife of Lieutenant Commander Oliver, U.S.N., who is navigator on the Kansas, has taken the house, 21 Ayrault street, Newport, R.I., for the summer.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., and the Misses Clover have arrived at Elberon, N.J., for the season. The marriage of Miss Beatrice Clover and Capt. Thomas Holcomb, U.S.M.C., will take place in Washington next autumn.

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Williams, U.S.A., of Washington, have gone to Plattsburg for the summer. Their daughter-in-law, wife of Lieut. Laurence Williams, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., is residing there during absence of her husband in the Philippines.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant is registered at the Maplewood Hotel, Pittsfield, Mass.

Mrs. Edmund L. Butts will remain at the Cairo, Washington, during Major Butts's absence.

Comdr. and Mrs. I. C. Wettengel, U.S.A., are spending some time at Lenox, Mass.

A daughter, Anne, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. George F. Moore, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I., June 25, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. Walter H. Chatfield, U.S.A., arrived at Lenox, Mass., on June 26.

Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Hammond, U.S.A., attended the dance given at the Garden City Hotel, Garden City, L.I., on June 21.

Rear Admiral F. J. Drake, U.S.N., and his niece, Miss F. M. Neesler, are at the Island Villa, Grand Isle, Vt., for the summer.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas N. Wood, U.S.M.C., and their daughter, Mrs. Robert H. Dunlap, wife of Captain Dunlap, U.S.M.C., will spend the summer at Watch Hill, R.I.

Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mansfield, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mansfield will leave Boston early in July for Old Fort Inn, Kennebunk Port, Me., where they will spend July and August.

Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Crose, U.S.N., with their daughters, Janet and Catherine, will arrive July 1 in Jamestown to spend the summer at Mrs. Horace Jones's cottage.

Lieut. Col. Charles Byrne, U.S.A., retired, of Louisville, Ky., is registered at the Willard, Washington. Others at the Willard are Lieut. and Mrs. Ralston S. Holmes, U.S.N.

Capt. and Mrs. William H. G. Bullard, U.S.N., are visiting their son and daughter-in-law, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Beirne Saunders Bullard, U.S.N., at their home in Stockley Gardens, Ghent, Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Martin, wife of Commander Martin, Naval Attaché of the French Embassy, and children will leave Washington next week for a trip to Canada, going later to Maine, where Commander Martin will join them.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell, U.S.N., and Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., left Washington on June 26 to motor to Jamestown, R.I., where they have a cottage for the summer.

Mrs. Thomas Atlee Coleman and Miss Elizabeth Coleman, of San Antonio, Texas, are spending the summer with Mrs. Coleman's daughter, Mrs. John Neal Hodges, wife of Captain Hodges, U.S.A., of Washington Barracks, at Delhi in the Catskill Mountains.

Miss Christie, of St. Louis, is the house guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Col. and Mrs. William H. Johnston, U.S.A., in Washington. Miss Genevieve Johnston has recently joined her parents after a visit at West Point, N.Y.

Mrs. and Miss Fulton, mother and sister of Capt. J. M. Fulton, U.S.A., who are making their home in Washington, D.C., are at the Sherwood Inn at Fort Monroe for a couple of weeks, where they are being greeted by a host of Army friends.

Mrs. James A. Moore, widow of Major Moore, U.S.A., has a cottage at Ventnor, N.J., for the summer, where her son, Cadet Kenneth Moore, of the U.S.M.A., her sister, Miss Mason, and brother, Lieut. Charles H. Mason, U.S.A., will spend the summer with her.

Harrison H. D. Heiberg, oldest son of Capt. E. R. Heiberg, Military Attaché at Rome, who for two years has been a student at Westminster School, Connecticut, was among the alumni attending the reunion of Baguio School held at West Point June 22 and 23.

Mrs. Harry Taylor and children are at the Baltimore Inn, Cape May, N.J. They will join Colonel Taylor, U.S.A., at Governors Island, N.Y., late in August. Major and Mrs. James A. Woodruff, U.S.A., and children will spend the month of August at the Baltimore Inn.

Mrs. James Proctor Morton, wife of Lieutenant Commander Morton, U.S.N., and children will leave for Jamestown early in July, where they have taken a cottage. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., and Miss Claude will spend most of the summer with them.

Lieut. Frederick W. Boschen, 17th U.S. Inf., has, by orders from the War Department, been relieved from duty with the citizens' training camp, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and detailed as mustering officer, state of Arkansas, reporting for duty at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., the state mobilization point.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Hirshinger, Miss Edna Hirshinger and Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Coles, of Charlotte, N.C., parents and sisters of the late Capt. Herbert Jay Hirshinger, U.S.M.C., were at the Willard in Washington on June 23. They came up to attend Captain Hirshinger's funeral, which was in Arlington with full military honors.

Among those attending the dinner dance given at the Country Club, Norfolk, Va., on June 23, following the tennis tournament, were Naval Constr. and Mrs. Harry Gard Knox, U.S.N., Naval Constr. and Mrs. Isaac I. Yates, U.S.N., and Miss Cornelia Truxton, daughter of the late Commodore Truxton, U.S.N.

Mrs. W. Douglas La Mont (Katharyne M. Filkins) booked passage on the United Fruit Steamer Saxaola sailing from New York on Friday, June 30, for Santiago, Cuba. Mrs. La Mont is to join Lieutenant La Mont, U.S.N., who is stationed at Guantanamo Naval Station, Cuba. Lieut. and Mrs. La Mont were married on April 19 in the Holy Trinity Church by the Rev. Father McCormack.

Col. H. H. Rogers, 1st Field Art., N.G.N.Y., who has been traveling with his family in Japan, on leave, on being informed of the ordering out of the National Guard under the President's call, at once made arrangements to return home to assume command of his regiment. He is expected in New York by July 6. Colonel Rogers is an enthusiast and would not miss the opportunity to be at the head of his regiment on active service.

A District of Columbia branch of the Dames of the Loyal Legion was organized in Washington on June 27 at a meeting held at the New Willard Hotel. A charter has been granted and signed by the following: Mesdames John A. Logan, Fred D. Grant, Philip Sheridan, Edward A. Godwin, Charles F. Humphrey, William P. Kellogg, Edward J. Dorn, Mary Logan Tucker and Miss Ellen Woodhull.

Col. George F. Landers, U.S.A., and Mrs. Landers have arrived at Newport, R.I. Other recent arrivals at Newport are Comdr. and Mrs. Ivan C. Wettengel, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mrs. Albert S. Rees, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur S. Stott, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter N. Vernon, U.S.N., Mrs. Elizabeth Huntington Rice, widow of Col. Edward Rice, U.S.A., who is at the Raven. Comdr. and Mrs. David Foote Sellers, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mrs. Bushrod B. Howard, U.S.N., Ensign and Mrs. Frederick Baltzly, U.S.N., Lieut. and Mrs. Walter A. Edwards, U.S.N., are guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton Powell.

Comdr. and Mrs. Fritz L. Sandoz, U.S.N., are at New Windsor, Md., for several months.

Mrs. Clyde Gray West is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Richardson, Jr., at Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. William F. Newton, U.S.N., U.S.S. Milwaukee, who is a frequent visitor in Los Angeles, was at the Hotel Clark in that city recently.

A daughter, Evelyn Crist Richardson, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. William N. Richardson, Jr., U.S.N., at Detroit, Mich., on June 21, 1916.

Miss Evelina Gleaves, who has been visiting Mrs. Post at Bayport, Long Island, will arrive in Jamestown with her mother, Mrs. Albert Gleaves, July 1.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., were among the guests at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. George Peabody Eustis in Newport, R.I., on June 20.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. E. P. Ueberroth, U.S.N., have taken the Gatewood Cottage at Jamestown, R.I., for the season. Lieutenant Ueberroth is attached to the destroyer Jarvis.

Surg. Dudley N. Carpenter, U.S.N., will give a lecture on "Woman's Work in War" in Newport, R.I., on July 10 before the women of the Army and Navy Surgical Aid.

Mrs. W. T. Cluverius and her children are at Hancock Point on Frenchmen's Bay, Me., for the summer. She will return to her home at the Naval Academy in the early fall.

Mrs. Isaac B. Smith and Master Ronald Smith, wife and son of Capt. Isaac B. Smith, attached to the U.S.S. Saturn, have taken a house at 1135 Shattuck avenue, Northbrae, Berkeley, Cal.

Mrs. L. W. Caffey and family are at 185 B. Grant avenue, Fort Leavenworth. Captain Caffey is with the 7th U.S. Infantry in El Paso. Their eldest son, Eugene, has entered his second year at West Point.

Capt. Ira L. Reeves, U.S.A., retired, who has just been installed president of Norwich University, Vermont, has been appointed colonel of the 1st Regiment, Vermont National Guard, now assembled at Fort Ethan Allen.

Mrs. M. S. Jarvis is visiting her mother, Mrs. Lee Haymond, at Clarksburg, W. Va., but will soon open her cottage at Mt. Lake Park, Md., where she will remain while Major Jarvis is with his regiment on the border.

In the New York World for June 25 there was a page article describing the rose garden at Roslyn, N.Y., of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Aaron Ward with a full length photograph of the Admiral and his wife among their favorite flowers.

Mrs. George H. Laird, wife of Lieutenant Commander Laird, U.S.N., was the guest of honor at a bridge party given by Mrs. Walter J. Adams in Norfolk, Va., on June 23. Mrs. Laird will leave for the west coast early in July to join Lieutenant Commander Laird.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. V. Zane, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Zane will go to Portsmouth, N.H., the latter part of July for the remainder of the summer. Miss Evelyn Zane, who is making a series of visits, will join her parents at Portsmouth.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., and Miss Katharine Knight entertained at a large reception at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., following the graduating exercises in the auditorium on June 23. The training station band furnished music for the dancing.

Mrs. Philip, widow of Rear Admiral "Jack" Philip, U.S.N., has been at Indian Beach, Sarasota, Fla., with her son, John W. Philip, who is a civil engineer, and of the class of 1907 at the Naval Academy. She leaves for Washington for a two weeks' visit and will then spend the remainder of the summer at various summer resorts, going to California in the fall.

Capt. and Mrs. Alexander Williams, U.S.A., who have been entertaining an extensive house party of young people at the arsenal in St. Louis, are now making ready to close their house for the summer. Mrs. Williams and baby daughter leave for Atlantic City and after conclusion of Boy Scout camp in the Ozarks, will be joined by Master Williams. Mrs. Williams's address will be care of Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, until Sept. 10.

Mrs. James J. Moore, widow of Major James J. Moore, U.S.A., and her son, Cadet Kenneth M. Moore, on leave from West Point, have taken a cottage at Atlantic City for July and August. Their address will be 107 N. Sacramento avenue, Ventnor, Atlantic City, N.J., where they will be joined by Mrs. Moore's sister and brother, Miss Kathryn M. Mason, of New York, and Lieut. Charles H. Mason, S.G., who comes out of Alaska in July.

Major T. O. Murphy, U.S.A., and Mrs. Murphy have taken a house for the summer at 29 Irving street, W., Chevy Chase, Md. Major Murphy arrived in Washington recently for duty in the office of the Adjutant General after extensive service on the border as adjutant of the 6th Brigade at Douglas, Ariz. Mrs. S. D. Downs, Jr., expects to join her parents, Major and Mrs. Murphy, in Washington shortly and remain with them while her husband, Lieut. S. D. Downs, Jr., 7th Cav., is on duty with his regiment in Mexico.

Major and Mrs. W. Gorman Gambrill entertained twelve at dinner at Fort Logan, Colo., for Mrs. Mosher, of Washington, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Getty. Mrs. Worthington Moseley gave a luncheon for Mrs. Tom Gimperling, of El Paso. Miss Starr, of Mount Holyoke, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Mallory, for the summer. Miss Ruth Richeson, who is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Gambrill, was guest of honor at a luncheon and "movie party," given by Mrs. Channing Lilly, of Denver. Mrs. Rose, of Perry, Fla., and Fay Schmidt are visiting their father, Julius Schmidt, for the summer.

Major Charles DeL. Hine, ex-U.S.A., formerly vice president and general manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico, and the only graduate of West Point who has filled all railway operating positions from freight brakeman to vice president, has offered his services to the War Department. Major Hine, in his work as a railway expert throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico, has a wide acquaintance with railroads and railroad men in this country. He has visited every important railroad yard and has traversed all the main rail lines in the Republic of Mexico. At present Major Hine is employed as expert adviser to former Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson, now receiver of the Rock Island and railway system.

Capt. and Mrs. Hansell, at Fort Bayard, N.M., were hosts at a most interesting party on June 21, when about eighteen guests were invited to make the trip to Black Peak, fourteen miles from the post. A camp had been provided at the foot of the mountain, where they spent the night, making an early start next morning, reaching the top about eleven a.m., reaching home at three p.m. In the party were Capt. and Mrs. Snow, Fletcher, Turner and Worthington. Mr. Ellefson, Kenyon Lloyd, Helen Kinney, Haywood Hansell and Mary Jane Turner. Capt. Alexander Cooper was the first of the doctors at Fort Bayard to be ordered to Mexico. Mrs. Cooper left for the East the day after Captain Cooper was ordered.



Mrs. Nugent, wife of Major George A. Nugent, U.S.A., and daughter will spend the summer at Marblehead Neck, Mass.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. Franklin Rice, 1st U.S. Inf., announce the birth of a son, Louis Franklin Rice, at Department Hospital, Honolulu, H.T., on June 18, 1916.

A son, Nathan Topliff Post, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Nathan Woodworth Post, U.S.N., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Jordan, of Omaha, Neb., on June 26, 1916, at Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Loretta Ursula Lamb, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Lamb and sister of Lieut. Bernard P. Lamb, 25th U.S. Inf., was married to Lieut. Albert William Draves, U.S.A. (class 1916, U.S.M.A.), in the Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn, N.Y., June 22, 1916. Miss Jeannette C. Miller was maid of honor, and William A. Draves, jr., acted as best man.

Capt. and Mrs. Alden Trotter, U.S.A., entertained at luncheon at the New Willard, Washington, D.C., June 24, for Mrs. James B. Gillespie, her mother, Mrs. Vanderwater, and U.S. Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi. Capt. and Mrs. Trotter motored to Washington last week from New London, Conn. They were joined at West Point, N.Y., by Mrs. James B. Gillespie and her mother, Mrs. Vanderwater. Mrs. Gillespie had as her guests in her car Capt. and Mrs. R. B. McBride and Miss Law McBride, of Fort Hunt.

Major D. B. Case, Q.M.C., U.S.A., and Mrs. Case announce the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth McCorkle Case, to Lieut. (J.G.) Charles Horatio Morris, U.S.N.

#### NOTES OF MILITIA MOBILIZATION.

(Continued from page 1423.)

can say Congress is responsible for anything we must be prepared to show that we have spent the funds that Congress has furnished us with efficiency of at least ninety cents on the dollar. The point is that the responsibility lies with the people who have been vested with authority to expend the funds if they have not done so with maximum efficiency."

#### RAILROADS CO-OPERATE IN MOBILIZATION.

A conference was held in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army on June 21 between representatives of the Quartermaster Corps and a committee representing the American Railway Association, of which Mr. Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway, is chairman. This committee is composed of some of the chief operating officials of the various railroads of the United States and it tendered the assistance of the carriers to the Department to any extent that might be desired.

Arrangements have been made through this committee by which a competent railroad official will be stationed at each state mobilization camp at each department headquarters. This official will be a high grade man and will not represent any particular railroad, but all railroads affected, and can be called upon for any consultation or advice that may be deemed necessary. A representative of this association will also be stationed in the office of the Q.M. General with a view to co-operation between the carriers and the War Department in movements of troops and supplies.

Arrangements have already been made through the railway committee by which railroad shipments bearing "United States Army" cards will, during the present emergencies, have preference over all other freight.

Officials designated to represent the railroads are: At Quartermaster General's office, Mr. H. E. Hutchens; at Hq., Central Department, Mr. J. W. Higgins; at Hq., Eastern Department, Mr. S. C. Long; at Hq., Southern Department, official to be designated; at Hq., Western Department, Mr. William Sproule. The names of the officials that will be designated for the various mobilization camps are to be announced later.

#### ARMY COMMANDER FOR 12TH N.Y.

In deciding not to select the 12th Infantry, N.Y., to go to the border until some very necessary changes were made among the commissioned officers, Major General O'Ryan did a wise thing. Major William E. Downs, who served as a first lieutenant and captain in the 12th N.Y. Volunteers in 1898, is the only field officer with practical experience. He has been the man of the hour in the preparation of the 12th for active service. He joined the 12th as a private in 1889, and serving in successive grades is an exceedingly valuable officer. He will be at the front as a major. Capt. Gordon Johnston, 11th U.S. Cav., aid on the staff of Major General Wood, has been appointed colonel of the 12th, and when it reaches the border he will relieve Col. Clarence E. Wadsworth from command, and the latter officer, of course, with his consent, will become lieutenant colonel. Lieut. Col. R. L. Foster will necessarily go down one grade to major.

The appointment of Captain Johnston gives great satisfaction to the officers and men of the 12th. He is the holder of a Congressional Medal of Honor awarded for bravery in the Philippine campaign on March 7, 1906. He was then in the Signal Corps of the Army and voluntarily joined Major Omar Bundy, 6th Inf., in command of a column of the expedition against Moros on Mt. Dajo. Captain Johnston was with the 6th Infantry just before the final advance began, and he accompanied it to the last trench below the Cotta. He made the advance under a hot fire from the Moro rifle pits, and during a charge was severely wounded while gallantly raising himself up to gain a foothold in order to scale, in advance of the others, the steep outward face of the parapet. The medal of honor awarded Captain Johnston was presented to him by ex-President Taft, who said, in part: "I personally know the danger to which you voluntarily exposed yourself and the necessary saving of life that your own exposure offered those who came behind you."

Captain Johnston was appointed from civil life in the Army in 1901, second lieutenant in the 10th Cavalry. He had previously served as a sergeant in the Mississippi Infantry, as a private in the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders) in 1898. He served as a second lieutenant of the 43d U.S. Volunteer Infantry in campaigns in the Philippines in 1899 and 1901. He has served a detail in the Signal Corps and has been on duty with the 3d, 7th and 15th Cavalry. He reached the grade of captain in March, 1913, and is an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, and holds the degree of A. B., Princeton, 1896. Captain Johnston is also a graduate of the German Cavalry School at Hanover, and he is a noted horseman. He is a son of Brig. Gen. Robert D. Johnston, of the Confederate army.

#### THE GUARD REGIMENTS.

The 60th N.Y., under command of Col. Louis D. Conley, left its armory in New York city June 21 for the mobilization camp at Beekman, N.Y., for muster into the United States service, and to help in the preparation of the ground for other troops. It had the distinction of

being the first regiment ordered to the camp, and as it marched up Fifth avenue en route to the Grand Central depot to entrain it received a great ovation. In the words of an Army officer who saw it pass: "It was a splendid looking regiment, and if it gets where fighting is necessary it will surely deliver the goods." The regiment will assist in preparing the camp for other troops.

The New Jersey National Guard made a fine record in its prompt mobilization for muster into the United States Service under the orders of the President, and we believe it was the first force to mobilize completely, of any state. All the organizations reported on the camp ground at Sea Girt on Wednesday, June 21, three days after the receipt of the orders to mobilize. All troops had recruited very quickly and largely above the minimum required. The arrangements by Brig. Gen. C. E. Murray, Q.M.G., for transportation were well nigh perfect. Adjutant Gen. W. F. Sadler was exceedingly prompt in the issuance of his orders, and likewise other officers. Governor Fielder was on the camp ground when the troop trains were rolling in. The following organizations reported: 1st Infantry, of Newark; Troops A, B, Orange; Battery B from Camden; Signal Co.; field hospital and ambulance company. Gen. Edwin W. Hine is in command of the troops. The state obtained 800 selected horses in a lump at a reasonable figure. They had been shipped into the northern part of the state and inspected and passed by representatives of the French army, but had not been sold to the French. The Quartermaster General's Department learned of their presence and proffered cash and got them.

The Militia of the District of Columbia has a fine mobilization camp on the Cavalry drill grounds, Fort Myer. Troops from the District include one troop of Cavalry with about eighty-five men, one regiment of Infantry with about 1,300 men, including the 1st Separate Battalion of Colored Guardsmen with fifty-one officers; two batteries of Field Artillery with 133 men to each battery and ten officers; one company Signal Corps, seventy-five men and three officers, and one field hospital company, fifty men and thirteen officers. There is also a naval battalion with about 268 men.

The 5th Infantry, N.J., Colonel Van Walraven, under orders to entrain at Sea Girt on June 30 for Texas, will have Lieut. Charles B. Elliott, Inf., U.S.A., as one of its majors. He has been recommended to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of Major John Nolan to pass the physical examination. Lieutenant Elliott first entered the Army as a private in the 11th Cavalry in November, 1901, and was appointed second lieutenant, 30th Infantry, in 1904. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1911, and has been on duty with the N.G.N.J. as an inspector-instructor.

Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, N.Y., the senior brigade commander in the state, will not be ordered to the Texas border. He will retire for age in August next, and it is understood an officer of the Regular Army may be recommended for appointment in his place while the troops are on the border. General Eddy is on duty at the camp at Beekman.

The 74th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., has been placed in command of Col. N. B. Thurston, Chief Ordnance Officer on the staff of General O'Ryan. He can be relied upon to bring the organization up to the top notch of efficiency if anyone can.

Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, commanding the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., left for Brownsville, Texas, on June 28. He is known as one of the most energetic and capable young officers in the state service. He was longer in the Volunteers during the war with Spain than any of the other general officers of the National Guard, serving as a captain and major in the 12th Infantry from May, 1898, to April 20, 1899. As colonel of the 12th N.Y. he maintained it in a high state of efficiency. General Dyer was accompanied to Brownsville by Major F. L. V. Hoppin, adjutant, and Lieuts. Warren Barbour and L. T. Montant, aids.

The Iowa National Guard is reported to be in very bad shape, and a reorganization was begun on June 27.

Col. C. C. Allen, 1st Regiment, Penn. National Guard, promptly issued discharges to all members of the band, who had refused to enlist because they desired to keep musical contracts for several weeks. Among these was an engagement to head a division of the Advertising Men's parade in Philadelphia; but, as the local papers tell us, the ad-men, for patriotic reasons, chose rather to march without music than to step to the rhythm of horn and drum that played only for dollars and cents.

William J. Brockman, father of Corpl. John B. Brockman, of Company C, 3d Inf., District of Columbia, asked the Supreme Court of the District for a ruling releasing his son from service. He said in his petition that Corporal Brockman is only seventeen years of age. He said further that the President is without the right to deprive his son of his liberty at this time because there is no danger of invasion and the Militia is not needed to execute the laws of the United States. The court sustained the plea and issued a writ of habeas corpus on the officers of the District of Columbia National Guard, who produced the boy in court.

#### THE DIPLOMATIC SITUATION WITH MEXICO.

In spite of an interchange of notes in the past week that brought about one practical result in the return to the United States by the Mexican authorities of the captured 10th Cavalry troopers, the diplomatic situation between the United States and Mexico is still strained, for the Mexican government has as yet made no reply to our note of June 25, which, to be satisfactory to the United States Government, must be a virtual repudiation of the Trevino warning to General Pershing about moving his troops.

The note of June 25 was one sent to James Linn Rodgers, special representative of the United States at Mexico City, addressed to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the de facto Mexican Government that included another note delivered to our Government by Mr. Arredondo on June 24. In Arredondo's note he narrated the incident of the Carrizal fight, mentioning that the engagement took place after General Pershing had received the order of Carranza's that American troops were not "to advance further south, nor to move either east, south or west from the points where they were located." Then Arredondo stated that "as a result of the Carrizal encounter several men on both sides were killed and wounded and seventeen Americans were made prisoners."

Our Government pointed out to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations that it could put no other construction upon this Arredondo communication than that "it is intended as a formal avowal of a deliberately hostile action against the forces of the United States now in Mexico and of the purpose to attack them without provocation whenever they move from their present position in pursuance of the objects for which they were sent there." That purpose, the American note restated, was

not an unfriendly one and was intended only to protect both Mexico and the United States "against irresponsible and insurgent bands of rebels."

The note then ended with these words: "I am instructed, therefore, by my Government to demand the immediate release of the prisoners taken in the encounter at Carrizal, together with any property of the United States taken with them, and to inform you that the Government of the United States expects an early statement from your government as to the course of action it wishes the Government of the United States to understand it has determined upon, and that it also expects that this statement be made through the usual diplomatic channels, and not through subordinate military commanders."

The Mexican authorities took quick action on the note of the United States Government demanding the release of the Carrizal prisoners. On June 28 Andres Garcia, Mexican Consul at El Paso, informed Gen. George Bell, jr., U.S.A., commanding officer at El Paso, that the men of the 10th Cavalry would be released on the following day. This news was followed on June 29, when Arredondo, the Mexican representative in Washington, received a message from the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations which stated that Carranza had ordered General Trevino to release the American prisoners. At 3 p.m. on June 29 the twenty-three negro troopers and Spillsbury, the scout, were delivered to the American authorities at El Paso.

On June 28 this international correspondence was lengthened by a Mexican note charging American troops with "arresting 300 residents of La Cruz, state of Chihuahua, subjecting them to undue maltreatment before they were released." The note also charged that another column of American troops, "3,000 strong," was "committing all kinds of outrages, those distinguishing themselves by their excesses being the Apaches, constituting a part of the above forces." Neither the State nor the War Department had any information concerning the alleged acts of the troops, and the charges were generally discredited.

#### NOTES OF THE MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., according to unofficial reports from Mexico, for strategic reasons has moved his advance base back from Namiquipa to El Vase, thirty miles nearer the border. A portion of the 1st New Mexico Infantry were sent south on three motor trucks to strengthen several points between Columbus and the base at Colonia Dublin on June 28. Some Cavalry remounts which were sent to General Pershing June 28 were recalled June 29 because of the reports that Carranzistas were menacing the line of communication and the fear that the mounts might be captured before they reached the base. They will be sent forward later when a strong force can be sent to guard them.

The bodies of eight American soldiers and civilians who died in Mexico as a result of fever or wounds received in battle since the entry of the American punitive expedition arrived at Columbus, N.M., June 29, in charge of a detail sent into Mexico by the War Department. The bodies will be shipped to relatives. The names of the dead are Sergt. Benjamin M. McGhee, 13th Cav., killed during the Parral attack; Theodore Bagley, a motor truck driver, killed by Mexican civilians near El Valle early in June; Pvt. William H. Hayes, 11th Cav.; Charles H. Smith, Co. H, Engrs.; Corpl. H. Marksbury, Machine-gun Troop, 17th Inf.; Corpl. Charles Smith, Troop A, 10th Cav.; Pvt. Edward Merrill, 5th Cav., and William Kelly, Co. M, 24th Inf.

Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., commanding the Brownsville district on the Texas border, has selected camp grounds at Pharr, McAllen and Mission, Texas, fifty miles up the Rio Grande Valley from Brownsville. The three towns are five miles apart. Pharr is seven miles from the Rio Grande River, McAllen six miles and Mission three. All are in the irrigation belt and on the St. Louis and Brownsville Railroad. General Parker picked out these places for the camp of the New York boys after an inspection of the country from Donna to Mercedes. He at first favored the latter town, the prettiest in the valley, but afterward abandoned his idea because of the close proximity of the three towns now selected, permitting practically a continuous camp. There will be no lack of water. Irrigation companies supplying these towns assured General Parker that they could pump at least 100 gallons daily for every National Guardsman. Approximately 30,000 acres will be occupied by the 18,000 New York Guardsmen, with 30,000 more available. Major General O'Ryan's headquarters will be at McAllen.

American refugees have been rapidly helped out of Mexico by the U.S. Navy. Admiral Winslow advised the Navy Department on June 28 that he has placed warships at all important ports on the west coast of Mexico and has on board of them about 500 refugees, whom he will send north on the transport Buffalo and the supply ship Glacier. The Admiral reported that sixty-eight Americans in the Yaqui Valley have positively refused to heed the warnings to leave. Less than 500 Americans of the 5,000 in Mexico City several weeks ago now remain in the interior of Mexico.

The 1st Battalion, 20th U.S. Infantry, returned to Bliss, Texas, on June 18, with the following officers: Major W. K. Sample, commanding; 2d Lieut. C. H. Danielson, adjutant and Q.M.; 1st Lieut. O. L. Brunzell, commanding Company A; 2d Lieut. P. D. Parkinson, duty Company A; 1st Lieut. A. M. Pardee, commanding Company B; 2d Lieut. J. N. Robinson, duty Company B; 1st Lieut. A. W. Gullion, commanding Company C; 2d Lieut. T. F. Hardin, duty Company C; Capt. C. C. Smith, commanding Company D; 2d Lieut. J. L. Parkinson, duty Company D, and 260 enlisted men. This is the battalion that established the base of General Pershing's expedition at Columbus, Major Sample being the base commander, Capt. C. C. Smith, base adjutant, Lieut. O. L. Brunzell, provost marshal and censor; Lieut. J. B. Robinson in charge of all mail for the punitive expedition.

A temporary advance base has been ordered established at Laredo, Texas, with Major Samuel D. Rockenbach, of the Quartermaster Corps, in charge.

An engineer depot is to be established at San Antonio, Texas, and Major Frank C. Boggs, Corps of Engrs., has been ordered to assume charge of it. Another engineer depot is established at El Paso, Texas, and Major Max C. Tyler, Corps of Engrs., has been placed in charge.

Orders for about 250,000 pairs of the new type of shoe for the U.S. Army were placed this week by the Government with New England manufacturers. This is a combination model based on the French and Belgian trench shoe. This order follows an initial order of 30,000 pairs of the new type, which was recently made up by three



New England manufacturers and which evidently met with the approval of the Government.

### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The following is a partial list of the nominations to be sent to the Senate before July 1. The promotions are due to the provisions of the National Defense Act. Some of the nominations have been held up on account of doubtful questions upon which the Judge Advocate General has been asked to pass.

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. U. S. Grant, 3d, to major, June 3, vice Major W. D. Connor, detailed to Gen. Staff.  
Capt. J. L. Schley to major, June 3, vice D. MacArthur, detailed to Gen. Staff.  
Lieut. G. Van B. Wilkes to capt., June 3, vice Schley, promoted.  
Lieut. F. S. Besson to capt., June 3, vice Capt. J. J. Kingman, detailed to Gen. Staff.  
Second Lieut. J. D. Arthur, jr., to 1st lieutenant, June 3, vice Wilkes, promoted.  
Second Lieut. E. F. Miller to 1st lieutenant, June 3, vice 1st Lieut. J. C. H. Lee, promoted.  
Second Lieut. J. S. Bragdon to 1st lieutenant, June 3, vice Lee, promoted.

#### CAVALRY ARM.

Major S. Rice, Cav., to lieutenant col., June 12, vice Lieut. Col. R. D. Walsh, unassigned, detached from proper command.  
Major A. Thayer, 9th Cav., to lieutenant col., June 12, vice Lieut. Col. G. O. Cress, detached from proper command.  
Capt. P. Clayton, 11th Cav., to major, June 12, vice Rice, promoted.  
Capt. F. A. Barton, 15th Cav., to major, June 12, vice Thayer, promoted.  
Capt. G. C. Barnhardt, 8th Cav., to major, June 12, vice Major E. Linsley, 13th Cav., detached from proper command.  
Capt. J. H. Reeves, 3d Cav., to major, June 12, vice Major F. Tompkins, 13th Cav., detached from proper command.  
First Lieut. R. F. Tate, 8th Cav., to capt., June 3, vice Capt. P. Le J. Parker, 12th Cav., detailed in Gen. Staff Corps.  
First Lieut. S. C. McGill, Sig. Corps, to capt., June 3, vice Capt. H. N. Coobes, 13th Cav., detailed in Gen. Staff Corps.  
First Lieut. W. D. Smith, 2d Cav., to capt., June 3, vice Captain McGill.  
First Lieut. H. B. Jordan, Cav., detailed in Ord. Dept., to capt., June 12, vice Capt. P. Clayton, promoted.  
First Lieut. J. T. Sayles, 12th Cav., to capt., June 12, vice Lieutenant Jordan, detailed to Ord. Dept.  
First Lieut. F. P. Lahm detailed Aviation Section, S.C., to capt., June 12, vice Capt. F. A. Barton, promoted.  
First Lieut. O. C. Troxel to capt., June 12, vice Barnhardt, promoted.  
Lieut. C. F. Cox, unassigned, to capt., June 12, vice Reeves, promoted.  
Lieut. R. McC. Beck, jr., 2d Cav., to capt., June 12, vice Capt. G. A. F. Trumbo, 6th Cav., detached proper command.  
Second Lieut. R. S. Donaldson, 13th Cav., to 1st lieutenant, June 13, vice Tate, promoted.  
Second Lieut. C. P. Stearns, 3d Cav., to 1st lieutenant, June 3, vice Smith, promoted.  
Second Lieut. J. R. Hill, 13th Cav., to 1st lieutenant, June 4, vice Reagan, retired, June 3.  
Second Lieut. H. H. Fuller, 14th Cav., to 1st lieutenant, June 12, vice Sayles, promoted.  
Second Lieut. T. DeW. Milling, detached Aviation Section, S.C., to 1st lieutenant, June 12, vice Troxel, promoted.  
Second Lieut. H. D. F. Munnikhuyzen, 9th Cav., to 1st lieutenant, June 12, vice Cox, promoted.  
Second Lieut. A. F. Colley to 1st lieutenant, June 12, vice Beck, promoted.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

Lieut. Col. J. E. McMahon, 1st Field Art., to col., June 3, vice Col. C. G. Treat, unassigned, detailed to Gen. Staff.  
Major W. S. McNair, detailed I.G.D., to lieutenant col., June 3, vice McMahon, promoted.  
Major W. J. Snow, 2d Field Art., to lieutenant col., June 3, vice McNair, whose detail in I.G.D. continued.  
Major G. G. Gatley to lieutenant col., June 12, vice Lieut. Col. William L. Kenly, 6th Field Art., detached.  
Capt. J. E. Stephens, 3d Field Art., to major, June 3, vice Snow, promoted.  
Capt. T. E. Merrill, 4th Field Art., to major, June 12, vice Gatley, promoted.  
Lieut. E. T. Smith, 5th Field Art., to capt., June 3, vice Stephens, promoted.  
Lieut. R. M. Danford, 5th Field Art., to capt., June 12, vice Merrill, promoted.  
Lieut. L. P. Quinn, 4th Field Art., to capt., June 12, vice Capt. F. Conner, unassigned, detailed to proper command.  
Second Lieut. F. A. Turner, 6th Field Art., to lieutenant, June 3, vice Lieut. E. T. Smith, promoted.  
Second Lieut. G. G. Seaman, 5th Field Art., to 1st lieutenant, June 12, vice Lieut. R. M. Danford, promoted.  
Second Lieut. C. C. Reynolds, 5th Field Art., to 1st lieutenant, June 12, vice Quinn, promoted.  
Second Lieut. S. Gay, 1st Field Art., to 1st lieutenant, June 26, vice 1st Lieut. E. S. Hughes, 4th Field Art., detailed to Ord. D.  
Second Lieut. F. C. Wallace, 2d Field Art., to 1st lieutenant, June 20, vice 1st Lieut. T. J. Smith, detailed to Ord. Dept.

#### INFANTRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Arrasmith, 8th Inf., to col., June 12, vice McGunagle, detached from proper command.  
Lieut. Col. W. H. Johnston, detailed Gen. Staff Corps, to col., June 12, vice Blatchford, detached from proper command.  
Lieut. Col. B. W. Atkinson, 2d Inf., to col., June 12, vice Johnston.  
Major C. H. Martin, 18th Inf., to lieutenant col., June 3, vice Duncan, detailed General Staff Corps.  
Major W. Weigel, 2d Inf., to be lieutenant col., June 12, vice Arrasmith, promoted.  
Major T. O. Hanson, detailed Q.M.C., to lieutenant col., June 12, vice Atkinson, promoted.  
Major H. Hall to lieutenant col., June 12, vice Hanson, detailed Q.M.C.  
Major M. D. Cronin to lieutenant col., June 12, vice Lieut. Col. A. P. Buffington, detached from proper command.  
Major C. B. Farnsworth to lieutenant col., June 16, vice Lieut. Col. E. M. Lewis, detached proper command.  
Capt. H. A. Smith, 3d Inf., to major, June 3, vice Major C. Martin, promoted.  
Capt. H. B. Nelson to major, June 3, vice Major R. H. Van Deman, detailed to G.S.C.  
Capt. M. A. Saville, detailed Q.M.C., to major, June 12, vice Weigel, promoted.  
Capt. F. E. Bamford, 28th Inf., to major, June 12, vice Saville, detailed Q.M.C.  
Capt. F. L. Knudsen to major, June 12, vice Farnsworth, promoted.  
Capt. C. W. Castle, 11th Inf., to major, June 12, vice Major C. Gerhardt, detached from proper command.  
Capt. P. E. Malone, 30th Inf., to major, June 12, vice Major U. G. Alexander, detached from proper command.  
Capt. S. J. B. Schindel detailed G.S.C., to major, June 12, vice Major R. W. Mearns, detached proper command.  
Capt. J. E. Preston, 4th Inf., to major, June 12, vice Schindel.  
Capt. F. G. Lawton, detailed Q.M.C., to major, June 18, vice Major G. E. Houle.  
Capt. A. H. Martin, 14th Inf., to major, June 18, vice Major F. G. Lawton.  
Capt. C. F. Crain, 3d Inf., to major, June 18, vice Major L. F. Kilbourne.  
Capt. F. S. Cocheu, detailed G.S.C., to major, June 12, vice Major W. C. Rogers.  
Capt. O. E. Hunt, 18th Inf., to major, June 18, vice Cocheu.  
First Lieut. R. J. Binford, 20th Inf., to capt., June 3, vice H. L. Smith, promoted.  
First Lieut. John A. Brockman to capt., June 3.  
First Lieut. S. W. Anding to capt., June 3, vice Capt. D. E. Nolan.  
First Lieut. W. G. Murchison to capt., June 3, vice Capt. T. Ross.  
First Lieut. John S. McCleery to capt., June 12, vice Bamford, promoted.

First Lieut. E. H. Wagner, 29th Inf., to capt., June 12, vice Knudsen, promoted.  
First Lieut. T. W. Brown, 17th Inf., to capt., June 12, vice Castle, promoted.  
First Lieut. O. R. Cole to capt., June 12, vice Malone, promoted.  
First Lieut. S. C. Leasure, 7th Inf., to capt., June 12, vice Castle.  
First Lieut. C. F. Herr, 4th Inf., to capt., June 12, vice Briggs, promoted.  
First Lieut. F. H. Turner, 23d Inf., to capt., June 12, vice Preston, promoted.  
1st Lieut. E. O. Saunders, 9th Inf., to capt., June 12, vice Smith, died.  
First Lieut. W. Krueger, 3d Inf., to capt., June 18, vice Martin, promoted.  
First Lieut. A. L. Singleton, 12th Inf., to capt., June 18, vice Crain.  
First Lieut. W. E. Mills, 4th Inf., to capt., June 18, vice Love.  
Second Lieut. W. C. Langwill, 26th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, June 3, vice Binford, promoted.  
Second Lieut. J. A. Sarratt, 17th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, June 3, vice Anding, promoted.  
Second Lieut. F. M. Kennedy, 10th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, June 12, vice McCleery, promoted.  
Second Lieut. J. L. Harris, 9th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, June 12, vice Wagner, promoted.  
Second Lieut. A. S. Tucker, 9th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, June 12, vice Brown, promoted.  
Second Lieut. M. O. French, 3d Inf., to 1st lieutenant, June 12, vice Lieut. S. C. Leasure.  
Second Lieut. G. W. C. Whiting, 4th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, June 12, vice Herr, promoted.  
Second Lieut. C. W. Elliott, 28th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, June 12, vice Turner.  
Second Lieut. J. D. Rivet, 12th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, June 18, vice Krueger, promoted.  
Second Lieut. George R. Koehler, 14th Inf., to lieutenant, June 18, vice Singleton, promoted.  
Second Lieut. J. A. Merritt, 14th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, June 18, vice Bump.  
Second Lieut. O. S. Wood, 16th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, June 18, vice Mills, 4th Inf.  
Second Lieut. A. M. Burdett, 27th Inf., to 1st lieutenant, June 18, vice Mathews, 4th Inf., promoted.  
Second Lieut. H. C. Fooks, 16th Inf., to lieutenant, June 18, vice Hickox, 6th Inf., promoted.

### EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

(Continued from page 1422.)

2d Lieuts. R. W. Clark, jr., H. J. Knerr, C. M. Burlingame and H. F. Loomis, C.A.C.  
Coast Artillery, Fort Kamehameha—First Lieuts. G. L. Gearhart, J. Mather, T. D. Sloan, F. L. Martin and O. H. Schrader, C.A.C.; 2d Lieuts. G. R. Meyer, H. De F. Burdick, C. W. Jenkins and W. H. Jost, C.A.C.  
Infantry, Schofield Barracks—First Lieuts. K. S. Snow, E. Hunt, F. W. Pitts, J. D. Burnett, J. A. Ulio, T. H. Lowe, W. E. Pridgen, C. C. Bankhead and B. Sneed, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieuts. R. Sears, J. N. Smith, jr., E. C. Rose, R. T. Snow, G. J. Gosner, F. G. Schneider, F. J. Riley, R. M. Jones, V. V. Enyart, J. R. Baxter, H. B. Keen, O. K. Sattler, W. A. McCulloch and R. S. Bratton, 1st Inf.; Capt. H. D. Wise, S. P. Lyon, A. Mitchell and H. E. Eames, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. D. B. Hay, C. H. Rich, R. P. Harbold, J. B. Corby, K. Truesdell and G. C. Keleher, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. W. C. Philoon, E. P. Denson, W. H. Frank, L. Watrous, C. L. Tinker, C. J. Ballinger, R. T. Taylor, E. J. Carr, O. M. Baldinger, A. E. Sawkins and E. P. Milligan, 25th Inf.  
Infantry, Fort Shafter—Capt. O. B. Rosenbaum and W. B. Cochran, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieuts. A. T. Dalton, 2d Inf.; F. F. Black, S.C.; C. R. Bennett, R. M. Lyon, B. F. McClellan, T. Crystal, J. A. McAndrews, J. B. Richardson, P. R. Manchester and C. R. Abraham, 2d Inf., and H. E. Evans, 17th Inf., aide-de-camp; 2d Lieuts. F. A. Sloan, G. M. Halloran, T. J. Camp, R. C. Holliday, A. K. Polhemus, T. W. Martin, E. F. Wittsell, A. L. Rockwood, C. A. Hardigg, C. L. Cohen, R. G. Calder, D. T. Greene, C. B. Lyman and W. G. Jones, 2d Inf. (June 6, H.D.).

#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following will report to board at Washington Barracks, D.C., appointed in orders of May 20, War D.: 1st Lieut. John C. Gotwals, C.E. (June 24, War D.)

## THE ARMY.

S.O., JUNE 29, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Capt. Charles E. T. Lull, C.A.C., relieved assignment 45th Company, to unassigned.  
Capt. Richard I. McKenney, C.A.C., transferred 73d to 45th Company.  
Lieut. Col. James D. Glennan, M.C., proceed to Fort Sam Houston and report to commanding general, Southern Department.  
Sick leave one month to Col. Robert L. Hirst, 3d Inf.  
The leave granted 2d Lieut. Spencer B. Lane, C.A.C., extended one month.  
Col. James S. Rogers, 18th Inf., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment.  
The following acting dental surgeons report President's examining boards at place indicated earliest date, unless otherwise stated, for examination for appointment as first lieutenants in Dental Corps of Army: At Fort Slocum, Dale E. Repp, Terry P. Bull, Donald W. Forbes, Samuel Kaufman, Charles W. Lewis. At Jefferson Barracks, July 10, 1916, Williams S. Rice. At Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Richard B. Clark and Gerald D. Byrne. At Columbus Barracks, Ohio, July 10, Lees Fountain.  
First Lieut. Arthur F. Halpin, retired, to active duty, A.Q.M., report Commanding General, Eastern Department.  
Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Jones, retired, to active duty as A.Q.M., to Chicago, Ill.  
First Lieut. David N. Grant, M.R.C., to active duty Soldiers' Home, Washington.  
The following officers, Medical Corps, proceed to place specified for mustering duty: Capt. Clarence H. Connor, Lincoln, N.D.; Leartus J. Owen, Redfield, S.D.; Thomas H. Johnson, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Paul L. Freeman, Grayling, Mich., and Arthur M. Whaley, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.  
First Lieut. George F. Brady, retired, to duty as A.Q.M., Fort Ontario, N.Y., relieving Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, retired, who will go to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., duty.  
Capt. Francis Le J. Parker, Gen. Staff, relieved duty El Paso, upon completion of work of Cavalry Board, and report Chief of Staff for duty.  
The sick leave to 1st Lieut. Lewis E. Goodier, jr., C.A.C., extended three months.  
First Lieut. George C. Beach, M.R.C., detailed member of examining board, Fort Monroe, vice Lieut. Col. Alexander N. Stark, M.C.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following appointments in the Coast Artillery have been made, and the men concerned will proceed to the coast defense districts at the places noted: To sergeant major, senior grade—Sergt. Major (J.G.) John E. McNellis to Oahu; Sergt. Major (J.G.) Charles C. Quigley to San Francisco. To sergeant major, junior grade—Sergt. August P. Diehl, 103d Co., to Cape Fear; Sergt. Fred C. Sutton, 162d Co., to Tampa; Corpl. Joseph Lexa, 53d Co., to Boston; Corpl. Arthur W. Holt, 64th Co., to Baltimore. (June 27, War D.)

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate June 22, 1916.

In addition to the nominations for promotion and appointment sent to the Senate June 22, which we published in our issue of June 24, page 1393, were the following:

#### Promotions in the Army.

##### Quartermaster Corps.

Major Herbert M. Lord, Q.M.C., to be lieutenant colonel March 4, 1913, vice Lieut. Col. Beecher B. Ray, whose recess appointment expired by constitutional limitation March 3, 1913.  
Major Robert S. Smith, Q.M.C., to be lieutenant colonel March 27, 1914, vice Lieut. Col. George P. Downey, promoted.

#### Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

Arturo Moreno, of Porto Rico, to be second lieutenant in the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, Nov. 25, 1910.

Note.—The person named is now serving as second lieutenant in the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry under the name Arturo Moreno Calderon. This message is submitted for the purpose of changing the name of the nominee.

#### Reappointment in the Army.

##### Quartermaster Corps.

Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, Q.M.G., to be Q.M.G., with the rank of major general, for four years beginning Aug. 24, 1916, with rank from Aug. 24, 1912.

#### Appointment, by Transfer, in the Army.

Second Lieut. Louis A. Craig, C.A.C., to be second lieutenant of Field Artillery, with rank from July 14, 1913.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Kilburn, 3d Field Art., to be second lieutenant in C.A.C., with rank from July 14, 1913.

#### G.O. 21, JUNE 16, 1916, WAR DEPT.

I.—The distribution of War Department public documents is transferred from the War College Division, Gen. Staff, to The Adjutant General's Office. The Adjutant General of the Army is charged with the duty of the distribution of such documents in place of the Chief, War College Division, who is hereby relieved of such duty.

2. Bulletin No. 12, War D., 1916, announcing the official publications of the War Department and the private publications that are available for issue or sale to the Army, the Organized Militia and educational institutions, is amended so as to provide that all correspondence on this subject heretofore addressed to the Chief, War College Division, be addressed to The Adjutant General of the Army.

II.—Issues instructions in regard to accounting for quartermaster property which an enlisted man takes with him when ordered to temporary duty.

III.—So much of Par. 35, G.O. 70, Nov. 18, 1913, as amended by G.O. 27, May 15, 1915, and of Par. 36, G.O. 64, Nov. 16, 1915, War D., as requires that an honor graduate of a "distinguished college," in order to be eligible for appointment as a second lieutenant in the line of the Army in the class of honor graduates, must be a member of the class graduating from that institution in the year in which his appointment to the Army is made, is rescinded.

IV.—Amends Sec. 2, Par. IV, G.O. 53, War D., 1915, relating to normal wave lengths to be used in operating Army radio sets.

V.—The attention of the Department having been called to the fact that the provisions of Par. 12 of the printed instructions for the preparation of Army pay rolls (Q.M.C. Form No. 70), which relate to the entry on pay rolls of the names and accounts of men who have ceased to belong to a command since last muster for pay, are not being observed in all cases, a strict compliance with the provisions of said paragraph is enjoined upon all concerned.

VI.—In view of the fact that regimental field hospitals now pertain to organizations rather than to posts, so much of G.O. 75, War D., 1903, as amended by Section 1, Par. XI, G.O. 11, War D., 1912, as relates to the list of posts at which there are regimental field hospitals, is rescinded.

VII.—Sec. (c), Par. 1, G.O. 35, War D., 1915, as amended by Sec. 1, Par. I, G.O. 5, War D., 1916, relating to the payment of commutation of quarters to enlisted men on duty with the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System at certain places, is further amended so as to change the maximum number of enlisted men for duty at Sitka from ten to twelve.

#### BULLETIN 15, JUNE 17, 1916, WAR DEPT.

I.—Par. II, Bulletin 23, War D., 1912, publishing an Executive Order directing that national flags and union jacks for the departments of the Government shall conform to certain proportions and sizes, is rescinded.

II.—Publishes an Executive Order relating to the flag of the United States, noted in our issue of June 17, page 1328.

III.—Announces that the following institutions, arranged alphabetically, are distinguished colleges and honor schools, respectively, as contemplated by Pars. 6, 31, 32, and 34, G.O. 70, 1913; Pars. 33 and 35 of the same order as amended by G.O. 27, May 15, 1915, War D., and Par. 36, of G.O. 64, 1915, War D.:

Distinguished Colleges—University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.; University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas.; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; The Citadel, Charleston, S.C.; Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas; University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington, Vt.; Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.; State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.; University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Honor Schools—Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.; Kemper Military School, Booneville, Mo.; Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky.; New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N.M.; New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y.; St. John's Military Academy, Delaford, Wis.; St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y.; College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.; Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo.; Western Military Academy, Altamont, Ill.

IV.—Publishes the Act to permit issue by the supply departments of the Army to certain military schools and colleges.

V.—Par. 1, Cir. 56, War D., 1907, as amended by Cir. 8, War D., 1908, showing the kind of voucher under which badges, medals, or other insignia pertaining to the Ordnance Department, issued to officers or enlisted men, should be dropped from the return of the accountable officer, is rescinded, a regular form for making the vouchers for such purpose being provided in the Ordnance Department Form No. 146-A.

#### BULLETIN 10, JUNE 16, 1916, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Under authority of Par. 1215, Army Regulations, the extra issue of ice to all organizations in the field in this Department for such period as is considered absolutely necessary by commanding officers is authorized as follows:

To each organization or detachment of 100 men or less, 100 pounds per day; to each organization or detachment of more than 100 men, one pound per man per day; to each detachment of less than twenty-five men, four pounds per man per day.

#### G.O. 9, JUNE 13, 1916, WESTERN DEPT.

Lieut. Col. John B. McDonald, I.G., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as assistant to the department inspector until July 5, 1916, and on that date he will stand assigned to duty as department inspector, with station in San Francisco.

#### G.O. 10, JUNE 19, 1916, WESTERN DEPT.

1. Col. Frederick Perkins, Inf., is announced as chief mustering officer of Militia in this department.

2. The following officers are appointed mustering officers of Militia in this department: Capt. Henry A. Hanigan, Inf., for California; Capt. William B. Wallace, 20th Inf., for Utah; Capt. Harold D. Coburn, Inf., for Washington; 1st Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, Inf., for Oregon; 1st Lieut. Max B. Garber, Inf., for Idaho; 1st Lieut. Augustine A. Hofmann, Inf., for Montana.

#### G.O. 16, APRIL 18, 1916, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

1. G.O. 62, Headquarters Philippine Department, Sept. 2, 1914, is revoked. New instructions and tables are published which indicate the allowance and type of field transportation for each organization of mobile troops in this department.

#### G.O. 22, MAY 18, 1916, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Competitive examinations for appointment to the grade of sergeant, Hospital Corps, will be held Aug. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1916, at such posts in this department as may be designated later.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave one month and twenty-three days, upon arrival at



San Francisco, to Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Strong. (June 6, H.D.)

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Col. Edwin F. Glenn, G.S., Plattsburg, N.Y., is detailed as member of the examining board appointed in Par. 1, S.O. 139, these headquarters, June 21, 1916, vice Col. John C. F. Tison, 22d Inf., relieved. (June 23, E.D.)

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. P. McCAIN, A.G.

Lieut. Col. Archibald Campbell, A.G., assigned duty as assistant to the department adjutant, with station in San Francisco. (June 13, Western D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Major Frank M. Caldwell, I.G., having reported, is assigned to duty and announced as assistant to the department inspector, with station in San Francisco. (June 13, Western D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Major Samuel D. Rockenbach, Q.M.C., to Laredo, Texas, to take charge of temporary advance base depot at that place. (June 23, War D.)

Par. 30, S.O. 140, June 16, 1916, War D., relating to Capt. Clyde E. Hawkins, Q.M.C., and Par. 56, S.O. 142, June 19, 1916, War D., relating to Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, 4th Cav., are revoked. (June 23, War D.)

One-half of Motor Truck Co. No. 12, Fort Sam Houston, Capt. Charles B. Drake, Q.M.C., in command, to Del Rio, Texas, for duty. (June 10, S.D.)

Capt. Joseph S. Hardin, Q.M.C., upon relief at Fort Snelling by Major George Palmer, retired, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (June 27, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Carl L. Bernau, Q.M.C. (appointed June 20, 1916, from sergeant first class, Q.M.C.), now at El Paso, Texas, to duty under the depot quartermaster, that place. (June 24, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Joseph H. Hickey, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be returned to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty. (June 24, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John Heilich, Q.M.C., Fort Wayne, Mich., upon the arrival at that post of Q.M. Sergt. Joseph H. Hickey, Q.M.C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty in the Southern Department. (June 24, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. George Flock, Q.M.C., placed upon retired list at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and to home. (June 28, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William Payne, Q.M.C., placed upon retired list at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and to home. (June 28, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Kurt Franke, Q.M.C., Fort Myer, Va., to duty at that post. (June 28, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Charles Bader, Q.M.C., Fort Gibbon, Alaska, when relieved by Q.M. Sergt. Willard L. McClintock, Q.M.C., to Seattle, Wash. (June 28, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Benjamin Lafferty, Q.M.C., placed upon retired list at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and to home. (June 28, War D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Col. William O. Owen, M.C., report in person to Surgeon General of the Army for duty as curator of the Army Medical Museum. (June 23, War D.)

Sick leave one month, July 6, 1916, to Lieut. Col. Francis A. Winter, M.C. (June 24, War D.)

Capt. Robert H. Pierson and Howard H. Baily, M.C., to temporary duty camp of instruction for U.S. troops, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (June 7, S.D.)

Capt. Alfred P. Uphur, M.C., to the state mobilization camp at Laurel, Md., duty as medical examiner and in charge of physical examinations in mustering Militia into service of United States. (S.O. 139, June 21, E.D.)

Capt. Edgar C. Jones, M.C., relieved member examining board at the camp for Regular troops, Plattsburg, N.Y. (S.O. 139, June 21, E.D.)

Capt. Llewellyn P. Williamson, M.C., report to Col. William H. Arthur, M.C., president of examining board at Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion. (June 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Royal E. Cummings, M.C., honorably discharged, with one year's pay. (June 22, War D.)

Capt. Charles F. Craig, M.C., to Washington and report to commandant, Army Medical School, for temporary duty. (June 23, War D.)

Capt. Arnold D. Tuttle, M.C., to Fort Monroe, Va., for temporary duty. (June 24, War D.)

The following officers, M.C., report to the examining board, San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion: Majors William H. Wilson, William F. Lewis and Carl R. Darnall, Capt. Clarence H. Connor, John W. Hanner, Lloyd L. Smith, William E. Davis, Leartus J. Owen, Frank W. Weed and Herbert C. Gibner. (June 21, War D.)

Par. 23, S.O. 123, May 25, 1916, War D., amended to read as follows: Each of the following officers of Medical Corps from duty at the Army Medical School, at once, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty in Southern Department, with station at the post specified after his name: First Lieuts. Clarence S. Ketchum, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Charles W. Riley, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Robert P. Williams, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (June 24, War D.)

Capt. Ray W. Bryan, M.C., to Cheyenne, Wyo., for mustering duty. (June 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Norman T. Kirk, M.C., now on leave, will report to Field Medical Supply Depot, Washington, for temporary duty at that depot. (June 27, War D.)

Par. 7, S.O. 117, May 18, 1916, as amended by Par. 19, S.O. 143, June 20, 1916; and Par. 20, S.O. 143, June 20, 1916, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Augustus B. Jones and Capt. Herbert H. Sharpe, M.C., are revoked. (June 27, War D.)

Leave ten days, July 1, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Augustus B. Jones, M.C., Lieutenant Jones, upon expiration of leave, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty. (June 27, War D.)

Capt. Llewellyn P. Williamson, M.C., to report to Col. William H. Arthur, M.C., president of board at Washington, for examination for promotion. (June 28, War D.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave fifteen days to 1st Lieut. George B. Worthington, M.R.C., Camp Stephen Little, Nogales, Ariz., exceptional circumstances. (June 7, S.D.)

First Lieut. Arthur H. Mays, M.R.C., Fort Baker, Cal., from further active duty. (June 12, Western D.)

Leave one month and seven days, exceptional circumstances, to 1st Lieut. John M. Hewitt, M.R.C., Kingsville, Texas. (June 15, S.D.)

First Lieut. Arden Freer, M.R.C., Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Laredo, Texas, temporary duty with the 9th Infantry. (June 15, S.D.)

First Lieut. Arthur H. Mays, M.R.C., Fort Baker, Cal., from further active duty. (June 16, Western D.)

First Lieut. Thomas H. Scott, M.R.C., from temporary duty in Southern Department to home, and from active duty. (June 21, War D.)

First Lieut. John W. Turner, M.R.C., from duty Southern Department to home, and from active duty. (June 23, War D.)

First Lieut. Albert W. Metcalf, Jr., M.R.C., now on temporary duty at Fort Myer, Va., from further duty at Fort Washington, Md., to duty at Fort Myer. (June 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Allen J. Jervy, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Moultrie, and from further active duty. (June 24, War D.)

Butler, William L. Sharp, Benjamin O. Thrasher and John G. Murray, Jr. (June 23, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps to active duty at Fort Terry for duty at camp of instruction for Regular troops from July 6 to Aug. 9, 1916: First Lieuts. Floyd W. Hunter and Thomas A. Kenyon. (June 24, War D.)

Each of the following officers of Medical Reserve Corps to active duty and will report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to station and duty in that department, and will join: First Lieuts. Arthur W. C. Bergfeld, Basil A. Warren, Clarence Gunter, John H. Becker and J. G. Ellis, Jr. (June 24, War D.)

Each of the following officers of Medical Reserve Corps to active duty and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for assignment to station and duty in Southern Department: First Lieuts. Thomas C. Savage, Ernest C. Dalton, Fred T. Koyle, Isaac W. Brewer and Lester L. Roos. (June 24, War D.)

The following officers of Medical Reserve Corps to active duty and report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to stations and duty, and will join stations to which assigned: First Lieuts. Louis D. Mead and Frank E. Winter. (June 24, War D.)

The following officers of Medical Reserve Corps to active duty and will proceed to Fort Sam Houston for assignment to station and duty in Southern Department: First Lieuts. Roy K. Evans, Percy J. Carroll, Charles H. Hecker, John P. Beeson and Paul E. Bowers. (June 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Edgar Allan Bocco, M.R.C., to active duty at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C. (June 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Harry Rubin, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Screven, Ga. (June 27, War D.)

#### DENTAL CORPS.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave one month, about July 1, to 1st Lieut. John H. Hess, D.S., Fort Douglas, Utah. (June 16, Western D.)

First Lieut. Raymond E. Ingalls, D.S., and Acting Dental Surg. James L. P. Irwin report by telegraph to the commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to temporary duty. (June 24, War D.)

First Lieut. Hugh G. Voorhies, D.S., and Acting Dental Surg. Thomas C. Daniels to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty. (June 24, War D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Col. William C. Langfitt, C.E., from station at Savannah, Ga., to Washington for temporary duty, and upon the completion to San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (June 26, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Henry Jervey, C.E., report to Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, retired, president of board appointed for considering question of persons entitled to medals of honor, for duty until further orders. (June 21, War D.)

Major Frank C. Boggs, C.E., to San Antonio, Texas, for duty in charge of Engineer Depot at that place. (June 22, War D.)

So much of Par. 25, S.O. 144, June 21, 1916, War D., as relates to Major Clarke S. Smith, C.E., is revoked. Major Smith will report by telegraph to commanding general, Southern Department, for assignment to duty as assistant to the depot purchasing officer at San Antonio, Texas. He will retain station at St. Louis, Mo. (June 22, War D.)

So much of Par. 16, S.O. 133, June 7, War D., as directs Major Max C. Tyler, C.E., to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., is revoked. Major Tyler will proceed to El Paso for assignment in charge of the Engineer Depot at that place. (June 22, War D.)

Major William A. Mitchell and Capt. Ralph T. Ward, C.E., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (June 23, War D.)

Par. 15, S.O. 133, June 7, 1916, War D., relating to Major William A. Mitchell, C.E., is revoked. (June 23, War D.)

Major George R. Spalding, C.E., from station at Cincinnati, after July 1, and to Louisville, Ky., and take station. (June 26, War D.)

Capt. Charles L. Hall, C.E., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with Punitive Expedition. (June 22, War D.)

Capt. Robert S. A. Dougherty, C.E., to New York city, pertaining to procurement of engineer equipment. (June 23, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of Ordnance Department are ordered: Lieut. Col. Clarence C. Williams from duty as a member of Ordnance Board, and to San Antonio for duty as ordnance officer of Southern Department, relieving Capt. Harry B. Jordan of that duty only.

Capt. George B. Norton from duty at Sandy Hook, N.J., to San Antonio, Texas, as assistant to the ordnance officer of Southern Department. First Lieut. Robert N. Bodine from duty at Governors Island, N.Y., to San Antonio, Texas, as assistant to the ordnance officer of Southern Department. (June 27, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Jeremiah A. Guihan is placed upon retired list at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and will report to his home. (June 22, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Hugh Carmack, Fort Du Pont, Del., to the Army Field Supply Depot No. 1, Philadelphia, Pa. (June 24, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Otis I. Minter from Fort Andrews, Mass., to the Army Field Supply Depot No. 1, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (June 24, War D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Col. William A. Glassford, S.C., to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. (June 27, War D.)

Capt. J. B. Christian, S.C., relieved from detail in Signal Corps, July 20, 1916. (June 22, War D.)

Capt. William Mitchell, S.C., assigned to Aviation Section, Signal Corps. (June 24, War D.)

Capt. G. Souard Turner and Consuelo A. Seoane, S.C., from detail in that corps, July 1, 1916. (June 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, S.C., Fort Bliss, Texas, in addition to his other duties, assume charge of the installation of station radio set to be erected at El Paso, Texas. (June 10, S.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

Major Ralph Harrison, 1st Cav., assigned station at Calexico, Cal., to command the provisional squadron of regiment. (June 17, Western D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. J. T. DICKMAN.

Par. 2, S.O. 135, E.D., June 16, 1916, directing the Machine Gun Troop, 2d Cavalry, to proceed from Plattsburg, N.Y., July 1, 1916, to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is revoked. (June 24, E.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

COL. J. G. GALBRAITH, ATTACHED.

Capt. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., detailed for service and to fill vacancy in Signal Corps, July 21, 1916, vice Capt. John B. Christian, S.C., relieved detail in that corps, July 20, 1916. (June 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Alexander H. Jones, 3d Cav., to Fort Sam Houston for duty. (June 27, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Par. 32, S.O. 139, June 15, 1916, War D., relating to Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, 4th Cav., and Clyde E. Hawkins, Q.M.C., is revoked. (June 23, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

Sick leave three months to 2d Lieut. John Millikin, 5th Cav. (June 24, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Capt. Francis W. Glover, 6th Cav., Sierra Blanca, Texas, to command Motor Truck Company No. 15, and to Brownsville, Texas, for duty. (June 15, S.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

COL. A. C. MACOMB, ATTACHED.

Capt. Edward C. Wells, 14th Cav., transferred from the Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, to the Post Hospital, Fort Clark, Texas, for treatment. (June 10, S.D.)

#### CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Lieut. Col. George O. Cress, Cav., Acting Inspector General, to Columbus, N.M., Punitive Expedition, temporary duty as inspector. (June 13, S.D.)

First Lieut. Ralph M. Parker, Cav., Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., to Plattsburg, N.Y., for duty as instructor to Oct. 5, 1916. (June 27, E.D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Capt. Nelson E. Margetts, 3d Field Art., to Laredo, Texas, for duty with battery. (June 10, S.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. GRANGER.

Par. 11, S.O. 140, June 16, 1916, War D., relating to Capt. Charles S. Blakely, 5th Field Art., revoked. Captain Blakely will proceed about June 29, 1916, to Columbus, Ohio; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; and Graying, Mich., for purpose of instructing Field Artillery of the National Guard of those states. (June 22, War D.)

Second Lieut. Ivens Jones, 5th Field Art., to West Point, N.Y., Aug. 21, for duty. (June 23, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave to and including July 1, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Cortlandt Parker, Field Art. (June 23, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

So much of Par. 29, S.O. 141, June 17, 1916, War D., as directs Major Lawrence S. Miller, C.A.C., to proceed to Columbus, N.M., is amended to direct him to proceed at once to Laredo, Texas, duty with Coast Artillery. (June 21, War D.)

Major Thomas G. Ashburn, C.A.C., relieved member of the examining board at Fort Strong, Mass. (S.O. 139, June 21, E.D.)

Capt. Henry J. Hatch, C.A.C., is transferred from the 122d to the 3d Company, and will join company to which transferred. (June 22, War D.)

Capt. Philip Yost, C.A.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (June 22, E.D.)

Capt. William H. Wilson, C.A.C., is detailed as assistant mustering officer at South Framingham, Mass. (June 23, E.D.)

Capt. Richard Furnival, C.A.C., is detailed as assistant mustering officer at Richmond, Va. (June 23, E.D.)

Capt. Alexander Graig, Jr., C.A.C., inspector-instructor, detailed as assistant mustering officer at Camp Glenn, Morehead City, N.C. (June 23, E.D.)

Capt. Richard Furnival, C.A.C., from duty as assistant mustering officer at Richmond, Va., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (June 24, E.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen, C.A.C., is extended ten days. (June 13, Western D.)

First Lieut. Donald M. Ashbridge, C.A.C., detailed as an acting Q.M. to take charge of property and funds pertaining to the Q.M.C. at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (June 23, War D.)

First Lieut. John T. Rowe, C.A.C., detailed assistant mustering officer at camp, Richmond, Va. (June 24, E.D.)

Leave two months, about June 26, to 2d Lieut. William C. Washington, C.A.C. (S.O. 139, June 21, E.D.)

First Lieut. Meade Wildrick, C.A.C., upon relief at U.S. M.A., about Aug. 23, 1916, and upon expiration of leave to Coast Defenses of Baltimore for duty. (June 27, War D.)

Capt. James P. Robinson, C.A.C., and 1st Lieut. Edward W. Wildrick, C.A.C., Fort Totten, N.Y., to Governors Island, N.Y., for temporary duty in office of the Chief of Staff, in connection with the mobilization of Militia. (June 27, E.D.)

Second Lieut. Harold A. Strauss, C.A.C., to sail for Panama on transport from New York city in October, 1916. (June 28, War D.)

Second Lieut. Sydney S. Winslow, C.A.C., to sail for Philippines about Dec. 5, 1916. (June 28, War D.)

Sergt. John A. Paterson, 14th Co., C.A.C., now at Fort Monroe, appointed sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C., July 1, 1916, and to duty at Coast Artillery School. (June 27, War D.)

Sergt. Allan Johnson, 15th Co., C.A.C., appointed sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C., July 1, 1916, and remain on present duties in office of Chief of Coast Artillery. (June 27, War D.)

Sergt. Morris Gay, Coast Artillery School Detachment, Fort Monroe, Va., appointed sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C., July 1, 1916, to Chesapeake Bay for duty. (June 27, War D.)

Sergt. Major (S.G.) Frederick G. Oakes, C.A.C. (appointed June 22, 1916, from sergeant major, J.G.), now at Fort Andrews, Mass., to report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Boston, for duty. (June 22, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) Melville B. Oakham, C.A.C. (appointed June 22, 1916, from sergeant, 165th Co.), now in Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, to report to C.O., these coast defenses, for duty. (June 22, War D.)

Sergt. Major (S.G.) Leopold Rapp, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Baltimore, to the Coast Defenses of Sandy Hook for duty. (June 22, War D.)

The 27th and 147th Companies, Coast Artillery Corps, under command of Major Sam F. Bottoms, same corps, will proceed by marching on June 19 from Fort Winfield Scott to Monterey, Cal., for duty at the camp of instruction for U.S. troops at that place. (June 14, Western D.)

Ord. Sergt. Osea L. Rogers (appointed June 19, 1916, from sergeant, 153d Co., C.A.C.), Plattsburg, N.Y., to Coast Defenses of Boston for duty. (June 27, War D.)

Each of the following enlisted men, Coast Artillery Corps, is appointed to grade indicated, to take effect July 1, 1916, and will be sent to the coast defenses designated for duty: To electrician sergeant, first class, C.A.C.—Electr. Sergts. 2d Class John R. Thompson, John W. Daly and Alfred E. Cole to Manila and Subic Bays; Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Joseph Webb to Oahu; Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Floyd Crawford to Columbia. To electrician sergeant, second class, C.A.C.—Firemen Charles T. Waters to Columbia; Frank Newell to Mobile, and Richard Bettin to Narragansett Bay; Pvt. Charles Nydam, 128th Co., to Galveston; Firemen Henry A. Fowce to Baltimore; John H. Geddes to Portland, and Lucius E. Alfred to Panama; Corp. Omer C. Clark, 128th Co., to Galveston; Corp. Frederick T. Burns, 3d Co., to Puget Sound. (June 27, War D.)

#### INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

Capt. Robert I. Rees, 3d Inf., now at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to report to Chief, Militia Bureau, for temporary duty in his office. (June 23, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. E. HATCH.

Chaplain John F. Chenoweth, 4th Inf., from Brownsville, Texas, to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (June 27, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

First Lieut. Albert Schroeter, Co. I, 10th Inf., placed upon the retired list at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, and to home. (June 27, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Leave twenty days, exceptional circumstances, to 1st Lieut. Smith A. Harris, 14th Inf., Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz. (June 9, S.D.)

First Lieut. Carl F. van dem Busche, 14th Inf., now at Fort George Wright, Wash., will proceed



Burlington, Ky., to the state mobilization camp, Fort Thomas, Ky., and assume charge of mustering the Militia of Kentucky into the service of United States. (June 23, E.D.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. HASBROUCK.

The leave granted Capt. William S. Mapes, 20th Inf., extended ten days. (June 21, War D.)  
First Lieut. Arthur E. Ahrends, 20th Inf., State College, Pa., to Plattsburg, N.Y., July 1, duty as instructor until Sept. 1, and then to proper station. (June 23, E.D.)  
Par. 8, S.O. 139, 1916, S.D., granting sick leave to 2d Lieut. Clarence H. Danielson, 20th Inf., revoked. (June 10, S.D.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. L. FAISON.

First Lieut. Charles L. Wyman, 25th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill vacancy in Signal Corps. Lieutenant Wyman will report to commanding general, Hawaiian Department, for assignment to duty. (June 24, War D.)  
Second Lieut. Wallace C. Philoon, 25th Inf., appointed aid on the personal staff of Brig. Gen. F. S. Strong, June 10. (June 9, 1st Hawaiian Brigade.)

#### 28TH INFANTRY. COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Leave ten days to Capt. Hilden Olin, 28th Inf. (June 26, War D.)

#### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Capt. Henry C. Clement, Jr., 29th Inf., now casually at New York city, to Plattsburg, N.Y., for duty at encampment. (June 20, E.D.)

#### INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. George E. Stewart, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 11th Infantry; relieved duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to join his regiment. (June 24, War D.)  
First Lieut. W. G. Murchison, Inf., is removed from list of detached officers June 21. (June 21, War D.)  
First Lieut. Ursula M. Diller, Inf., inspector-instructor, detailed assistant mustering officer at Newcastle, Del. (June 22, E.D.)  
First Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, Inf., from duty as inspector-instructor, National Guard of Oregon, and is detailed for duty with the National Guard of Nebraska at Lincoln. (June 23, War D.)  
First Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, Inf., now at Earlington, Ky., to camp, Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty in mustering Militia of Kentucky. (June 24, E.D.)  
Major Ulysses G. McAlexander, Inf., from duty at Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., to duty with the National Guard of Oregon. (June 27, War D.)

#### PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. W. P. BURNHAM.

Capt. Miles K. Taulbee, Porto Rico Regt., now on leave New York, to Plattsburg, N.Y., Camp of Instruction, for duty. (June 20, E.D.)  
Capt. William S. Woodruff, Porto Rico Regt., San Juan, P.R., to Plattsburg, N.Y., for duty at encampment. (June 20, E.D.)  
The leave granted Capt. Abram I. Miller, P.R.R. of Inf., extended fifteen days. (June 20, E.D.)  
Capt. Abram I. Miller, P.R.R. of Inf., as assistant mustering officer at Niantic, Conn. (June 22, E.D.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. James B. Hutchinson, P.S., report to Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert, president of retiring board at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination. (June 27, War D.)

#### MACHINE GUN COMPANY CAMP.

Par. 3, S.O. 135, June 16, 1916, establishing a joint camp of instruction for machine gun companies at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for the period July 8-22, 1916, is revoked. (June 24, E.D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. Marshall W. Wood, retired, assigned to active duty pertaining to physical examinations of the Idaho National Guard at mobilization camp. (June 23, War D.)  
Par. 23, S.O. 138, June 13, 1916, War D., relating to Capt. Alexander E. Piper, retired, is revoked. (June 21, War D.)  
Capt. Lanning Parsons, retired, to active duty as A.Q.M. at Kansas City, Mo., July 5. (June 22, War D.)  
Capt. John S. E. Young, retired, to active duty as A.Q.M. at Washington Barracks, D.C., July 15. (June 24, War D.)  
Major Jacob E. Bloom, retired, to active duty as A.Q.M. at New York city. (June 26, War D.)  
Major Charles B. Hardin, retired, to active duty as A.Q.M. at Chicago, Ill. (June 27, War D.)  
Capt. William W. Hamilton, retired, to active duty and detailed as A.Q.M. at Fort Warren, Mass. (June 27, War D.)  
Second Lieut. Pickens E. Woodson, retired, to active duty as A.Q.M. at Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga. (June 26, War D.)  
Major Herbert H. Sargent, retired, to active duty as A.Q.M. at San Francisco. (June 27, War D.)  
First Lieut. John G. Livingston, retired, to active duty as A.Q.M. at New York city. (June 28, War D.)  
Capt. Clarence N. Purdy, retired, to active duty as A.Q.M. at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (June 28, War D.)  
Major George Palmer, retired, to active duty as A.Q.M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., and also assume charge of construction work at Fort Snelling, relieving Capt. Joseph S. Hardin, Q.M.C. (June 27, War D.)  
Capt. Josiah C. Minus, retired, to active duty as A.Q.M. at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (June 27, War D.)  
First Lieut. Andrew W. Jackman, retired, to active duty as A.Q.M. at New Orleans, La., for duty as his assistant. (June 27, War D.)

#### RETIRED AS OFFICERS OF PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

In accordance with a proviso of Sec. 26 of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, each of the following retired enlisted men is transferred to the retired list, provided for in the act cited, as an officer of Philippine Scouts, with the rank indicated, which was the highest grade held by him as an officer of Philippine Scouts: Captains—Chief Musn. William J. Ayres, Sergt. 1st Class Adolph K. Berners, H.C., Chief Musn. Lindsey E. Cheatham, Post Q.M. Sergt. John J. Clark, Chief Musn. Frank M. Conklin, Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter Courtney, Post Coms. Sergt. Marcus Correll, Post Q.M. Sergt. Archi Deubery, Chief Musn. Edward Dwyer, Post Coms. Sergt. John Holtman, Chief Musn. Wesley King, Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas M. Kite and Alister M. Macnab, Chief Musn. Frank Nickerson, Post Coms. Sergt. Alfred Roeder, Chief Musn. Edson I. Small, Sergt. Major Allen Walker, 1st Sergt. Howard White, Chief Musn. Harry F. Wilson and George M. Wray. First lieutenants—Sergt. Samuel Caldwell, Recruit Company; Sergt. James Conway, general service, Infantry; 1st Sergt. Joseph Bennett, Chief Musn. Morrow C. Gustin, Color Sergt. Herman Hering, Squad. Sergt. Major Frederick Koch, 1st Sergt. John McBride, Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas F. Moran, 1st Sergt. Patrick Shea, Chief Musn. Charles J. D. Spreckels and Regt. Q. M. Sergt. Joseph Uhrig. (June 24, War D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board, to consist of Cols. Guy L. Edie, Henry I. Raymond and Henry S. T. Harris, M.C., to meet at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination of officers for promotion. (June 21, War D.)

A board, to consist of Major Allie W. Williams, M.C., and 1st Lieut. James W. Hart, M.R.C., to meet at Washington Barracks, D.C., for examination of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the line of the Army. (June 24, War D.)

A board to consist of Majors Harry E. Wilkins and Albert C. Dalton, Q.M.C., Capt. Joseph F. Siler and Clarence Le R. Cole, M.C., to meet at San Antonio, Texas, as soon as practicable to continue experiments in treatment of canvas. (June 9, S.D.)

A board to consist of Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, assistant to the Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, Chief, Militia Bureau; Brig. Gen. Harry F. Hodges, Col. John Biddle, C.E., and Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th Inf., appointed to meet at Washington for the purpose of making recommendations for the filling of existing and anticipated vacancies in the General Staff Corps. (June 26, War D.)

A board to consist of Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Col.

Adolbert Cronkrite, C.A.C., Col. John S. Mallory, 29th Inf., and Major Bertram T. Clayton, Q.M.C., to meet to determine location of posts for the accommodation of troops in the Canal Zone. (June 27, War D.)

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. James C. McLeer, 1st Cav., N.Y.; Capt. Gordon Johnston, 11th Cav., U.S.A.; 2d Lieut. Charles McDougall, 1st Cav., N.Y., and Vetm. George J. Goubeaud, 1st Cav., N.Y., to meet at New York city, N.Y., June 27, for the purpose of inspecting animals for acceptance and purchase for the National Guard of New York. (June 27, E.D.)

#### G.C.M.

A G.C.M. at Fort Worden, Wash. Detail for the court: Col. George T. Bartlett, Lieut. Col. John L. Hayden, Majors George H. McManus, Harold E. Cloke and Alfred S. Morgan, Capt. Edward Kimmel, Clarence B. Smith, John L. Hughes, John S. Johnston, John Storek, Robert W. Collins, Ralph E. Herring and William E. De Sombre, all C.A.C., and Harry W. Newton, C.A.C., judge advocate. (June 12, Western D.)

#### GENERAL SERVICE.

Sergt. William Alley, general service, Inf., placed upon retired list at Buffalo, N.Y., and to home. (June 28, War D.)

#### BOARDS FOR DENTAL SURGEONS.

Boards to meet at the places indicated on Monday, July 10, 1916, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for appointment in the Dental Corps of the Army:

At Fort Slocum, N.Y.—Capt. Junius C. Gregory, M.C., 1st Lieuts. George L. Mason and John H. Snapp, Dental Corps.  
At Columbus Barracks, Ohio.—Lieut. Col. Charles Wilcox, M.C., 1st Lieuts. S. Davis Boak and Edwin P. Tignor, dental surgeons.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo.—Capt. Frank N. Chilton, M.C., 1st Lieuts. Clarence E. Lauderdale and George I. Gunckel, dental surgeons.

At Fort Logan, Colo.—Capt. John A. Burket, M.C., 1st Lieuts. Julien R. Bernheim and William A. Squires, dental surgeons.

At Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—Col. Guy L. Edie, M.C., 1st Lieuts. Frank H. Wolven and George H. Casaday, dental surgeons. (June 28, War D.)

#### UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

##### Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

Outgoing Schedule to July 1, 1917.

Transports	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila
Sherman	June 5	June 13	June 28	July 2	13
Sheridan	July 5	July 13	July 27	Aug. 2	13
Logan	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	13
Sherman	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 2	13
Thomas	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	13
Logan	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 28	Dec. 4	12
Sheridan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2	13
Thomas	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	12
Logan	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 27	March 4	11
Sherman	March 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	April 2	13
Thomas	April 5	April 13	April 27	May 3	13
Logan	May 5	May 13	May 27	June 2	13
Sherman	June 5	June 13	June 27	July 8	12

Incoming Schedule to July 15, 1917.

Transports	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Thomas	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	23
Sherman	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	23
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 3	Sept. 12	23
Logan	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	23
Sherman	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	23
Thomas	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	23
Logan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12	24
Sheridan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 6	Feb. 14	21
Thomas	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 6	Mar. 14	22
Logan	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	April 4	April 12	23
Sherman	April 15	April 20	May 4	May 12	24
Thomas	May 15	May 20	June 4	June 12	23
Logan	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	23
Sherman	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	24

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At Manila, P.I.  
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.  
DIX—At Manila, P.I.  
KIPARRICK—At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
LOGAN—At San Francisco, Cal.  
LISCUM—At Manila, P.I.  
MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.  
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.  
SHERIDAN—Leaves San Francisco, Cal., July 5 for Manila, P.I.  
SHERMAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., June 5 for Manila, P.I.; left Guam June 27.  
SUMNER—At Vera Cruz, Mexico.  
THOMAS—Left Manila, P.I., June 15 for San Francisco, Cal.; left Nagasaki, Japan, June 21.  
WARREN—At Manila, P.I.

#### MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. John O'Neill, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 147th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 106th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Mills, P.I. 2d Lieut. J. H. Johnson, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Edward P. Noyes, commanding. Detachment 133d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Warren, Mass.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 13th Co., C.A.C. At Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. John T. Rowe, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—2d Lieut. E. B. Colladay, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 141st Co., C.A.C. At Fort Totten, N.Y.

#### CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—In Alaskan waters.  
JOSEPH HENRY—1st Lieut. B. O'N. Kennedy, C.A.C., commanding. At New York.

CYRUS W. FIELD—2d Lieut. H. A. Bagg, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Grant, Canal Zone.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., June 29, 1916.

Since the Mexican situation became acute there has been great activity at the Department Headquarters. The officers of each department have been on duty day and night, and the buildings have been a blaze of light till two and three o'clock in the morning. A number of officers from other posts have been called in to assist the heads of departments, and extra clerks and messengers have been drafted in, sleeping in the offices or the hospital or wherever temporary arrangements can be made. Among the assistants as messengers and clerks are a number of students from Columbia College, thus keeping up the old traditions of 1797, when the collegians came down to help in the work of emergency fortification.

The building next to the commanding general's quarters, formerly the commissary building, has been fitted up as a telegraph office, with sleeping quarters for the operators, and a new cable has been laid for the installation of extra telephone wires and switchboard. An information tent has been erected in front of the Administration Building to expedite the work of

the various departments in connection with the large number of persons having business with them.

A traffic manager of one of the large trunk lines carrying the bulk of troops to the border, with clerks and stenographers, has taken a vacant set of quarters at Fort Jay in order to be in constant touch with the quartermaster department.

The dances of the season have been concluded as given for the garrison under the auspices of the Hop Association; also of the Fort Jay Social Club of enlisted men. The Recruit Practice Band is giving excellent afternoon concerts under the direction of students of the Army Bandmasters' School.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 28, 1916.

Among those who have left the post in the last few days are Lieut. and Mrs. Catts and son, Gordon, Lieut. and Mrs. Patton and three boys, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyt and baby, and Lieut. and Mrs. Miner and son, Allison. Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson and children, who are leaving this week, will visit for a few days in New York before going on to visit Lieutenant Dawson's family in Portsmouth, Ohio. Mrs. Dawson's sister, Mrs. Stoll, and baby daughter will leave for El Paso to join Lieutenant Stoll. Mrs. Coleman, mother of Mrs. Carter, is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Coleman, at Governors Island.

Mrs. Tappan, of New York, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Godfrey last week. Lieut. and Mrs. Manley have visited their Lieutenant Manley's mother, Mrs. Manley. Col. and Mrs. Walker's guests are Mrs. Walker's niece, Miss Laura Cary, and Colonel Walker's cousin, Miss Kittie Lee, of Virginia. Miss Katherine Mills, of Governors Island, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox for several days. Miss Nellie Haig, sister of Dr. Haig, Med. Corps, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Eckels. Mr. and Mrs. George Z. Eckels have gone on a motor-trip to New Haven for a little visit.

Mrs. Smith, mother of the late Col. M. F. Smith, has gone to New York, where she will continue to make her home, as she has done for the last few years. Mrs. G. F. E. Harrison gave a jolly supper party Sunday in the basement of the hotel for a number of girls and cadets; a picnic in the woods was planned, but the rain prevented. Mrs. Harrison is visiting her son, Cadet Ray Harrison. Miss Helen Townley returns to-day from a visit in Maine. Chaplain Silver is the latest to become a motorist, having bought the car of Lieutenant Holderness.

Walter Drysdale gave a beautiful birthday party on Thursday, when he was seven years old; the boys invited were Julian Lindsey, Manuel and José Asensio, Ted Timberlake, Adnah Chaffee, Pat Carter and Mathew Thomlinson. Col. and Mrs. Tachappat and Lieut. and Mrs. Bubb went on a long motor ride on Saturday and visited Camp Whitman at Beekman, the New York National Guard mobilization camp.

Peter and Robert Ballantyne, of South Montrose, Pa., are guests of their friends, Guy and Roger Holt; all four boys are schoolmates at Fessenden School during the winter. Mrs. B. W. Stilwell, of Yonkers, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Holderness, for a few days. Mrs. Chessman is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Beere. Miss Nancy Miley, guest of Col. and Mrs. Tachappat, has returned to her home in Washington.

The summer hops and concerts are now in full swing, although the rain has not been very encouraging; concerts are given on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and hops on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The color-line concert on Sunday evening was held in Cullum Hall on account of the weather; Cadets Coogan and Gallagher provided some amusing entertainment and moving pictures were shown.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 29, 1916.

The Fourth Classmen are actively engaged in the practice of baseball. Some good players have been found among them.

Mdsn. William B. Durkin, of Pittsburgh, died on June 24, 1916, from the effects of a fall from a third story window in Bancroft Hall. The young man left two notes, the contents of which have not been made public. The opinion is that his mind was affected. He had only entered the Academy on Wednesday, two days before his death, as a member of the Fourth Class. From the time he entered he did not attend a single drill. His roommate could not get him to leave their room. The authorities were about to have him examined by the medical officers as to his mental condition, and the young man was asked for a statement to explain his conduct. His body was given a military escort to the depot, and was taken to his former home. Three volleys were fired at the station and "taps" were sounded.

Lieut. T. G. Ellyson, U.S.N., has reported for duty at the Naval Academy. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., are at their fine residence at Wardour, near Annapolis, where they will make their summer home. Miss Dorothy Anderson, who spent the winter studying art in New York, has joined her parents. William McKenney, son of Capt. H. J. McKenney, 12th Cav., U.S.A., who has been sick at the Walter Reed Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., has returned to his home. He will spend the summer in Annapolis, the mountains of Pennsylvania and in Newport, R.I., returning to Washington in the fall. Prof. and Mrs. Guy K. Calhoun, U.S.N., and Mrs. Calhoun, New York, Le Marquis, New York city, Mrs. Bennet Puryear, wife of Captain Puryear, U.S.M.C., after visiting her mother, Mrs. A. C. Hill, of Annapolis, has left here, accompanied by her son, Alan Christian, to join her husband on the West coast.

#### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., June 27, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. Charles T. Mencher have as their house guest Miss Dorothy Simpson, sister of Lieut. Bethel W. Simpson. Mrs. Homer M. Groninger and her mother, Mrs. W. C. Pomeroy, have returned after spending the week-end at Norfolk and Old Point Comfort, Va.

Lieut. David H. Scott, 5th Cav., has returned from the border on sick leave. Miss Maud Rodney, who has been house guest of Mrs. Richard C. Burleson for the past week, left Friday for her home in New Mexico.

Mrs. David H. Scott and her mother, Mrs. McClellan, have as their house guest Mr. Franklin Johnson, son of Col. and Mrs. Evan M. Johnson. The Misses Pomeroy, sisters of Mrs. Homer M. Groninger, have returned from Boston, Mass. Mrs. Lee Roy Dunbar left last week for her home in Wilkes-barre, Pa.

Admiral and Mrs. Bartlett J. Cromwell, accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Kilburn, mother of Lieut. Charles L. Kilburn, 3d Field Art., have opened their cottage at Mount Pocono, Pa. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott have as their house guest Cadet Willard M. Hall, of Princeton, N.J.

Mr. A. L. Smith, of the Y.M.C.A., is giving moving picture shows and entertainments at "Camp Ordway," in the large Y.M.C.A. tent, for the Militiamen and their families. Lieut. John Millikin has left for his home in Indiana on three months' sick leave.

Mr. Frederick Rosenbaum, son of Capt. Otto B. Rosenbaum, is guest of Mrs. William J. Glasgow. Mr. Rosenbaum entered Annapolis in May, but is out on sick leave. Major William S. McNair, I.G. Dept., was a visitor on the post Sunday. Mrs. Nelson E. Margrets entertained the Bridge Club on Friday. Major Sanford W. French, Q.M., has turned over one of the gun sheds to Capt. Horace P. Hobbs, in which to store National Guard equipment. Captain Hobbs, the Regular Army inspector-instructor, is mustering the Guardsmen into the Regular Service. On Sunday afternoon visitors were allowed to enter the camp, but on week days they are allowed only between 6:30 p.m. and 10:30 p.m.



GEORGE A. KING WILLIAM B. KING WILLIAM E. HARVEY  
**KING & KING**  
 Attorneys and Counsellors at Law  
 728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard.

**F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.**  
 ARTISTS' MATERIALS  
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.  
 NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

**SANDFORD & SANDFORD,** MERCHANT TAILORS  
 AND IMPORTERS  
 542 FIFTH AVENUE, S.W. corner 45th St., NEW YORK

**TROOPS ON THE BORDER AND IN MEXICO:**  
 Should obtain a supply of our data envelopes for filing of descriptive lists, etc.  
 Prompt Service and Reasonable Prices to any point where the mails go.  
 THE EAGLE PRESS, Service Printers and Engravers, Portland, Me.

**UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS FOR RENT.**  
 To sublet unfurnished 6-room apartment, 2 baths, kitchen, 2 porches, or 4-room apartment, kitchen, porch, bath, and 2-room apartment, bath, porch. Apply No. 43, 1757 K Street, Washington, D.C.

**COTTAGE FOR RENT, PLATTSBURG, N.Y.**  
 To rent furnished on shore of bay, cottage and garage; pleasant drive from camp or center of town. Apply Apt. 43, 1757 K Street, phone North 2747, Washington, D.C.

**WANTED: THE ADDRESS OF MRS. H. A. BADGER,**  
 widow of Capt. Wm. Badger, 6th Inf. Address, Mitchell, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

**FIRST SERGEANT, RETIRED,** with excellent discharges, **WOULD LIKE POSITION** in Bank or Office Building. Address Box 5, Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

A young Irishman has had to leave his position as **BANDMASTER IN BRITISH SERVICE.** Is an expert band trainer, composer, arranger. First class French Horn, Cornetist, Violinist. Would accept position as Chief in any Regiment that requires a good leader, or principal in Coast Artillery Corps. Address: Box 6, c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

**WANTED: A RETIRED 1ST SERGEANT, UNMARRIED.** Pay commensurate with ability. State age, length of time a non-commissioned officer, branch of service and whether proficient in any line of work other than military. Address application to George Fabyan, Geneva, Illinois.

**WANTED: AN EXPERIENCED ARMY BUGLER, UNMARRIED.** State age, length of time in service, and whether proficient in any other line of work. Address applications to George Fabyan, Geneva, Illinois.

**NURSE—WANTS TRANSPORTATION TO MANILA FOR SERVICES.** (TELEGRAPH) MRS. S. J. SWIEKATOWSKI, MT. VERNON, WASHINGTON.

**FIRST LIEUTENANT OF FIELD ARTILLERY** desires transfer with **FIRST LIEUTENANT OF COAST ARTILLERY.** Has been 1st Lieut. about seven years. Transfer to take place after Army legislation has taken effect. Address A. X., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

#### FIREARMS AND ANTIQUES

Buy, sell, exchange all sorts old-time and modern Firearms. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Antiques, 22 East 34th St., New York.

**BANNERMAN'S ARMY-NAVY AUCTION BARGAIN CATALOG,** 420 pages, 9"x11", illustrated, mailed 25c (stamps). Francis Bannerman, 501 Broadway, New York.

## THE ARMY AND NAVY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

All the nominations of midshipmen to be ensigns in the Navy and second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, who were graduated in the 1916 class, were confirmed by the Senate on June 27, 1916. The list of graduates appeared in our issue of June 3, page 1302.

All those who aided in the preparation of the Army Reorganization bill and the passing of it by Congress must be gratified that under its future operation the Cavalry arm of the U.S. Army will not have to take such chances as it now is forced to take in Mexico. Owing to the lack of Infantry supports the Cavalry is compelled, in the course of duty with the punitive expedition, to make such long advances from a base as was instanced at Carrizal. It is to be expected under the practical working of the National Defense Act that the reorganized Army will be able to give the Cavalry such support that it will not have to undergo any more such extreme risks as that of Carrizal, with such regrettable results.

The Navy Department has taken steps to hold officers who have the custody of honorable discharge blanks responsible for the loss of these documents. Several officers have been punished for negligence in this respect, and in the future disciplinary action is contemplated by the Department in all cases where discharge blanks have been allowed to get into the hands of unauthorized persons. It is stated that the loss of discharge blanks has caused the Department considerable embarrassment

## JACOB REED'S SONS

1424-1426 Chestnut Street  
 Philadelphia

MAKERS OF  
 High-Grade Uniforms and  
 Accoutrements for Officers  
 of the Army, Navy and  
 Marine Corps.

Catalogs on Request

NEW YORK  
 844 Marbridge Bldg.,  
 Broadway at Herald Sq.

WASHINGTON  
 734 15th St., N.W.

ANNAPOLIS  
 82 Maryland Ave.

ATLANTIC CITY  
 Garden Pier



## Columbian Preparatory School (SCHADMAN'S)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A SCHOOL OF THE HIGHEST EFFICIENCY  
 FOR CANDIDATES FOR

## West Point and Annapolis

ALL of the successful candidates in the recent West Point competitive examination for presidential appointments were prepared at this school.

GEO. B. SCHADMAN, A. M., Washington, D. C.

## West Point & Annapolis Text-Book Co. 309 Broadway, New York City

Our text-books are prepared especially for West Point and Annapolis entrance examinations. Save time, labor and tutors' fees.

**PREPARE FOR** West Point, Annapolis, 2nd Lieutenant Army, Marine Corps, Philippine Scouts, Cadet Coast Guard, Assistant Paymaster (Navy), Sergeants, all grades.

## EXAMINATIONS

We instruct by correspondence or in class. Write for catalog B.

MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, UNION BRIDGE, MD.

and that the Secretary is thoroughly incensed at the carelessness of the officers in handling them.

It is told of Colonel Roosevelt when he was in command of his Rough Riders in Cuba that he found some difficulty in making his requisitions for supplies conform to Army Regulations. When he had presented his requisitions on the Quartermaster's Department they were handed back to him with a rather curt suggestion that he correct them before they could be allowed. The Commissary, however, good naturedly took time to explain to Colonel Roosevelt what was the proper method in making out his requisitions. Subsequently, when Colonel Roosevelt became President of the United States, the two officers named came up for promotion. The quartermaster found some difficulty in getting the President to nominate him, but the commissary received his promotion with alacrity, the President saying to him, "General, you don't know what service you rendered me when I was down in Cuba." "Mr. President," was the reply, "it wasn't a circumstance to what I would have done had I any idea what was coming." Here is a hint for officers dealing with the National Guard. It is necessary, of course, to hold them strictly to the letter of the Regulations, but all proper consideration should be shown for their ignorance, and they should be assisted, so far as is proper, to make out their papers to conform with Army Regulations. This will tend to promote a good feeling between the Regular and civilian soldiers which it is very desirable to maintain.

Upon invitation of Secretary Baker, of the War Department, the American Humane Association, whose headquarters are in Albany, N.Y., will develop and equip a service for the relief of sick and injured Army horses along similar lines to those employed by the American Red Cross for the relief of men. It will be modeled after the international organization developed last year at Geneva. The work will be conducted in co-operation with the War Department. Hospitals, attendants and supplies will be provided at points selected by the Army officers.

It has been necessary to discontinue the military training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

## ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address. Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1916.

### IN THE LABORATORY OF WAR.

The experience of the National Guard and of the U.S. Army officers who are in direct charge of the mobilization, mustering in and supplying these state troops in the interval between June 11 and the present time is one which shows that in the last analysis war, and the conditions attendant on warfare, are the supreme tests of all military affairs. War is a laboratory in which must be solved every military problem. Through its fires must pass every detail of military training, military practice, military strategy. Its agencies for destruction and for searching out weaknesses are so powerful that the only correction of them which can be counted on is: Preparation, Preparation, and yet again Preparation!

It is perfectly apparent by this time to studious officers in the National Guard, as it has always been apparent to officers of the Regular Army, that the preparation practiced heretofore in the National Guard has not been up to the standards required by the Army. Blame has been laid at the doors of the officers of the Regular Service over the failure of the Army to supply the state troops with equipment, this criticism being drastic enough in one case to call forth an official reply from Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who pointed out that the Army officers had to follow the Army system and admitted it was likely this system would be changed as a result of the present mobilization of the state troops. On the other hand, there have been no voices raised from the National Guard ranks, nor from among their friends, when the Army officers have blinked at obvious weaknesses in Guard regiments, not only from the viewpoint of a marked lack of numerical strength, but also from that of physical condition and ability in marksmanship.

To those hasty-spoken critics of the Regular Army officers who are concerned with the issuing of arms and equipment to the National Guard it must be pointed out this important condition: Every Army officer is held personally responsible for all Government property entrusted to his care. This is not a figure of speech, but a hard and fast regulation from which there is no escape under present conditions. On the other hand, the responsibility of the National Guard officers for national or state property is more theoretical. As a people we tolerate maladministration in our state governments that we would not permit for a moment in national affairs. Until these conditions are changed, as they may be as a result of the recent mobilization of state troops, no officer of the Army would be justified under any circumstances in violating the regulations in these respects.

Unofficial accounts of the mobilization of state regiments from Maine to California reveal many, many weaknesses in the National Guard organizations and many basic misunderstandings of what military life means, what its purposes are, what are its solemn obligations. The matter of the oath of dual allegiance has been severely criticized, and most justly criticized, although to the credit of the National Guardsmen it must be said they have accepted it with genuine patriotism. One of the most grievous weaknesses of the Guard regiments is in the matter of transport and of providing for supplies of horses for the Cavalry and the Artillery troops. The highly important matter of cooks seems to have been overlooked by the large majority of commands. And it is already made distressingly plain that whereas Regular soldiers can live very well on the wholesome Army travel ration, the men of the National Guard are showing their inability to subsist on this excellent provender.

If these defects have already been revealed in the laboratory of war's preliminaries, one may ponder grievously as to what the future holds in store for the National Guard when it faces the harsher tests of patrol duty on the Mexican border, even if that is the closest sight it catches of war's grimmer face. It will be then that the officers in command of these men of the National Guard will have to meet the responsibility, that rides with them now to the border, if in any case they have not kept up to the highest mark.

Even after the War Department has expended all of the appropriations carried by this session's Army bill it will have about one-fifth of the field guns required to fully equip the National Guard. In organizing divisions the great shortage of field artillery has become apparent to the state authorities. The Division of Militia Affairs frequently called the attention of Congress and the state authorities to this shortage, but the country is now on the verge of war with Mexico without a single division with the required strength of field artillery. New York state is the first to take steps to make up this deficiency. The 65th Infantry of the New York National Guard is to be armed with 4.7 howitzers



and is to form divisional field artillery. It is to consist of two battalions of three batteries each, or twenty-four howitzers. The guns are now being shipped to Green Haven, where the regiment has been mobilized.

#### MEXICAN CAMPAIGN SUGGESTIONS.

From the Venerable W. M. Walton, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Arkansas of the Episcopal Church, and a man of military experience, we have received the following admirable suggestions for the conduct of a military and naval campaign in Mexico:

"In the hands of the War Department there is probably a minute map of every highway and byway of civilized Mexico. Before me as I write is an (almost) up-to-date description of the Carranza forces—their location, numerical strength and the nature and extent of the fortifications of the principal towns on the probable route of invasion from the north and from the Atlantic seaboard to Mexico City. This data could be reproduced in this issue did space permit.

"The Mexican army as a whole consists of 90,000 men. To this must be added at least 25,000 troops if Carranza should succeed in his attempt to induce the rebel leaders to make common cause with him. Total, 115,000 men acquainted with every inch of Mexico, imperfectly equipped, it is true, but possessing two machine guns to one in use by our Army. It is needless to say that an immediate advance of American troops into Mexico would be far from a 'bloodless' one. But by studying the campaign of Kitchener in the Soudan and imitating the main details of his policy the losses of an army of invasion could be reduced to a minimum.

"It may be remembered that the failure of Kitchener to advance immediately against the 'Mad Mahdi' was a source of considerable comment and much irritation. Interpreting our proposed policy in the light of the lesson of this campaign, we believe that Kitchener would dictate the following policy:

"First—Withdraw recognition from Carranza and inform his opponents, diplomatically, that America stands by her statements to Mexico. While mobilizing in a protective way, indicate that 'there was no immediate intention of invading Mexico in force.' 'We await the establishment of de facto government capable of creating and maintaining a treaty and status satisfactory to the United States,' etc. Second—Mass troops on the border and drill them for six months. Third—Instruct Admiral Winslow to reduce and occupy Guaymas at once in force as a base on the Pacific coast and proclaim a patrol and port blockade of the entire seaboard. Adopt a similar policy at Vera Cruz as a base, occupying this point in force and blockading closely the eastern littoral. Armies require provisions, transportation facilities, ammunition, small arms, artillery, etc., and the Mexican army is no exception. Her present supplies are limited and will be speedily exhausted.

"During this preparation period our arsenals could turn out batteries of heavy guns and necessary minor artillery with ample supply of munitions. With such preparation the American Army could blast its way from Vera Cruz, on the coast, and our northern boundary to Mexico City without serious engagement of any large bodies of troops. General Scott possessed none of these advantages in his Mexican campaign of 1848. Every hour of the above described program of cautious preparation would weaken Mexico and strengthen the United States.

"The method above described possesses the advantage of gradually arming our troops without diminishing our munition shipments to Europe. This is of vastly more consequence to us than the average citizen surmises. Lacking the necessary munition supply the Allies might be tempted to make a premature peace with Germany. Germany, tempted by the possibility of realizing her dream of demolishing the Monroe Doctrine and creating her German-American Empire (in Brazil), coupled with the prospect of paying her war debt from the full coffers of the United States, could afford to grant better terms to the Allies. If this international calamity should occur Germany would speedily lift our blockade and transport her mobilized armies from Europe to the Mexican-American theater of war. It would be to her manifest advantage and that is Germany's supreme consideration. Some may say, 'This danger is imaginary.' Turn back a few pages of history. Note the diplomatic exchanges of Europe and the incidents of Manila Bay during our Spanish-American War. Learn the plain lesson.

"The principal cities of Mexico occupied, what should be our next step? After disfranchising the military constituencies and peons of Mexico, submit the future status of our southern neighbor to a plebiscite of the cultivated classes, the property and vested interests of her territory. Who can doubt the result?"

#### THE TEST OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard of the United States is at the beginning of its heart's desire, that of being part of the Army and on its way to such active duty as is incorporated in patrol service along the Mexican border. The spirit displayed by the men of the National Guard in setting out on a task that may take them farther afield than we can know at present has been wholly admirable. The burden of weakness they carry with them, from the viewpoint of military efficiency, is not one for which they can be blamed as individuals. That blame falls chiefly on the rather loose system under which the National Guard was conducted under our old military laws and which, it is to be hoped, the National Defense Act will obviate in a measure in the future when its regula-

tions are put into effective operation by the U.S. Army officers in charge of administering National Guard affairs.

But, meanwhile, the men of the National Guard are military wards of the Nation. It is a part of our duty to them to see that they get as much intensive training as is possible before they are sent out of the concentration camps into the field. The ability of these men to shoot must be raised to a higher standard than it is at present, for not more than fifty per cent. of the men of the Guard are qualified marksmen; and it was Kitchener who said to his military instructors, when he began forming England's new army, "give me men who can shoot and it won't make any difference if they don't know one foot from another." The National Guard regiments need cooks, they need teamsters for their supply wagons and horseshoers for their horses, they need a really enormous amount of equipment, although the War Department says this is on hand and the failure of the men to get it is due to the system in vogue in the Army under the old law.

And when these young men have had this intensive training, have been supplied with all the necessary equipment and are sent into the field the country should insist that only competent officers should be placed in command of them. The scandals that have attended the appointment of "political" officers in the past should not be repeated in this Mexican situation, no matter how brief or how extended its existence. The best soldiers in the world could be made ineffective under the command of an officer who did not know how to take care of them in camp and on the march, as well as to lead them in battle, just as they could be sacrificed by a commander who took needless or ignorant risks. Our country should respond to the gallant spirit in which the men of the National Guard answered to the President's call and see to it that they are properly supplied with equipment and rations; and saved from the curse of officers who owe their positions to political influence rather than military knowledge. There are signs in the air that insofar as this last handicap to the efficiency of the National Guard in the field is concerned a wholesome change has been initiated. It is to be hoped that this will be continued until every inefficient officer has been removed from command of these men, and every man whose physical condition does not promise efficient service is dropped from the ranks.

#### ARMY ASSIGNMENT AND PROMOTION.

The War Department is being deluged with the requests from the governors of different states for Regular Army officers to be assigned to the National Guard. By direction of the Chief of Staff, the War College has prepared a memorandum outlining a policy that should be pursued in detailing officers from the Regular Service to the National Guard. It is presumed that the Secretary of War will recommend to the President the appointment of a number of Regular officers as commanders of National Guard divisions. Under the policy adopted by the War Department some years ago only two major generals of the National Guard will be assigned to divisions. These are Major General O'Ryan, of New York, and Major General Clement, of Pennsylvania. This is due to the fact that these are the only states that have sufficient number of troops for a division.

Requests for the detail of about 100 Regular Army officers to National Guard regiments have been made by the state authorities. It is impossible to secure a complete list this week, as many requests have been made direct to the Secretary of War and the list has not yet been compiled at the War Department. The Department is not inclined to assign too many Regular officers to the Guard, as there will be even a greater demand for Regular officers if a Volunteer force is called out by the President. The Secretary of War took the matter up on Friday and will announce his policy in a few days.

The first examination for officers to fill the original vacancies created by the provision for the first increment under the Defense Act, which goes into effect July 1 will be held Aug. 21. This examination will be for enlisted men held Aug. 21. This examination will be for enlisted men and civilians. There will be something like 1,600 vacancies and all that qualify will be commissioned immediately in the Army. The vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant will not only absorb all of this year's graduates from West Point, but probably all the enlisted men who qualify. There will be enough vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant of Infantry alone to absorb all of this year's class from West Point. Approximately there will be 150 vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant of Infantry, 76 Cavalry, 69 Field Artillery, 23 Coast Artillery and 18 of Engineers.

Although there will be five vacancies among the general officers of the Army on July 1, it may be a week or so before the Secretary is ready to make his selections. A committee consisting of Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, Chief of the Militia Bureau; Brig. Gen. Harry F. Hodges, Col. John Biddle, Engrs., and Col. Charles B. Morton, 5th Inf., has been appointed to select a list of officers for prospective vacancies on the General Staff. Although it has not been fully determined, there will probably be vacancies for one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, four majors and two captains on the General Staff. As the "Manchu" law has been suspended on account of the Mexican trouble, the committee will be authorized to re-detail some of the present members of the General Staff.

The determination of the number of officers of different grades in the Army Medical Corps awaits the conclusion by the Judge Advocate General as to the exact strength

of the Army under the Defense Act. It is estimated, however, that the lieutenant colonels of the corps down to and including Frick will be promoted on July 1; the majors down to and including Schreiner and captains down to and including Pinkston will also go up to the next higher grade.

It was admitted by the Secretary of War at the time the Mexican situation seemed most serious that a proposition was under consideration by which the 1917 class at West Point would be graduated immediately. This would be done to make up the shortage of officers that would result in the event that Volunteers should be called out in addition to the National Guard. As a matter of fact, the West Pointers would be needed if the divisions proposed for the National Guard should be filled out and recruited up to full strength. Nothing has come of the proposal so far, however. Owing to the uncertainty as to how many transfers from one arm to another will result from the organization of the first increment of the Regular Army, considerable delay is anticipated in assigning the 1916 graduates from the Academy to the different arms. The present prospects are that it will be six or seven weeks before the War Department will be ready to make these assignments. Even the regulations under which officers are to be transferred to another arm have not been approved by the Chief of Staff. It has not been decided yet just what will be required from officers who make application for transfers under the new law.

Under the National Defense Act, effective July 1, Lieut. Col. George W. Burr, Ord. Dept., will be promoted to colonel, and Majors John H. Rice, Ord. Dept., and David M. King, Ord. Dept., to lieutenant colonels. The law increases the number of officers in the Ordnance Department to 1 brigadier general, 10 colonels, 15 lieutenant colonels, 32 majors, 42 captains and 42 lieutenants. There are two vacancies in the Department existing at present, which will make it necessary to detail additional officers to the Ordnance Department. Aside from this, the Secretary of War is authorized to detail thirty lieutenants for instruction in the Ordnance Department as officers are detailed for instruction to the Leavenworth or other Service school. A general order will shortly be issued setting forth the system under which these officers are to serve with the Ordnance Department.

To further preparedness and to facilitate there being available a number of privately built motor boats of such speed and other characteristics as to make them suitable for the Government's use as patrol boats in time of emergency, the Navy Department has decided to purchase two sizes of motor boats which are considered to be acceptable to private owners for personal use as pleasure craft and which will have also the essential features for use as patrol boats in time of war. In order that private owners might be shown that pleasure craft embodying the necessary military characteristics can be obtained at reasonable cost it was decided that two types of boats be designed by civilian naval architects accustomed to the design of pleasure craft, and to have such designs include the essential military characteristics indicated by the Navy Department. The two boats when delivered will be assigned, one to the navy yard, New York (Brooklyn), and the other to the navy yard, Boston (Charlestown), where the boats will be available for the inspection of yachtsmen and others interested. The cost of the smaller boat was fixed at \$12,000, the boat to be not less than forty-five feet in length and to have a speed of not less than twenty-five statute miles per hour, and the cost of the larger boat was fixed at \$28,000, the boat to be not less than sixty-five feet in length and to have a speed of not less than thirty statute miles per hour. The larger boat was to be suitable for mounting a 3-pounder gun forward of amidships, and the smaller boat to be suitable for mounting a 1-pounder gun forward of amidships. After a careful examination of the several competitive designs submitted award has been made by the Secretary of the Navy for the larger boat to the Luders Marine Construction Company, Stamford, Conn., the design offered by this company being considered to embody in the highest degree the features required in the type of boat contemplated by the advertisement; and for a similar reason the award for the smaller boat was made to George Lawley and Sons Corporation, Neponset, Mass.

The bill for a revision of the Articles of War during the past week has received consideration from both the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs. The sub-committee of the House Committee, which was appointed some time ago, asked the Secretary of War and Judge Advocate General Crowder to appear before it on June 29, and the Senate Committee took steps to report the bill as an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill. When Chairman Chamberlain consented to have the Articles of War stricken from the Appropriation bill last session in the conference committee the House conferees promised him that the House Committee would take up the revision and report a bill early this session. It is understood that Chairman Chamberlain has grown impatient with the delay in the House Committee, and is now insisting that the revision be considered as an amendment to the Appropriation bill. At this late date it is apparent that the revision of the Articles of War cannot be passed as an independent bill. It would be necessary to secure a special rule to pass the bill through the House at this session, and it is not believed that the Democratic leaders would consent to the adoption of this special rule for a measure in which there is no popular interest.



## CONGRESS AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

After a discussion that went on from June 23 to June 29, Congress passed a resolution on the last named date authorizing the President "to draft into the military service of the United States, under the provisions of Sec. 3 of the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916, so far as the provisions of said section may be applicable and not inconsistent with the terms hereof, any or all members of the National Guard and of the Organized Militia to serve for the period of emergency." The resolution then went to the President for his signature.

It was originally introduced in the House on June 23 by Mr. Hay, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, "at the request of the Secretary of War and included three other sections. One appropriated \$1,000,000 for the purpose of giving \$50 a month to the family or dependents of every member of the National Guard while he was in the Service of the United States, providing that the family or dependents of such a man had no other means of support than his pay as a soldier. Two other sections were concerned with the President's powers regarding the matter of appointing officers to drafted organizations when they "did not constitute complete tactical units"; and the matter of the President assigning the command, in time of war or public danger, when two or more officers of the same grade were on duty in the same field, department or command.

There was a great deal of discussion over the word "draft" in the House. Mr. Hay explained that the word "draft" was used in the resolution because it is the only way that the National Guard can be used beyond the confines of the United States. "The National Guard have told us over and over again," he declared, "that they have enlisted, that they have gone into the Service for the purpose of rendering service to the National Government, and if they had not had that hope the National Guard would not have been to-day what it is, and therefore I will say, without fear of contradiction, that the word 'draft,' as used in this resolution, is not obnoxious to members of the National Guard."

Mr. Gardner offered an amendment that the same allowances should be made to the families of soldiers in the Regular Army, but Mr. Hay objected to this on the grounds that the resolution dealt only with the National Guard. In reply to this Mr. Gardner said: "Mr. Speaker, that is just the sort of thing that kills the Regular Army. It is just a sheer piece of injustice, such as we are always performing. It is no wonder that we cannot get enlistments in the Regular Army when we deny Regulars the same treatment which we grant to Militiamen. These Regulars are the ones that do the real fighting. These Militiamen are going into camp for instruction. We know it. We pretend that the National Guard is going down to Mexico to do the fighting, but at heart we do not expect them to do anything except guard the lines of communication and police the border. We go through this humbug day after day, knocking the soldiers and officers of the Regular Army. Everyone knows that the Regulars did the fighting in the Spanish War, but we pretend it was the Volunteers."

The House passed the joint resolution on June 23 and it went to the Senate. That body passed the first section of the resolution in an amended form, the section providing for the relief of Guardsmen's families being rejected. On June 28 the Senate and House Conference Committee discussed the Hay resolution with the result that on the following day Congress passed the resolution as described above.

In the House Representative Hay explained that the reason the House conferees consented to make a report was that the Administration desired immediate action. "I would have insisted," said Mr. Hay, "on the House provision for compensation for National Guardsmen and their families, but I was informed by the Secretary of War that this resolution to draft the National Guard was absolutely necessary." On June 29, Mr. Hay introduced a new bill providing \$2,000,000 for maintaining, at a cost of not more than \$50 a month, the family of each enlisted man of the National Guard called or drafted into the Service of the United States, until his discharge from such service. Provision is made that the Secretary of War may honorably discharge any enlisted man who has a family dependent upon him for support. The act shall not apply to any enlisted man called or drafted into service who shall marry after July 1.

## THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Military Committee on June 29 added more than \$60,000,000 to the Army Appropriation bill as it passed the House on June 26, as noted below. As a result of the Mexican situation it is expected that \$40,000,000 more will be added to the measure before it is finally reported to the Senate and that the measure will carry between \$280,000,000 and \$300,000,000 in its final form. Larger increases were necessary to place National Guardsmen on Army pay. For officers and men this item will amount to more than \$25,000,000. Purchase of supplies probably will cause addition of even a larger amount. To provide for foreign service pay to Army officers between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000 will be necessary. Members reported that they found the House measure, despite the addition of \$25,000,000 on the floor of the House toward expense of the Mexican expedition, totally inadequate. A conference regarding the state of the Treasury and prospects for revenue during the coming fiscal year was held by members of House and Senate Finance Committees and Secretary McAdoo, as the leaders are working on a program for an adjournment of Congress as near July 20 as possible, on which date Mr. Kitchin said it would be possible, in the present status of legislative work to adjourn.

## HOUSE PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

The House on June 26 passed the Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 16460, carrying a total of some \$182,000,000, about \$27,000,000 more than the amount in the bill as originally reported from committee and printed in our issue of June 3. The appropriations last year totaled nearly \$102,000,000. Amendments made in the bill on June 19 to 21 were noted in our issue of June 24, page 1398. These included the increase of the item for aeronautics from \$1,222,100 to \$3,222,100. In the House on June 26 the items in the bill for arming and equipping the National Guard were reduced and corresponding items under the Regular Army heads were increased, almost the entire Guard having passed under Army jurisdiction this week. Other reductions were made because a special urgent deficiency act was prepared to take care of the mobilization expenses and some other matters of immediate necessity. The more important amendments of the

bill adopted before the passage by the House are noted below.

## THE HOUSE AMENDMENTS.

Under the heading of Chief of Coast Artillery the following new paragraph is inserted:

All the money hereinbefore appropriated for arming, equipping, and training the National Guard shall be disbursed and accounted for as such, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund.

To give the War Department and the states a clean slate in relation to some old charges for property the House passed the following:

Provided, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to relieve any state, territory, or the District of Columbia from further accountability for all United States property issued thereto for use of the Organized Militia thereto which the records of the War Department show to have been lost or destroyed prior to Dec. 31, 1911.

The appropriation for Horses was raised from \$800,000 to \$3,800,000.

The Medical Department supplies and expense appropriation is increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000; among its various items is an authorization for "supplies required for sanitation, including mosquito destruction of temporary camps beyond the borders of the United States, where it may be necessary to protect the Army against the spread of yellow fever or other diseases." A new paragraph is added:

That so much of the Act of June 3, 1916, as relates to the age limit for eligibility to appointment of first lieutenants in the Medical Department of the Army be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

The Engineer School at Washington gets an additional \$6,000, this for one power lithographic press.

The Ordnance Stores, Ammunition, item is increased from \$2,500,000 to \$4,500,000, not more than \$2,000,000 of which may be used for purchase of ammunition.

The appropriation for Manufacture of Arms is raised from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and the proviso that \$1,700,000 of this appropriation be used exclusively for manufacture of rifles is removed from the bill. The appropriations for procuring gauges, dies, tools, etc., under this heading and elsewhere in the bill are to be for these articles necessary for the manufacture by private manufacturers, of arms and ammunition for the land forces likely to be required by the U.S. in war.

The appropriation for Ordnance Stores and Supplies is increased from \$3,000,000 to \$6,000,000, and not more than \$3,000,000 thereof may be used for purchase of ordnance stores.

For automatic machine rifles the amount is increased from \$1,400,000 to \$3,360,000, and a new item is introduced for purchase, manufacture and test of automatic machine rifles, including their sights and equipment, for the National Guard, to be available until close of fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, \$2,000,000.

For armored motor cars the amount is raised from \$150,000 to \$300,000.

Field Artillery for National Guard is increased from \$3,000,000 to \$8,000,000, available until end of fiscal year 1918, and not more than \$4,000,000 thereof to be used for purchase of field artillery material. Ammunition for above is increased from \$3,000,000 to \$8,000,000, and available until June 30, 1918, only \$4,000,000 to be expended for purchase.

On page 59 of the bill a paragraph was inserted that would for the next year at least make it impossible for a foreign citizen to be a paid officer in the U.S. Army. The text follows:

That no part of the appropriations made in this act shall be available for the salary or pay of any person hereafter in time of peace appointed an officer in the Army who is not a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Tavenner succeeded in adding the stop-watch proviso to the bill. This is the same legislation as was attached to the Fortifications bill as passed. It provides

That no part of the appropriations made in this act shall be available for the salary or pay of any officer, manager, superintendent, foreman, or other person having charge of the work of any employee of the United States while making or causing to be made with a stop watch, or other time-measuring device, a time study of any job of any such employee between the starting and completion thereof, or of the movements of any such employee while engaged upon such work; nor shall any part of the appropriations made in this act be available to pay any premium or bonus or cash reward to any employee in addition to his regular wages, except for suggestions resulting in improvements or economy in the operation of any Government plant.

The House added a paragraph by which Section 125 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, shall apply to the Coast Guard in the same manner as to the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. This is the section to protect the uniform.

The House adopted an amendment by Mr. Huddleston to repeal Sec. 4716, Rev. Stats. Mr. Hay said: "I am informed that the statute which the gentleman desires to repeal is the statute which prevents the payment of a pension to the father of a soldier if he was in the Confederate Army. Understanding that, I will not make the point of order, and I hope nobody else will. Let us adopt the amendment. I think the time has come when we ought to do it." Mr. Mann: "We repealed this section of the statute so far as it applied to soldiers in the Spanish War. I think the time has come when we may very well repeal the section."

## DEFEATED ITEMS.

As noted in our issue of June 24, the proviso to change the title of headquarters clerks to that of field clerks and give them the pay and allowances of pay clerks, Q.M. Corps, went out on point of order. The proviso which would give Chief Clerk Daly, of the Q.M.G. office, the pay of a captain mounted also went out on point of order; the same action was taken on the proposal to pension the mother of the late Major James Carroll, surgeon, U.S.A.

Points of order on June 26 were made and sustained in the case of the following provisions, which were all stricken from the bill:

Authorizing Secretary of War to pay for irrigation at Philippine and Hawaiian remount stations.

Removal of suspensions or disallowances in accounts of Capt. Sam Van Leer, Q.M.C., connection expenditures for irrigation at Fort Keogh.

Payment of \$4,590 to Apache Indian prisoners for fence constructed at Fort Sill.

Allowing use of Army transports for commercial cargo transportation.

Permitting sale of surplus cuttings of clothing material by Q.M. Corps and exchange of old machines and equipment in part payment for new. Also the proviso relating to responsibility in accounting for Q.M. supplies and that permitting pay officers to entrust money to other officers and hold the agent responsible.

Permitting the settlement of certain private property damage claims by the Auditor on the approval of the Secretary of War.

To have the Ordnance Department pay for member-

ship dues of arsenals designated by the Secretary of War in scientific and technical societies and associations.

## THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Naval Committee on June 29 agreed unanimously to amendments to the Naval bill providing for construction of four dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers in 1917, and completion in three years of the \$500,000,000 building program urged by the Navy General Board. This is the program recommended by a subcommittee after conferences with Secretary Daniels. As passed by the House the bill provides for only five capital ships next year and contemplates no continuing building policy. The committee added an amendment to the subcommittee report providing for reorganization of the Naval Militia along the lines of the National Guard reorganization effected in the Army Organization Act. This is the same as Mr. Padgett's bill, H.R. 16602, published under "Bills Before Congress" in another column. The amendments to the Appropriation bill as a whole agreed to in subcommittee and adopted by the whole Naval Affairs Committee are noted below. The bill will be reported to the Senate July 1 or 3, and be called up for consideration next week.

After the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs had agreed to a building program of four battle cruisers and three battleships it reconsidered its action and added another battleship to its bill. Throughout the increase in the Navy the Senate Committee followed closely the recommendation of the General Board. In some of the auxiliaries the Senate Committee exceeded the recommendation of the General Board. During the past week the sentiment for a larger Navy has grown rapidly in the Senate. The Senate has become so thoroughly convinced that the Navy should be brought up to the second place among the great sea powers of the world that the House must concede two or three capital ships or there will be a deadlock on the naval program. The leaders of the Senate on both sides are insisting that there should be no compromise and there is a prospect of the entire Senate program being adopted.

## THE BUILDING PROGRAM.

The sub-committee had recommended ten battleships and six battle cruisers. As reported, the bill will authorize immediate construction of four battleships and four battle cruisers. The remainder of the building program, as agreed to by committee, calls for 10 scout cruisers, 50 torpedo boat destroyers, 9 fleet submarines, 58 coast submarines; one submarine equipped with the Neff system of propulsion, subject to satisfactory test and acceptance; 3 fuel ships 1 repair ship, 1 transport, 1 hospital ship, 2 destroyer tenders, 1 fleet submarine tender, 2 ammunition ships, 2 gunboats, and it is provided that the 56 vessels directed herein to be begun as soon as practicable shall be contracted for or shall be begun in navy yards within six months from the date of the approval of this Act. The various items of appropriation for increase of the Navy are changed to provide for the larger program and the total increase of Navy is raised to \$139,345,287.

Under a rewording of one paragraph of the bill "the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, improve and equip the navy yards at Puget Sound, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Boston, Portsmouth, Charleston and New Orleans for construction of such ships herein or hereafter authorized as may be assigned to such yards for construction, and \$6,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated for this purpose."

The President is to have power, in the imminence of war, to contract for or to commandeer the product or plant of any manufacturing concern capable of supplying the naval needs of the Nation.

Various public works are increased and the total public works raised from \$7,139,975 to \$9,935,915.70.

The five officers who are to report on the advisability of establishing an additional navy yard or station on the Pacific coast are not necessarily to be from the active list. No additional yards on the Atlantic coast are to be considered by this commission, but it is to consider the establishing of submarine and aviation bases on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and other U.S. possessions.

The Secretary of the Navy is directed to report at next regular session of Congress on the largest battleships that can be undertaken by the U.S. in the present state of shipbuilding and engineering, etc.

For the expediting of departmental business in connection with increased warship construction \$250,000 is added to the bill and the necessary additional civilian Civil Service employees are authorized in the various bureaus.

## THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.

The Senate agrees to the House provision that Chief of Naval Operations while so serving as Chief of Naval Operations shall have rank and title of admiral, to rank after The Admiral of the Navy and receive \$10,000 per year and no allowances, and shall have as assistants 15 of and above rank of lieutenant commander of the Navy or major of Marine Corps, and adds the proviso,

That hereafter the Chief of Naval Operations shall, under direction of Secretary of Navy, be charged with operations of fleet, with preparation and readiness of plans for its use in war. This shall include direction of Naval War College, Office of Naval Intelligence, Office of Target Practice and Engineering Competitions, operation of Radio Service and of other systems of communication, operations of Aeronautic Service, of Mines and Mining, of Naval Defense Districts, Naval Militia, and of Coast Guard when operating with Navy; direction of all strategic and tactical matters, organization, maneuvers, target practice, drills and exercises, and of training of fleet for war; preparation, revision, and enforcement of all tactics, drill books, signal codes, and cipher codes. Orders issued by Chief of Naval Operations in performance of duties enumerated in this paragraph shall be considered as emanating from Secretary of Navy and shall have full force and effect as such. Chief of Naval Operations shall be charged with preparation, revision, and record of Regulations for Government of Navy, Naval Instructions, and General Orders. He shall advise Secretary concerning movements and operations of vessels of Navy and prepare all orders issued by Secretary in regard thereto, and shall keep records of service of all fleets, squadrons, and ships. He shall advise Secretary in regard to military features of all new ships and as to any proposed extensive alterations of a ship which will affect her military value, and all features which affect military value of drydocks, including their location; also as to matters pertaining to fuel reservations and depots, location of radio stations, reserves of ordnance and ammunition, fuel, stores and other supplies of whatsoever nature, with a view to meeting effectively demands of fleet. In preparing and maintaining in readiness plans for use of fleet in war he shall freely consult with and have advice and assistance of the various bureaus, boards, and offices of department, including Marine Corps headquarters, in matters coming under their cognizance. After approval of any given war plans by Secretary it shall be duty of Chief of Naval Operations to assign to bureaus, boards, and offices such parts thereof as may be needed for intelligent carrying out of their respective duties in regard to such plans. Chief of Naval Operations shall from time to time witness operations

(Continued on page 1436.)



## PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarized from the reports for June 22-29.)

Surveying the developments as a whole we turn first to the question as to which of the great contestants, if either, shows signs of military collapse. Does either side betray sufficient exhaustion of men or matériel to suggest the possibility that a strong assault would be reasonably certain to lead to a speedy end of the war? To this question, which to the general public is of supreme interest, it is safe to answer no with few qualifications. A large number of technical writers in both Europe and America have positively asserted at various epochs in the war that there were infallible signs of German exhaustion. Elaborate and ingenious arguments have been set forth which seemed to convince their authors that all the Allies had to do was sit tight and let the Germans die. Both British and French authorities united to proclaim early in April that the battle at Verdun was over, and as on June 23 the Germans employed over 100,000 men in assaults which won notable successes on the east bank of the Meuse it is quite clear that most of the announcements are fashions of the thought, but not children of the facts.

On the same day that this large force fought its way along the Froid de Terre at Verdun there was a determined attack upon the French lines in Champagne. Further north there is no reason to think that the Germans have weakened the forces destined some day to meet the long awaited attack of Kitchener's new armies under General Haig. These facts are doubly significant when considered in connection with the developments in Russia, where it became necessary for Germany to largely reinforce the lines in Volhynia, which for a few days seemed in danger of giving way in sympathy with the Austrian collapse in Galicia and Bukovina. Austria has lost practically all of Bukovina and would undoubtedly lose everything else if deprived of the sturdy soldier ally to the north.

The Russian attack between the Pripiet and the Pruth was the greatest and finest military effort ever made by that empire. The Austrian failure might find some excuse in the character of this Russian attack if the losses had shown more in casualties and fewer in prisoners.

However, the loss once more of the crownland of Bukovina is not of any vital military significance. If the Austrians can manage to hold the Carpathian passes where nature offers them every advantage the disaster will be much less serious as to territory than it has been in men and ordnance. Meanwhile powerful German assaults upon the right flank of General Brussiloff's army by strong German forces threaten seriously the northern angle of the salient created by his successes against the Austrians.

In the south Italy, having caught her breath after the headlong retreat in the Tyrol, is again on the offensive and seems likely to regain most of the ground lost a month ago.

In Armenia and Mesopotamia the Turkish armies are assuming the offensive and appear strong enough to drive the Grand Duke Nicholas back in both central Armenia and along the Persian frontier above Bagdad. The Bulgarians, after a long rest, are again active and appear to threaten the Allied positions in Macedonia.

The following brief résumé of the week's developments is for the benefit of those students of the war who are studying the battle front alignments closely.

## THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The lines have undergone no modifications of importance from the northern end at Westende through Belgium via Schoorbakke, Caeskerke, Renningh, then curving at Steenstraete into the Ypres salient by way of Pilkem, Hooze, Hill 60 and St. Eloi, dropping almost straight south past Frelinghien, Givenchy, Loos, Arras, Albert to Frise, where the Somme is crossed; on to the Oise, passing west of Roye, and turning east on the north side of the Aisne, which is crossed below Caronne, to a point just beyond Rheims; thence east again through the Champagne country south of Auberville and north of Souain and Massiges, and so to the Argonne on the line of Bourguilleux.

Beyond the Argonne we come into the critical region of the Verdun salient, where on the west of the Meuse the French are still holding the besieging forces at Avocourt, Hill 304, Le Mort Homme, Cumières. Fighting is well nigh continuous about the Hill positions, and nearly all of Le Mort Homme is held by the Germans.

East of the Meuse on June 23 the Germans attacked all day, using numbers estimated by the French at 120,000. An important advance was made directly toward Verdun along the Froid Terre Ridge to the village of Verdun, part of which the Germans now occupy. The successes in this great assault also included French fortifications at Thiaumont.

Both in actual ground gained and in tactical importance of the new positions this advance is of real significance. Fleury is two and a half miles northeast of Verdun. The constant closing in of the investing lines northeast of Verdun is increasing greatly the concentration of the German artillery fire. Fort Souville is a little less than a mile southeast of Fleury.

Beyond Verdun the battle lines continue as before to St. Mihiel, Pont-a-Musson, Blamont, Senones, Munster and Altkirch to the Swiss border.

On the British front from Ypres to the Somme there has been a continuous and very heavy bombardment of the German entrenched lines. This artillery fire has been maintained for several days and is heralded as the beginning of a great British attack. Many gas clouds have been rolled over toward the German positions in addition to the storm of shells, but up to June 29 there had been no serious infantry attacks.

## THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

Heavy German reinforcements which were brought into the regions south of the Pripiet have prevented any further advance of General Brussiloff's right wing from Lutsk toward the important Kovel-Vladimir line, and apparently the Russians have been forced back at several places in this sector.

In Galicia the attack toward Lemberg has been halted on the frontier at Brody. Southeastern Galicia in the regions of the Sereth and Strypa Rivers is entirely in Russian hands.

Bukovina throughout is held by the Russians, with the exception of a little strip in the east and a few points in the south.

If the Austrian defense of Lemberg and the lines east and southeast of that place hold fast and the German attacks above Lutsk continue it is very unlikely that General Brussiloff will commit himself to an effort to cross the Carpathians south of Bukovina. The danger to a long line of communications across the Dniester and the Pruth would be too great unless the region of

Kolomea, Stanislaw and Halicz were securely held by strong Russian forces.

In the Lutsk-Kovel region between June 16 and 25 the Germans captured sixty-one Russian officers, 11,097 men, two cannon and fifty-four machine guns. There were a large number of minor battles, in several of which the Russians were victors and captured some hundreds of German and Austrian prisoners. The principal German advantage was gained about Lokatchi, where the Russian lines were forced back from three to six miles on both sides of the road from Vladimir.

In the southern part of Bukovina the Russians took Kimpolungin with sixty Austrian officers, 2,000 soldiers and seven machine guns.

Next week we shall give in this column the location of the lines from Riga to the Carpathians.

## THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

In the Tyrol the offense has passed almost entirely to the Italians, who are slowly but steadily regaining the positions from which they were driven a month ago. The Austrian army has not here taken to precipitate retreat, as in Bukovina, however. They are still well down on the Italian side of the frontier and appear to have fallen back partly to straighten and improve a defensive position. North of Asiago and Arsiero there seems to be every likelihood of a determined resistance when the Italians endeavor to push them farther to the north.

In the valley of the Arsa the Italians are in complete possession of Monte Menerle. They have recrossed the Posina and retaken Posina and Arsiero. On Sette Comuni Plateau they have reached the line Punta Carbin, Conco, Cesune, extending southwest of Asiago.

There have been no changes on the Isonzo front, and apparently there has been no recent fighting either about Gorizia or on the Carso Plateau.

An Italian official communication of June 26 says that Italian warships entered Durazzo roadstead on the night of June 25 and sank two steamships, one of 5,000 tons and the other of 3,000 tons, laden with arms and munitions; returning through heavy fire without loss.

The destruction by a submarine of the Italian auxiliary cruiser Citta di Messina and its escort, the French torpedoboot destroyer Fourche, was announced by the French Ministry of Marine on June 25.

## MOTORS AND MACHINE GUNS FOR ARMY.

The War Department opened bids for 4,000 motor trucks on June 30. The specifications call for one and one-half ton and three-ton trucks. They will be used for transportation of troops as well as supplies. According to reports from the border automobiles and motor trucks are being used extensively to transport troops. In addition to this, the Medical Department is preparing to motorize all of the field hospitals and hospital companies. Motor ambulances are being substituted in the Medical Corps for all horse drawn vehicles.

Four armored motor cars, the first made for the U.S. Army arrived at Fort Bliss on June 29, and at Fort Sam Houston, having been made at the Rock Island Arsenal. Two of the armored motor cars have one turret and two of them two turrets. They are both armed with machine guns, but the larger type may later be equipped with small field guns. There are also with the troops six motor machine gun outfits. Instead of issuing the regular pack outfits with the Lewis machine gun, this type of gun which is to be furnished to the National Guard will be mounted on small automobiles.

Despite the reports printed in the daily papers to the contrary, the Ordnance Department has made arrangements by which all the newly organized U.S. Army regiments and all of the National Guard regiments will be equipped with machine guns. Five guns, as specified by the old regulations, will be issued to the Regular regiments as soon as they are organized and to the National Guard regiments as soon as they arrive at the concentration camps. Some of the National Guard regiments left for the border before the machine guns could reach them and ten of the National Guard regiments have no machine gun companies. To make up the deficiency of the machine guns for the National Guard, the Lewis and Maxim types have been purchased. The new Vickers gun will be issued to the new Regular regiments.

The machine-gun equipment of the U.S. Army was increased by 250 Lewis machine guns on June 28 through the courtesy of the Canadian government. The United States Government placed the order with the Savage Arms Company, but the contract was filled by Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company, this concern being engaged in turning out the guns for Canada. At the same time, because cartridges of the kind hitherto used by United States troops are not suitable for the Lewis gun the War Department has ordered 6,000,000 cartridges from the United States Cartridge Company. The ammunition was being manufactured on British specifications for shipment to the British forces. Both cartridges and guns will go forward at once. The ammunition order represents only a few days' output of the cartridge company.

In a statement concerning the Lewis gun, made in debate in the House June 26 Mr. Mann said: "The Lewis gun is called an automatic machine gun. Colonel Squires said to me that it is really an automatic rifle, which one man can take up and carry and set it down on anything—the stump of a tree if a stump was handy, which it probably would not be. You could even have a man lie down, and put it on his back. One man points the gun and another man feeds it; and it is an authentic story that in one engagement in France two men operating one Lewis machine gun killed over 300 of the advancing enemy, mowed them down as a scythe mows down wheat, or faster than a scythe—like a harvesting machine. You can hold the gun yourself, in front of you, if necessary, with another man feeding it, move it along a line of men, and all in front of it are dead or wounded. Now, I do not know anything about the other guns. I know nothing of the comparative merits of these different machine guns, but I feel quite confident that with these guns in the hands of armies, no infantry, no cavalry, no kind of an armed force can stand up, unarmed themselves with machine guns, as against a few machine guns in the hands of the enemy. A man would have just the same chance to advance against one of these machine guns without getting hit that he would have to come up against me, holding a fire department hose with the water turned on, and keep dry—just the same chance."

The armored motor car constructed at Rock Island Arsenal was built on a Jeffery "Quad" chassis weighing about 5,500 pounds. The total weight of the car, completely equipped, and with an adequate supply of

ammunition, gasoline, water, and oil is about 12,000 pounds. The armor plate forming the body is riveted to an iron framework supported by the chassis, and at suitable points there are gusset plates tying chassis, frame, and armor together in a rigid structure, thus utilizing the armor for structural strength as well as for protection. The car is practically invulnerable to ordinary rifle fire as a service bullet will not penetrate unless fired at very close range and striking very squarely.

In each of the two revolving turrets there is mounted a machine gun of the Benét-Mercier type fitted with telescopic sight now in general use in the U.S. Army. The gun mounts are so constructed that a damaged or jammed gun can be almost instantly replaced by a spare gun, and spare barrels are carried to replace those which may become so worn by rapid firing as to be inaccurate.

The guns may be fired at any angle of elevation from somewhat below the horizontal to practically straight up in the air, so that they may be used for the attack of aircraft if desired. For the latter purpose there is a gun port in the roof of each turret extending from the front to about the center.

Each turret is mounted on rollers running on a bronze track and is turned by a handwheel connected to a pinion meshing with teeth cut on the inside of the bronze track. The side plating of the turret extends down over the track and is at some distance therefrom so that there is not much chance of a shot which dents the armor jamming the turret. There are guards and stops to prevent a gun accidentally shooting into any part of the car. The interior of the car is painted white to improve the light when the doors are closed; the exterior the usual Army "olive drab." The maximum speed of the car is about twenty-five miles an hour.

## QUICK WORK IN MOTOR CARS.

During a debate in the House of Representatives on June 26 Mr. McLaughlin stated that "an official of the War Department learned that the Packard Motor Car Company, of Detroit, had been making armored motor trucks practically after the design wished by the Government, so he called the office of the Packard Company by long distance phone. He inquired if the company was equipped to make these trucks, and learned that it was, and then asked if the company was willing to accept a contract from the Government to supply twenty-seven of these trucks, to take up the work immediately, and supply them without delay. The official of the company with whom the Department official talked said the company was equipped and was willing to do the work. The order for the trucks was given and the facilities of the Packard Company were at once, so to speak, placed at the disposal of the War Department. In addition to the twenty-seven motor trucks the Packard Company was asked to supply an expert driver and an expert mechanic for each car and promised to do so. The contract was made, the work was begun, the experts were engaged and made ready, a train of freight cars was placed upon the sidetrack in the yards of the Packard Company, Pullman cars were supplied for the sleeping and care of the men, a dining car was attached to the train, the trucks were made, loaded and completely equipped, the experts were supplied, as I have stated, and the train left the yards of the Packard Company in exactly twenty-two hours after the telephone receiver was hung up at the Detroit end of the line. The train was given the right of way over railroad tracks, the most available route to the Mexican border, and it reached its destination just fifty-one hours after it pulled out of the Packard Company's yards."

"About the same time the Ford Motor Company was asked if it was equipped and would be willing to supply to the War Department a large number of the kind of truck that company had been making and which the War Department wished. The official of the company with whom the War Department official talked replied that the company was equipped to make that car and would make the cars by contract with the War Department. And when asked how long it would take them to make and have ready for shipment 1,000 of these trucks, the Ford Company replied that they would have to have a little notice; that if they were notified at four o'clock in the afternoon of one day the cars would be completed and ready for shipment at the close of the next day."

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The submarine D-3, dived fifteen feet in fresh water in the Delaware river June 24. The test was made by Lieut. Robert H. English, commander of the D-3, and Lieut. E. R. Morrissey, her executive and torpedo officer. The dive lasted about an hour. A run of half a mile up the river was taken.

Chief Mach. Mate A. W. Niland, U.S.N., won the \$10,000 necklace in the drawing for prizes at the Allied Bazaar at New York city. He will have no difficulty in finding a suitable neck to fit the costly ornament.

The new torpedoboot destroyer Sampson was placed in commission at Boston June 27, with Lieut. Comdr. B. C. Allen as its first commanding officer.

The Secretary of the Navy has commended W. J. Keefe, chief water tender; H. M. Beery, water tender; H. J. Donahue, water tender; A. Chamberlain, fireman, first class; H. E. Gardiner, fireman, second class, and E. B. Lester, fireman, first class, U.S.N., for their coolness, prompt and highly efficient action in extinguishing an oil fire on board the U.S.S. Paulding at 2:40 p.m., June 2, 1916. At that time the vessel was undergoing a full power trial when an oil valve blew out, causing a stream of oil to strike the front of a boiler, resulting in an extensive oil fire.

The Ralston Purina Hero Commission of St. Louis, Mo., has awarded a Purina Hero Medal to Eugene E. Orvis, Jr., ordinary seaman, on board the Kearsarge. On June 12, 1915, he recovered the body of a small boy who had been drowned outside the limits of the Philadelphia Navy Yard from a depth of twenty feet. The feat was more or less dangerous in that the bottom where Orvis dove was covered with sunken logs and old pipes which could not be seen on account of the water being very dirty. On his second dive Orvis passed entirely under some of those logs.

The flag of the commander, reserve force, Pacific Fleet, has been transferred from the Pittsburgh to the Colorado.

Secretary Daniels has commended Roscoe H. Rollins, U.S.N., hospital apprentice, first class, for his gallant



action in saving a man from drowning at great risk to himself on Sunday, June 18, 1916, at Santa Rosa Island.

The orders of the Hector published on June 21 have been modified. The vessel will leave Hampton Roads about July 8 for Portsmouth, N.H., and return to Hampton Roads.

The Orion will leave Hampton Roads for Guam and Manila via the Panama Canal and Honolulu about Aug. 13.

#### A COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

In an article in The National Defense Budget, Rear Admiral A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., expresses the opinion that we shall go on drifting from one Administration to another, just as we have been doing, with no national scheme of preparedness based on the needs of the whole country, till we have co-ordination of the civil departments of the Government that have to do with policies and the military branches of the Government which have to handle the force to back the policy. As it is essential to co-ordinate the fleet and General Staff to get desired military results, so it is necessary to co-ordinate the fleet, General Staff, and makers or formers of policy if we are to be able to carry out this policy. This co-ordination can only be secured by having a properly organized council for national defense. Such a council, with a Navy General Staff created by law, would present an objective, free from politics, to be attained by men with no other object than the creation of a well-balanced national adequate defense.

Such a council Admiral Dillingham recommends to be created as follows: The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, Secretary of Munitions (to be created), chairmen of the Committees on Naval Affairs of Senate and House, chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of Senate and House, Chief of Staff of the Army, President of the Army War College, Chief of Artillery, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Infantry (to be created), Chief Intelligence Officer of Army, Chief of Staff of Navy, president of Navy General Board, president of Naval War College, Chief Intelligence Officer of Navy, Admiral of Atlantic Fleet, Admiral of Pacific Fleet, one naval officer (active or retired), to be selected by the Chief of Staff and Commandant of Marine Corps.

The means for carrying out the policies directed by such a council, Admiral Dillingham recommends should proceed through the council's powers of determining the composition of the Army and Navy, "and present it to Congress through the President, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy."

#### THE ARMY RECRUITING SYSTEM.

Brig. Gen. Henry P. McCain, The Adjutant General, U.S.A., in a letter to the New York Times calls attention to editorial comment by that paper upon the methods employed by the recruiting service of the Army, which is under General McCain's direction, and adds: "These editorial comments have been consistently critical in tone, and have even been hostile. The editorial dated June 13, 1916, under the caption 'Get the Recruits,' is a type to which I refer. I might state specifically that every single idea advanced in any single one of the editorials which I have read for improving the recruiting service is now and has been in effect in the recruiting service for some time past, and further that any idea which is advanced by any one is always tried out by the recruiting service within the limits of the money appropriated for such work by Congress.

"As an example of what I mean, take the suggestion in the editorial referred to that applicants should be informed that they will have a chance to get a commission. As soon as the act of Congress authorizing enlisted men to obtain commissions at West Point was approved, the fact was wired to all recruiting officers, and they were instructed to give that fact the widest publicity. The fact that non-commissioned officers or deserving enlisted men could obtain commissions in the past have always been one of the strongest factors used by our recruiting officers to obtain recruits for the Army."

Since the Regular Army was presented with the task of enlisting 20,000 men three months ago the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has maintained that existing economic conditions in the United States required a change of policy in the recruiting system and that it should be approached as a business proposition. It has pointed out that the methods imposed on the officers in charge of the recruiting service are antiquated; that the offices furnished them are so shabbily furnished that they are poor advertisements for the Service; and that a general reform will have to be made in the principles and practice of the recruiting system if the Army is to be brought up to the required strength under the National Defense Act. A sergeant attached to the recruiting service of the U.S. Army and on duty in New York city expressed his opinion along this line to the New York Times recently, his comments being unusually frank and pointed along the lines already suggested in our columns. "One of the most striking things he said was: 'I believe the practice of approaching men on the sidewalk and the entire practice of personal solicitation should be abandoned. Much more could be accomplished by an intelligent campaign of advertising carried on somewhat along the lines adopted by the Navy. Advertisements should be placed in the newspapers, and each advertisement should take up and explain some particular advantage of the Service. Many persons mistakenly believe that \$15 a month is the limit of earning capacity of a man who enters the Army as a private. They do not know that this sum is merely the minimum; that, as a man advances in grade and service, he continually receives more; that he is eligible for examination to West Point under conditions open to few boys in private life; that he is cared for and clothed and looked after.'"

#### DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

In reply to questions by the Secretary of War, the Comptroller decides that an enlisted man transferred to the Reserve upon being called to the colors in time of war cannot be re-enlisted before the expiration of his existing seven years' term; also that the statute does not authorize the counting in computing continuous service pay of time spent in the Reserve not with the colors.

The Secretary of the Navy is informed that the expense of the transportation of professional books and papers are a proper charge against the Government only when they belong to the Government, and not where they are the property of a Navy officer.

The Comptroller decides that privates of the Hospital Corps, transferred to that grade in the M.D. by opera-

tion of the Act of June 1, 1916, are entitled to \$16 a month during the remainder of their current enlistment, as the law provides that it shall not be so construed as to reduce the pay of anyone then in the Army. This does not apply, however, to privates of other branches of the military Service transferred to the grade of private, M.D., upon their own application or with their consent.

R. W. Bell, paymaster's clerk, U.S.N., retired, is receiving pay at rate of \$1,668.75 per annum. He is also drawing pay as a storeman. As his combined pay exceeds \$2,000 the Comptroller decides that he must choose between his two salaries as to which one he will relinquish. His status as a minor employee of a navy yard on a per diem is not a public office which he could hold without being subject to the statute.

The Comptroller refuses to allow the \$25 charged by an express company on \$5,000 in silver in transit and paid by Paymr. D. V. Chadwick. There is no appropriation for insurance, as it appears to be the policy of the Government to carry its own risks. It is conceded that the express company could have secured the insurance on its own account and included the amount in its charge.

Lieut. Col. Herbert Deakyn, C.E., U.S.A., has been allowed credit for the amount, \$533.95, paid to per diem employees who were excused from work under executive order of April 13, 1915, declaring a holiday.

The post quartermaster, Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, submitted an account for 232 rations for prisoners at the rate of \$0.2652. It is decided that he can be allowed only twenty-two cents per ration, the amount fixed by Navy Department regulations.

#### THE MEDAL OF HONOR QUESTION.

For the following memorandum analyzing the Act of April 7, 1916, and Section 122, Act of June 3, 1916, and showing their interrelation, as indicated in War Department order of June 10 appointing the Medal of Honor Board, we are indebted to Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, U.S.A.

I. The Act of April 27, 1916, establishes for the first time "a roll designated as the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Roll." The roll embraces lists that are kept separately for the War Department and the Navy Department, the head of each of which is charged with registering therein the names of such persons as may qualify for the registration under the law.

1. Upon this roll is to be entered "the name of each surviving person who has served in the military \* \* \* service in any war," subject to the "conditions and requirements" below set forth.

(a) Such person must have made written application to the Secretary of War to have his name so entered.

(b) The applicant must have attained the age of sixty-five years.

(c) He must have been "honorably discharged from service by muster out, resignation, or otherwise."

(d) He must have been awarded a Medal of Honor for having "in action involving actual conflict with an enemy distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry or intrepidity, at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty."

2. It is made the duty of the Secretary of War to carry the act "into effect and to decide whether each applicant under this act \* \* \* is entitled to the benefit" thereof. "If the official award of the medal \* \* \* to the applicant, or the official notice to him thereof, shall appear to show that the medal \* \* \* was awarded to the applicant for such act as is required by the provisions of this act, it shall be deemed sufficient to entitle the applicant to such special pension without further investigation. Otherwise all official correspondence, orders, reports, recommendations, requests, and other evidence now on file in any public office or department shall be considered." The word "now" excludes the consideration of fresh evidence either in favor or against the applicant.

3. "Each such surviving person whose name shall have been entered on said roll in accordance with this act shall be entitled to and shall receive and be paid by the Commissioner of Pensions \* \* \* a special pension of \$10 per month for life, payable quarterly yearly."

II. Sec. 122 of the Act of June 3, 1916, requires the Secretary of War to convene a board of general officers on the retired list of the Army "for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon past awards or issues of \* \* \* the Medal of Honor by or through the War Department. It is to be noted here that the words "award" and "issues" are used both in the preceding sentence and following sentences as equivalent terms.

The purpose of the investigation is thus stated: "This with a view to ascertain what Medals of Honor, if any, have been awarded or issued for any cause other than distinguished conduct by an officer or enlisted man in action involving actual conflict with an enemy by such officer or enlisted man, or by troops with which he was serving at the time of such action. And in any case in which said board shall find and report that said medal was issued for any cause other than that hereinbefore specified, the name of the recipient of the medal shall be stricken permanently from the official Medal of Honor list. It shall be a misdemeanor for him to wear or publicly display said medal, and, if he shall still be in the Army, he shall be required to return said medal to the War Department for cancellation. Said board shall have full and free access to and use of all records pertaining to the award or issue of Medals of Honor."

III. A study of the essential parts of the two laws as above quoted proves the correctness of the War Department's judgment, that the law of June 3 is complementary of that approved April 27, and, inferentially, that the board's action must conform to the requirements of each and cannot exceed the limits imposed by either.

The following conclusion may be deduced from this unquestionably sound view: Sec. 122 of the Act of June 3 in no wise alters, modifies or supersedes the provision of Sec. 2 of the Act of April 27, which declares that whenever the official award of a medal or the official notice thereof appears to show that the award was made to a military person "for having in action involving actual conflict with an enemy distinguished himself conspicuously," etc., such showing shall be deemed sufficient "without further investigation." For Sec. 122 does not charge the board with making any investigation whatever beyond ascertaining "what Medals of Honor, if any, have been awarded or issued for any cause other than distinguished conduct \* \* \* in action involving actual conflict with an enemy"; nor are they to make report that would result in the cancellation of the medal in any given case on any other ground. In other words, the section merely provides an appropriate machinery for disposing of such and only such cases as upon the face of the award or issue of the medal fail to show that the recipient rendered the kind of service defined

by Sec. 1 of the Act of April 27; thus devolving upon the board of officers the duty imposed upon the Secretary of War as indicated in the first sentence under head 2, I. above. Having so singled out from the mass of awards this particular class of cases, they are, with respect to this class only, to consider (in the language of Sec. 2 of the Act of April 27) "all official correspondence, orders, reports, recommendations, requests, and other evidence now on file in any public office or department." The words just quoted, when applied to the War Department alone, are in substance the equivalent of the provision of Sec. 122 that "said board shall have full and free access to and use of all records pertaining to the award or issue of Medals of Honor by or through the War Department." Failure to confine the investigation within the limits so minutely prescribed by Congress would in all probability occasion much controversy, owing especially to the pecuniary interests at stake. There is, however, not the slightest reason to fear that the board of distinguished officers would exceed in any respect the jurisdiction with which the law has invested them.

It is worthy of remark that prior to the Act of April 27 the law applicable to Medals of Honor authorized their award to those officers and soldiers "who most distinguished themselves in action." This basis of award was at different times variously interpreted by Army Regulations and general orders, the conditions insisted upon stiffening somewhat as time progressed. The description of the specific gallant deed enunciated by the Regulations in operation at the present time as a prerequisite to the award was apparently adopted (or nearly so) by the Act of April 27, of which an essential clause provides that it must have been one "above and beyond the call of duty."

In conclusion it needs to be pointed out that "The Army and Navy Medal of Honor Roll" established by that act is not identical with the "Official Medal of Honor List" mentioned in Sec. 122, Act of June 3. This latter list includes the names of all living persons who have been at any time recipients of the Medal of Honor; whereas the former embraces only such of these as have passed the age of sixty-five, have been honorably separated from the military Service, and have applied in writing for the entry of their names in the "Roll." Officers or soldiers of the Army, whether active or retired, may not, therefore, have their names inscribed on the "Roll," but would qualify for such inscription and the benefit derivable therefrom if they should quit the Service by resignation or honorable discharge and have attained the proper age.

#### OUR MARINES IN SAN DOMINGO.

While United States Marines were proceeding from Monte Cristi, San Domingo, to San Diego, June 28, they found rebels strongly entrenched in two lines twenty-seven kilometers from Monte Cristi. After artillery fire the trenches were taken by assault, the entire engagement lasting about an hour, according to a report from Rear Admiral Caperton. Pvt. John Acrimont, 27th Company, was killed, and Pvt. Albert Vielbaum was wounded in the upper left arm. The name Acrimont is not found in the official roster of the Marine Corps and it is thought probable that an error in spelling occurred in transmission. Rear Admiral Caperton also reported that Colonel Pendleton, commanding the marines, was proceeding from Puerta Plata to Santiago and La Vega and other towns along the railroad for a distance of eighty miles into the interior.

The marines in San Domingo have "captured Verdun." In the recent engagement the rebels entrenched themselves at Virde, about sixteen miles from Monte Cristi, and they felt so secure that they renamed the place Verdun, after the famous French fortification. The field artillery fire of the marines was not as intense as that of the Germans at Verdun, perhaps, but the rebels thought it was, and after a gallant assault by the marines the new Verdun was evacuated. The marines are now conducting a miniature German drive on San Domingo City, which is the Paris of the island of San Domingo. It was the mobilization point of all of the revolutions of the past, and with its fall it is believed the marines will have quelled a revolution which is disturbing the island.

Describing his experiences in the trenches at Gallipoli, A. John Gallishaw in the Century for July says: "At daylight every morning came 'Stand to arms' again. Then day duties began. In the daytime, by using a periscope, an arrangement of double mirrors, a sentry can keep his head below the parapet while he watches the ground in front. Sometimes a bullet struck one of the mirrors and the splintered glass blinded the sentry. It was a common thing to see a man go to hospital with his face badly lacerated by periscope glass." The broken glass from the mirrors showing above the parapet could not reach the eyes of the observer, and it is difficult to understand how a bullet could reach the mirror into which the observer was looking and which must have been several feet below the parapet.

During the past week enlistments in the Regular Army have reached 1,100 for the week. This is 400 in excess of the enlistments for any week since the increase of 20,000 men was authorized.

Major Douglas McArthur, Gen. Staff, has been detailed as military aid to the Secretary of War. He is placed at the head of a temporary division of information, and in the event of actual hostilities in Mexico it is understood he will be the news censor for the War Department. In the appointment of Major McArthur the Secretary of War gave out the following memorandum on June 29:

In order to facilitate the proper dissemination of military information given out to the press of the country from the War Department, to prevent the spread of false information and to minimize the giving out of information detrimental to the military interests of the Government, a temporary division of the office of the Secretary of War is hereby established, to be known as the Bureau of Information. This bureau will be in charge of the military aid to the Secretary of War. It is to be the sole source of information given to the press from the War Department, except that of a routine nature not bearing upon the present military situation. In order that the necessary information may be concentrated in this division, it is directed that: 1. The Adjutant General promptly furnish the officer in charge of the division with all despatches entering or leaving the Department. 2. That all bureau chiefs promptly furnish copies of all information pertaining to their bureaus dealing with the general military situation. 3. That at 12:30 p.m. each day, Sundays excepted, each bureau chief submit a statement of any information from his bureau that might properly be given to the press. 4. That these statements, together with the despatches, be sent by messenger in sealed envelopes addressed to "The Military Aid to the Secretary of War, Room



No. 232." Major Douglas MacArthur, Gen. Staff Corps, is detailed as military aid to the Secretary of War. The Adjutant General is directed to take the necessary steps to carry the above provisions into effect immediately.

Patriotism is held as being higher than "pork" in Ripon, Wis., according to a telegram received by Senator Huston, of Wisconsin, in Washington on June 28 which conveyed resolutions adopted by the Common Council, the Commercial Club and 456 citizens of Ripon, requesting Congress to divert the \$75,000 recently appropriated by Congress for a public building at Ripon to "the equipment of the national Army, preferably in the aviation service." Ripon has a population of about 5,000.

Bernard Pollak, a veteran of the Civil War and now a resident of Chicago, has sent the following suggestion, that is of interest to all troops in the field, to Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surg. Gen., U.S.A. It reads: "The Surgeon General of the U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. Dear sir: During my strenuous military service in the Civil War I never had diarrhea, of which so many suffered, and the reason was a simple one. I carried with me a quantity of burned flour and replenished it when I had a chance. The flour is put in hot melted lard and stirred until the whole mass forms into brown dry balls. A couple of table spoonfuls in a cup of hot water furnishes a good tasting, nourishing soup. I distributed it frequently to my comrades with the same good results. Our surgeon, who was an eminent doctor in Austria, approved it highly."

As an illustration of how the present European war upsets all recognized estimates of expenditures the following may be pointed out. In his new volume, "Trained Citizen Soldier," Major John H. Parker, U.S.A., says: "No country in the world ever tried to finance a war on a basis of \$3 per man per day or anything like it." The British Prime Minister declared in Parliament recently that "the daily cost of the fighting services of the Crown is now just under \$15,000,000 a day." As there have been 5,000,000 volunteers for the British army, that would put the cost per man per day at just about \$3. In our present Mexican campaign, where we have between 30,000 and 40,000 men in the field, it is now estimated that it has cost a little over \$100,000 a day, which is not far from a basis of \$3 per man per day.

#### RETURN OF CAPTURED 10TH CAVALRYMEN.

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Southern Department, has sent two reports from San Antonio, Texas, to the War Department, which he received from Brig. Gen. George Bell, U.S.A., commanding at El Paso. The reports say:

"About 3 p.m. June 29 General Gonzales turned over to me on the Santa Fe Bridge the twenty-three members of the 10th Cavalry, Troops C and K, held by General Trevino as prisoners, also the interpreter, making twenty-four in all. No equipment received with these men, but I was informed that the horses and equipment now in possession of the Mexicans would be turned over to me some time to-morrow. These animals and equipment had to be collected, so it was not possible to bring them in with the men on the same train.

"Prisoners received from Mexican authorities: First Sergt. Felix Page, Sergt. Allen Pearson, Corpl. Samuel McDonald, Horseshoer Archie Jones, Farrier Will Harris, Trumpeter James M. Stokes, Pvt. William Graham, William Givens, Prod Williams, Harvey H. Lee, J. V. Ward, Charley Marshall, Joe Odver, C. L. Floyd, George Stone, all of Troop K, 10th Cavalry; Corpl. George M. Chaplin, Corpl. John Colman, Corpl. William Hoge, Pvt. Luther Alexander, Tannic G. Heppins, John Wilson, William D. Gibson, Thomas G. Strickler, of Troop C, 10th Cavalry, and Lemuel Spillsbury, interpreter.

"Following slightly wounded: Will Harris, right arm; Archie Jones, left forearm; Luther Alexander, shoulder; Samuel McDonald, left thigh."

Reviewing the Jutland fight in the Army and Navy Gazette of London, June 10, a navy officer, whose name is not given, says: "Never did a fleet encounter an enemy in a higher state of efficiency than that which Sir John Jellicoe commanded in the battle of the Horn Reef. We have it on high authority that the marksmanship was superb and the control of fire matchless. Some of the shooting under disadvantageous conditions is described as almost miraculous. Again, there is unanimous testimony of the splendid manner in which the propelling machinery of all the ships behaved when tested for long distances at high speed; all ranks and grades in the engineering department deserve the highest commendation, and, after all, it is true that the trustworthiness of the mechanism by which the vessels are able to move is as essential to successful endeavor as the effectiveness of any other factor of efficiency. For the first time in any engagement at sea the battleships of the latest type, and their accessories of the newest design, were engaged, and it is not too much to say that in every respect they appear to have fulfilled the highest anticipations. The battle cruisers, though put to severe trial, amply justified the intentions of their creator. The engagement of the battleships, a naval officer of high rank has pointed out in a semi-official statement to an American journalist, was never more than partial. It took the shape of a running fight, in which the German ships made for home at top speed, pursued by the British vessels. All the big ship fighting, this officer says, was over by 9:15 p.m. Another phase of the fight now began, that in which the destroyers of both sides were launched upon the larger vessels of their opponents. To a great extent, this kind of fighting took place in the beams of the searchlights, and it can well be believed, as the semi-official account states, the spectacle was weird in the extreme. While the Germans admit losses from our torpedoes, it is most satisfactory to learn that not a single missile from the assailants of the British ships got home. This is the more remarkable in view of the boasted prowess of the German torpedo flotillas, and the circumstance that, being in the vicinity of their own bases, they were able to bring everything out, old and new, torpedoed as well as destroyers."

The New York Red Cross has eight base hospitals ready for service whenever they may be called and wherever they may be required to send their units, one of these being the Naval Base Hospital in the Borough of Brooklyn. On June 28 Col. Jefferson R. Kean, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who is in charge of military relief, made

several suggestions to the New York Red Cross branch for work to be done, one being to make public at once an appeal for funds to aid the families and relatives of National Guardsmen who have gone to the border. The heads of the civilian and military relief committees of New York at once got out a letter addressed to Mayor Mitchel, requesting him to ask the various patriotic societies to assist. Women's supply committees were organized and will undertake to furnish sheets, towels, pillow cases, etc., for the base hospitals.

A few days ago in one of our first line trenches at Berry-au-Bac there fell a stone that the Germans had sent to us with the aid of a sling. It was enclosed in a paper upon which was written this request: "Have the kindness to shower us copiously to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. A lieutenant colonel is coming to inspect us. We hope that this reception will remove from him any idea of coming again." Our artillery was agreeable and rendered to Messieurs the Germans the required service.—*Le Cri de Paris*.

## THE NAVY.

### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 27, 1916. All the midshipmen who were graduated in the Class of 1916 to be ensigns except Midshipmen Sitz, Hawthorne and Cauldwell, who are confirmed as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

#### Promotions and Appointment in the Navy.

To be lieutenants (junior grade): Ensigns Walter D. La Mont, Nelson W. Hibbs, Harold H. Little, James C. Jones, jr., Adolph von S. Pichardt, George W. Wolf, Frank L. Johnston, John A. Brownell, Chapman C. Todd, jr., Paul Cassard, George M. Tisdale, Wilbur J. Ruble, Arthur G. Robinson, Frederic W. Dillingham, William W. Meek, Paulus P. Powell, Earl H. Quinlan, Clarke Withers, Leo H. Thebaud and Gordon Hutchins.

The following ensigns to be assistant naval constructors: Everett Le R. Gayhart, George A. Andrews, Thomas M. Searles, Earl F. Enright and Frederick G. Crisp.

First Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews to be a captain in Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. George W. Van Hoose to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Robert B. Greenough to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Asst. Surg. Charles P. Lynch to be a passed assistant surgeon.

Asst. Civil Engr. Glenn S. Burrell to be a civil engineer.

Asst. Civil Engr. Henry G. Taylor, with rank of ensign, to be an assistant civil engineer, with rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

### LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given in the same vessels in the complete table appearing elsewhere in this issue:

Milwaukee, arrived at Mazatlan, Mexico, June 26.

Birmingham and Melville, sailed from Eastport, Me., for Gardiner's Bay June 27.

Stewart, sailed from San Diego, Cal., for Mexican waters June 27.

Vulcan, sailed from Boston for Vera Cruz June 27.

Aylwin, Benham, Cassin, Conyngham, Cushing, Ericsson, Fanning, Jenkins, McCall, McDougal, O'Brien, Paulding, Tucker, Wadsworth, Wainwright and Winslow, sailed from Portland, Me., for maneuvers en route to Gardiner's Bay.

Sterling, sailed from Gibraltar for Funchal, Madeira, June 28.

Patapoco, arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., June 28.

Balch, Cummings and Porter, arrived at Newport, R.I., June 28.

Ammen, arrived Rosebank, N.Y., June 28.

Jouett, arrived at Whitestone, N.Y.

Arethusa, arrived at Port Arthur, Texas, June 28.

Kanawha, sailed from Port Arthur for Guantanamo June 28.

Brutus, sailed from San Diego for Mexican waters June 28.

Florida, arrived Newport June 28.

Lamson, sailed from Key West for Vera Cruz June 28.

Panther, sailed from Key West for Charleston, S.C., June 28.

Macdonough, arrived at Bridgeport, Conn., June 28.

Celtic, arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, June 27.

Pittsburgh, sailed from Manzanillo for Salina Cruz, Mexico, June 26.

Denver, arrived Mazatlan, Mexico, June 27.

Reid, arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, June 28.

South Dakota, arrived at San Diego, Cal., June 28.

Maryland, arrived Mazatlan, Mexico, June 28.

Buffalo, arrived Guaymas, Mexico, June 27.

Wyoming and Cummings, sailed from Newport for Block Island Sound June 29.

Dixie, arrived at Galveston, Texas, June 29.

Macdonough, arrived at Stamford, Conn., June 29.

Ammen, arrived at Whitestone June 29.

Arethusa, sailed from Port Arthur for Hampton Roads June 29.

Birmingham, arrived at Gardiner's Bay June 29.

Florida, sailed from Newport for Block Island Sound June 29.

Hannibal, arrived at Guantanamo June 29.

Mars, sailed from Tiburon for San Diego June 29.

Patapoco and Topeka, sailed from Portsmouth for New York June 29.

Aylwin, Benham, Cassin, Conyngham, Cummings, Cushing, Ericsson, Fanning, Jenkins, McCall, McDougal, Melville, O'Brien, Tucker, Wadsworth, Wainwright and Winslow, arrived at Newport, R.I., June 29.

D-3, sailed from Philadelphia for New London June 30.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 22.—Capt. Thomas Snowden to Hydrographer, Navy Department.

Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hyland detached North Carolina; to Arkansas.

Lieut. J. M. Poole to North Dakota as gunnery officer.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. Hulings detached Severn; to Division 1, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Ensign E. L. Vanderkloot detached Charleston; to Division 1, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Surg. H. C. Curl detached Alabama; to Rhode Island.

Surg. J. S. Taylor detached Rhode Island; to Alabama.

Chief Bsn. C. K. R. Clausen detached Maine; to Topeka.

Bsn. William Martin detached Charleston; to Severn.

Chief Gun. Otto Fries detached Illinois; to navy yard, Philadelphia.

JUNE 24.—Lieut. Comdr. D. A. Weaver detached Arkansas, July 7; to aid on staff, commander Division 7.

Lieut. (J.G.) F. S. Hatch detached Homage Radio Station; to Naval Academy, June 30, 1916.

P.A. Paymr. H. W. Rusk detached Hartford; to Alabama.

Asst. Paymr. M. C. Merriman to Hartford.

Gun. A. E. Bentfield to works E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn.

JUNE 25.—Capt. W. H. G. Bullard detached superintendent Naval Radio Service, June 24; to command Arkansas, July 7.

Capt. W. R. Shoemaker detached command Arkansas; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. R. D. White granted four months' sick leave.

Lieut. J. S. Evans detached works General Electric Co., July 15; to New York, N.Y., connection New Mexico and duty on board when commissioned.

Lieut. I. C. Johnson detached aid on staff commander, Division 7; to charge Navy Recruiting Station, Worcester, Mass.

Ensign V. Wood detached Yankton; to Arkansas.

Ensign F. M. Earle detached New York; to Yankton.

Ensign G. S. Dale detached Illinois; to North Dakota.

Ensign G. P. Lamont detached Kentucky; to Maine.

Ensign E. S. McCoach to Kentucky.

Chief Mach. J. V. Jacobsen detached Naval Training Station, Newport; to Delaware.

Chief Mach. J. H. Busch to Hartford.

Mach. G. F. Blass detached Hartford; to Naval Training Station, Newport.

JUNE 26.—Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Snyder to Hydrographic Office, Navy Department.

Lieut. R. T. S. Lowell detached New York; to aid on staff, commander 7th Division.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. T. Young detached works Curtiss Aeroplane Company; to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. W. Schofield detached Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola; to works Curtiss Aeroplane Company, Buffalo, N.Y.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. K. Lang detached Cheyenne; to temporary duty Hopkins.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. S. Wentworth to Delaware.

Lieut. (J.G.) O. C. Badger detached Parker; to Maine.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. V. La Bombard to Nicholson.

Surg. F. C. Cook detached Louisiana; to home and wait orders.

Surg. T. W. Richards to Military Relief Division, American Red Cross, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. R. Spear to South Dakota.

Bsn. O. Benson detached Saratoga; to South Dakota.

Chief Gunr. J. C. McDermott detached works General Electric Company; to Kearsarge.

Chief Gunr. W. O. King detached St. Louis; to hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Chief Gunr. F. O. Wisker detached navy yard, Mare Island; to St. Louis.

Gunr. G. C. Smith detached receiving ship at San Francisco; to Maryland.

Gunr. S. A. Loftus detached Rainbow; to South Dakota.

Gunr. C. Lovelace detached Rainbow; to Maryland.

Gunr. E. A. Whited detached Wyoming; to Florida.

Gunr. W. E. Snyder detached Arkansas; to Wyoming.

Chief Mach. G. C. Ellerton detached Delaware; to hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Pay Clerk T. J. Bolan detached Delaware; to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

JUNE 27.—Lieut. Comdr. A. E. Watson detached command Nicholson; to Florida as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sheffield detached Florida; to Georgia as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. B. A. Long detached Maine; to command Nicholson.

Lieut. R. Jacobs detached command Duncan; to command Jouett.

Lieut. H. Powell detached command Division 4, Torpedo Force, Atlantic Fleet; to command Parker.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. H. Loftin detached Columbia; to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Ensign E. L. Woodside detached Yankton; to Texas.

Ensign J. D. Jones detached Kentucky; to Yankton.

Asst. Paymr. O. W. Leidel to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Chief Gun. W. C. Bean detached Radio Superintendent, New Orleans; to Radio Station, Point Isabel, Texas.

JUNE 28.—Lieut. R. F. Frellsen detached Michigan; to North Carolina as engineer officer.

Lieut. J. G. Harold Dodd detached Florida; to staff, commander 6th Division, as aid and division radio officer.

Chief Carp. F. W. Witte detached Kentucky; to home.

Carp. F. D. Allen detached receiving ship at Norfolk; to Kentucky.

Carp. R. J. Leahy detached Rainbow; to St. Louis.

Surg. A. W. Dunbar detached Naval Academy; to home and wait orders.

Chief Pay Clerk S. P. Vaughn detached Chattanooga; to receiving ship at San Francisco.

Pay Clerk W. S. Hull Fish detached receiving ship at San Francisco; to Chattanooga.

### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JUNE 29.—Major J. F. McGill detached 7th Division, Florida; to 6th Division, New York.

Capt. L. B. Purcell detached Marine Barracks, New York; to command Marine Barracks, Key West.

Capt. C. P. Meyer detached Marine Barracks, Key West; to treatment Naval Hospital, Washington.

Capt. N. P. Vulte detached Kansas; to Marine Barracks, New York.

First Lieut. R. E. Adams detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island; to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

### COAST GUARD ORDERS.

JUNE 27.—First Lieut. of Engrs. Q. B. Newman detached Comanche; to Department.

Third Lieut. J. F. Farley detached Seminole; to Onondaga.

Third Lieut. F. W. Brown detached Ossipee; to Pamlico; thirty days' leave en route.

Capt. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchin retired from active service, effective June 30, 1916.

Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet, retired, died June 22, 1916.

### COAST GUARD NOTES.

First Lieut. Charles W. Cairnes, U.S.C.G., was retired on June 25 on account of physical disability.

Capt. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchin was retired from active service on June 30, 1916.

The Pamlico floated the gasboat Armita.

The Seminole sailed for Wilmington June 27 to coal ship.

The Unalga, at Unalaska, with the assistance of the Bear, floated the steamer Dora, of Port Townsend, ashore on Amaknak Island, May 29.

Upon being released from further duty with the New York division the Acushnet returned to Woods Hole.

### VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. E. Blake, jr. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—One of commission. South Baltimore, Md.

ANDROSCOGGIN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher. Boston, Mass.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.

ARCTIC—1st Lieut. F. L. Austin. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Nome, Alaska.

CALUMET—Master's Mate Judson Thurber. New York.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

COMANCHE—1st Lieut. H. Ulke. Galveston, Texas.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. B. H. Camden. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. U. Butler. Philadelphia, Pa.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. L. Maher. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Foss. New York.

ITASCA—Capt. F. C. Billard. On practice cruise. Address, Washington, D.C.

McCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. Unalaska, Alaska.

MAKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. M. Gabbett. New York.

MANNING—Capt. S. B. Winram. Unalaska, Alaska.

MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Station N New York city.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiawell. Norfolk, Va.

OSSIPEE—Capt. Randolph Ridgely. Portland, Me.

PAMLICO—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Uheroth. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Halifax, N.S.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. Nash Bay, Wash.

TALLAPOOSA—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. Mobile, Ala.

TAMPA—Capt. C. Satterlee. Halifax, N.S.

TIOGA—Building. Solomons Island, Md.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Still. Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Unalaska, Alaska.

WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate G. D. Robinson. Boston, Mass.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. E. Maccoun. Baltimore, Md.

YAMACRAW—Out of commission. South Baltimore, Md.



## THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

(Continued from page 1432.)

of fleet as an observer. He shall ex-officio be a member of General Board.

## PERSONNEL MATTERS.

We give under another heading the more important provisions of new personnel law added to the Appropriation bill by the Senate Committee. Other personnel amendments in the bill as it will be reported follow:

A new paragraph provides that

An officer of the Corps of Civil Engineers may be detailed as assistant to Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks and as chief of the Corps of Naval Constructors as assistant to the Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair; and, in case of death, resignation, absence, or sickness of chief of bureau, shall, unless otherwise directed by President, perform duties of such chief until his successor is appointed or such absence or sickness shall cease.

The Senate Committee provides for placing the Public Health Service under direction and regulations of the Navy Department in time of war, these medical officers to have rank and precedence with and next after commissioned officers of Navy according to date of commission in grade as follows: Surgeon General with rear admiral; assistant surgeons general with captains; senior surgeons with commanders; surgeons with lieutenant commanders; passed assistant surgeons with lieutenants; and assistant surgeons with lieutenants (junior grade), and hereafter in time of war or national emergency shall receive same pay and allowances and same pensionable status as officers of Navy of like rank and length of service; but when operating under Treasury Department, commissioned medical officers of Public Health Service shall receive in lieu of mileage allowances actual and necessary traveling expenses in accordance with regulations approved by Secretary of Treasury.

The Senate adds new legislation for the Naval Dental Corps.

The President is authorized to appoint and commission dental surgeons at rate of 1 for each 1,000 of authorized strength of Navy and Marine Corps, who shall constitute the Naval Dental Corps, and shall be a part of the Medical Department of the Navy. Original appointments shall be probationary for two years and may be revoked during probationary period by the President. All appointees to grade of dental surgeon shall be citizens between 24 and 30 years of age, graduates in dentistry, who shall, before appointment, successfully pass examinations. Dental surgeons shall have rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenants (junior grade) until they shall have completed 5 years' service; after more than 5 but less than 20 years' service, rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenant; more than 20 years' service, lieutenant commander. Total number of dental surgeons, lieutenant commander, shall not at any time exceed ten. Officers now in Dental Corps, appointed under Act of Aug. 22, 1912, including officers appointed for temporary service, shall be appointed dental surgeons without further examination and without regard to age qualifications herein prescribed, and shall not be subject to probationary service. Such officers shall, after appointment as herein, rank from date of commission and take seniority among themselves in order of original appointment. No dental surgeon appointed in accordance with provisions of this act who on original appointment to Dental Corps was over 40 years of age shall be eligible for retirement before he has reached age of 70 years, except for physical disability in line of duty. Dental surgeons who shall have lost numbers by court-martial or by failure upon examination shall be considered to have lost service accordingly for purposes of advancement in rank with increased pay and allowances.

The section providing for assignment of officers for engineering duty only is amended to make this apply to officers of the line not below the grade of lieutenant commander. The title of the thirty ensigns for engineering duty to be appointed from civil life is changed from "acting" ensign to ensign, and upon completion of the probationary period of three years they shall be regularly commissioned lieutenant, junior grade, after examination to qualify for general duties of the line.

Hereafter all commissioned officers of the active list of the Navy shall receive the same pay and allowances according to rank and length of service.

The paragraph restoring certain plucked officers to the active list is rewritten and the officers are not mentioned by name. The new paragraph reads:

That the President is authorized, within two years of approval of this act, by and with, etc., to transfer to active list of Navy or Marine Corps any officer who may have been transferred from active to retired list under Sec. 9 of said personnel act: Provided, That such officer shall be transferred to place on active list which he would have held if he had not been retired and shall be carried as an additional number in grade to which he may be transferred or at any time thereafter promoted: Provided further, That such officer shall stand satisfactory physical and professional examination as now prescribed by law: And provided further, That any officer transferred to active list shall not by passage of this act be entitled to back pay or allowances of any kind.

A new paragraph regarding retirement for age reads: "That hereafter no officer of the Navy who is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy shall be retired for age on reaching the age of 62 years unless and until he shall have completed 41 years of service in the Navy from the date of graduation from said Naval Academy."

The President is authorized, within two years after approval of this act, to transfer to active list of Marine Corps or Navy Pay Corps any officer under 50 years of age who may have been transferred to retired list by action of any retiring board for physical disability incurred in line of duty.

Loss of numbers and failure in examination in Marine Corps is provided for as follows:

In lieu of suspension from promotion of any officer of Marine Corps who hereafter fails to pass for promotion, or who is now under suspension from promotion by reason of such failure, such officer shall suffer loss of numbers, upon approval of recommendation of examining board, in respective ranks, as follows: Lieutenant colonel, 1; major, 2; captain, 3; first lieutenant, 5; second lieutenant, 8: Provided, That any such officer shall be re-examined as soon as may be expedient after expiration of six months if he in meantime again becomes due for promotion, and if he does not in meantime again become due for promotion he shall be re-examined at such time anterior to again becoming due for promotion as may be for best interests of the Service: Provided further, That if any such officer fails to pass a satisfactory professional re-examination he shall be honorably discharged with one year's pay from the Marine Corps.

The enlisted strength of the Navy is placed at 68,700 and the President is authorized to increase this in emergency to 87,000.

The present enlisted personnel Marine Corps is increased by 28 sergeants major, 117 quartermaster sergeants, 107 first sergeants, 707 gunnery sergeants, 500 sergeants, 835 corporals, 50 drummers, 50 trumpeters, 3,235 privates. The President is authorized, when, in his judgment, it becomes necessary to place the country in a complete state of preparedness, to further increase the enlisted strength of the Marine Corps to 17,400. The distribution in the various grades to be in same proportion as that authorized at time the President avails himself of this authority.

Examination of Ensign H. H. Little, U.S.N., for promotion to lieutenant, junior grade, next after Lieut. (J. G.) W. G. Greenman, U.S.N., is authorized.

Sec. 6 of the Legislative Act of May 10, 1916, is amended to read:

Sec. 6. That unless otherwise specially authorized by law,

no money appropriated by this or any other act shall be available for payment to any person receiving more than one salary when combined amount of said salaries exceeds \$2,000 per annum, but this shall not apply to retired officers or enlisted men of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, or to officers and enlisted men of Organized Militia and Naval Militia in the states, territories, and District of Columbia: Provided, That no such retired officer, officer, or enlisted man shall be denied or deprived of any of his pay, salary, or compensation as such, or of any other salary or compensation for services heretofore rendered, by reason of any decision or construction of said Sec. 6.

The Senate Committee adds to the bill legislation that has already been proposed for the rewriting of the law relating to deck, summary and general courts, as heretofore given in this paper under "Bills."

Previous honorable service in the Army is to count towards the twenty years' service entitling an enlisted man to transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve. Men in the Fleet Reserve, according to length of active service, are to receive \$50, \$72 or \$100 as retainer pay, while the annual retainer pay of officers of the Fleet Naval Reserve shall be two months' base pay of the corresponding rank in the Navy.

In the Naval Auxiliary Reserve the annual retainer pay shall be for officers, one month's base pay of rank and for men two months' pay of naval rating.

The retainer pay of members of the Naval Reserve Flying Corps shall be the same as that of members of the Naval Reserve.

## VARIOUS AMENDMENTS.

Hereafter, interned persons and prisoners of war, under jurisdiction of the Navy Department, who are or may become insane, shall be entitled to admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane.

The aircraft appropriation of \$3,500,000 adopted by the House is made available also for dirigibles.

The Secretary of the Navy is to have authority to make revocable five-year leases of naval lands not required for the time for public use; mineral and phosphate lands are excluded.

The privilege of free discharge of recruits during June or December in first enlistment after one year's service in first enlistment is extended to the marines as well as sailors.

The President is authorized in his discretion to utilize the services of postmasters of the second, third and fourth classes in procuring the enlistment of recruits for the Navy and the Marine Corps, and for each recruit accepted for enlistment in the Navy or the Marine Corps, the postmaster procuring his enlistment shall receive the sum of \$5.

The Senate adds a provision for batteries for merchant auxiliaries (to cost not exceeding \$3,300,000), and appropriates therefor, to be available until expended, \$1,650,000.

Purchase of additional lands for the Washington Navy Yard is authorized and \$331,000 appropriated besides making available unexpended balances remaining from previous appropriations for constructing a railroad spur to the yard.

The Naval Observatory receives \$4,040 to purchase the remainder of the tract known as "Nomanstone" in the Naval Observatory Circle.

The leasing of storage facilities at Norfolk is authorized and \$16,000 appropriated.

The appropriation of \$20,000 in the Act of March 3, 1915, for storage of torpedoes at Newport is made available for a building for same purpose at Melville, R.I.

The Senate committee removes the limit of \$1,500,000 cost of the proposed experimental and research laboratory and increases the immediate appropriation from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

Bills heretofore printed in these columns, for the construction of steam cutters and other craft for the Coast Guard Service, and one for aviation stations and aviation duty in the Coast Guard are added to the Naval Appropriation bill.

The President is authorized to transfer to the service and jurisdiction of Navy or War Department, vessels, stations and personnel of the Lighthouse Service, in national emergency.

Money received from the authorized sale of obsolete naval vessels is to be deposited in the Treasury and is then made available for construction of additional auxiliary ships.

Land under control of any department of the Government may, by direction of the President, be transferred to Navy Department for use as a naval radio station or other naval purpose.

The item for military stores, Marine Corps, is increased from \$713,648 to \$1,657,021, and is to include a reserve supply of small-arms ammunition. The total Marine Corps, exclusive of public works, is raised from \$9,800,454 to \$12,063,380.

Section 125 of the National Defense Act, for the protection of the uniform, is so amended as to give the Secretary of the Navy like authority with the Secretary of War to designate organizations which may be excepted from the operations of the law restricting the wearing of the Service uniform or close copies thereof.

One sentence in the paragraph providing for a disarmament conference after the European War is amended by striking out the words here bracketed and inserting the italicized words: "The President is authorized to appoint 9 citizens of U.S. who, in his judgment, shall be qualified for [the mission by eminence in the law and by devotion to the cause of peace] such duty to be representatives of the U.S. in such a conference."

## PERSONNEL PROVISIONS OF NAVY BILL.

While the Senate Committee did not accept the whole of the Navy Department's Personnel bill, in the Naval Appropriation bill as reported to the Senate on June 29, it did include some of the more important recommendations. The principle of promotion by selection is applied to the grades of rear admiral and captain. Further than this, it is understood that the sub-committee took under consideration for some time a proposition by which selection would have been extended to the lower grades, but did not include this in the bill as reported. The selection for rear admirals and captains is worked out through the recommendations of a board of nine flag officers, something like the recommendations of the proposed Roosevelt Naval Personnel bill. As stated in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL some time ago the members of both the Senate and House Committees have favored the selection of officers for promotion to rear admiral. The suggestion, it is stated, came originally from the House Committee, and it was in the Senate Committee that the selection was extended to include captains.

Already there have been informal conferences between the two committees, and it is understood that the House Committee agreed that the Senate Committee should

handle the personnel question as an amendment to the Appropriation bill. This will dispense with the necessity for a special bill at this session. As the leaders of both houses are making preparations for as early adjournment as the developments in the Mexican war situation will permit, it is evident that the only hope for personnel legislation at this session is by adding it as an amendment to the Appropriation bill.

The following is the substance of the principal personnel provisions of the Naval Appropriation bill as it will be reported July 1 or 3, including those applied to the Naval Academy which were attached in the Senate Committee. In the report of the complete bill under another heading, various additional personnel amendments are noted:

## NAVAL ACADEMY.

Hereafter in addition to appointment of midshipmen to the U.S. Naval Academy, as now prescribed by law, the President is hereby allowed 15 appointments annually instead of 10 as now prescribed by law, and Secretary of Navy is allowed 25 appointments annually, instead of 15 as now prescribed by law, latter to be appointed from enlisted men of Navy who are citizens of U.S., and not more than 20 years of age on date of entrance to Naval Academy, and who shall have served not less than one year as enlisted men on date of entrance: Provided, That such appointments shall be made in order of merit from candidates who have in competition with each other passed mental examination now or hereafter required by law for entrance to Naval Academy, and who passed physical examinations required before entrance under existing laws. Hereafter Secretary of Navy is authorized to permit not exceeding 4 Filipinos, to be designated, 1 for each class, by the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, to receive instruction at Naval Academy; but the Filipino midshipmen shall not be entitled to appointment to any commissioned office in the U.S. Navy by reason of their graduation from the Naval Academy.

## COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL.

Hereafter the total number of commissioned officers of the active list of the line of the Navy, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be 4 per centum of total enlisted strength of active list authorized by law: Provided, That such total number shall be distributed in proportion of 1½ in grade of rear admiral to 4 in grade of captain, to 8 in grade of commander, to 14 in grade of lieutenant commander, to 32½ in grade of lieutenant, to 40 in grades of lieutenant (junior grade) and ensign, inclusive.

And that total number of commissioned officers of active list of following-mentioned staff corps, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be distributed in various grades of respective corps as follows:

**Medical Corps:** One and one-half medical directors with rank of rear admiral to 4 medical directors with rank of captain to 8 medical inspectors, to 18 surgeons, to 63½ in the grades below surgeon: Provided, That hereafter appointees to grade of assistant surgeon shall be between ages of 24 and 32 at time of appointment.

**Pay Corps:** One and one-half pay directors with the rank of rear admiral to 4 pay directors with the rank of captain, to 8 pay inspectors, to 86½ in the grades below pay inspector.

**Construction Corps:** One and one-half naval constructors with rank of rear admiral, to 5½ naval constructors with rank of captain, to 14 naval constructors with rank of commander, 79 naval constructors and assistant naval constructors with rank below commander: Provided, That vacancies in Construction Corps shall be filled in manner now prescribed by law, at such annual rate as Secretary of Navy may prescribe.

**Corps of Civil Engineers:** One and one-half civil engineers with rank of rear admiral to 5½ civil engineers with rank of captain, to 14 with rank of commander, to 79 civil engineers and assistant civil engineers with rank below commander: Provided, That total authorized number of commissioned officers of active list of following staff corps, exclusive of commissioned warrant officers, shall be based on percentages of total number of commissioned officers of active list of line of Navy as follows: Pay Corps, 12 per centum; Construction Corps, 5 per centum; Corps of Civil Engineers, 2 per centum; and that total authorized number of commissioned officers of Medical Corps shall be sixty-five hundredths of 1 per centum of total number of officers and enlisted men of Navy and Marine Corps; and that officers in lower grades of Pay Corps, Construction Corps, and Corps of Civil Engineers shall be advanced in rank up to and including rank of lieutenant commander with officers of line with whom or next after whom they take precedence under existing law.

**Chaplains:** One and one-half chaplains with rank of rear admiral to 5½ with rank of captain, to 14 with rank of commander.

Provided, That for purpose of determining authorized number of officers in any grade or rank of line or of staff corps, there shall be excluded from consideration those officers carried by law as additional numbers, including staff officers heretofore permanently commissioned with rank of rear admiral, and that nothing contained herein shall be held to reduce below that heretofore authorized by law the number of officers in any grade or rank in line or staff corps.

Provided, That hereafter pay and allowances of officers in upper half of grade or rank of rear admiral in each corps shall be that now allowed by law for first 9 rear admirals, and pay and allowances of officers in lower half of grade or rank of rear admiral in each corps shall be that now allowed by law for second 9 rear admirals.

Provided further, That when there is an odd number of officers in grade or rank of rear admiral in each corps, lower division thereof shall include excess in number, except when there is but one.

Whenever a final fraction in computing authorized number of any corps, grade or rank in naval service, nearest whole number shall be regarded as authorized number: Provided, That at least one officer shall be allowed in each grade or rank herein established.

## WARRANT GRADES.

Chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief machinists, chief carpenters, chief sailmakers, chief pharmacists, and chief pay clerks shall, after six years from date of commission, receive pay and allowances that are now or may hereafter be allowed a lieutenant (junior grade), U.S.N.: Provided, That chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief machinists, chief carpenters, chief sailmakers, chief pharmacists, and chief pay clerks shall, after twelve years from date of commission, receive pay and allowances that are now or may hereafter be allowed a lieutenant, U.S. Navy.

That warrant officers shall receive same allowances of heat and light as are now or may hereafter be allowed an ensign, U.S.N.

That warrant officers shall be allowed such leave of absence, with full pay, as is now or may hereafter be allowed other officers of the U.S. Navy.

That that part of the Act approved April 27, 1914, limiting number of machinists to be appointed in any one year to 20, and that part of Act approved June 17, 1898, limiting total number of pharmacists to 25, are hereby repealed.

Provided, That any commissioned warrant officer of active list who shall have had six years' service as a commissioned warrant officer may be commissioned with rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in corps to which he belongs upon satisfactorily passing such examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and upon recommendation of the examining board composed of three officers not below rank of lieutenant commander.

## SELECTION FOR UPPER GRADES.

Provided, That hereafter promotion to the grades of captain and rear admiral shall be by selection from next lower respective grade: Provided further, That no officer shall be eligible for promotion by selection to either the grade of rear admiral or grade of captain until he shall have been recommended for appointment to such grade by a board of 9 rear admirals, which board will base its recommendations upon comparative probable fitness for command afloat in respective grades into which promotion is to be made of all captains or commanders, respectively, of line of Navy who shall at time recommendation is made have had not less than four years' service in grade in which then serving, except that officers of former Engineer Corps who are restricted by law to performance of shore duty only, and officers who may hereafter be assigned to engineering duty only, shall be eligible



for promotion in like manner, and after same length of service in grade, shall upon promotion be carried as additional numbers in grade: And provided further, That any officers so selected shall, prior to promotion, be subject in all respects to examinations prescribed by law for officers promoted by seniority, and in case of failure for any reason to pass such examination such officer shall lose his then existing opportunity for promotion and such examination shall not be considered in event of subsequent retirement to entitle such officer to the rank of next higher grade.

All officers now in Navy shall be credited with service for all purposes from dates they take precedence in accordance with law.

## CIVILIAN ENGINEERS.

The provision in the House bill for the appointment of civilian engineers to the Navy is amended so as to make them ensigns instead of acting ensigns. It is also modified so as to require them to pass examinations "to qualify for the general duties of the line." This, with the requirement that was originally placed in the provisions by the House Committee for two years afloat and one year at the Naval Academy, it is believed, will fully qualify them for naval engineers.

## NAVAL FLYING CORPS.

The House provisions for a Naval Flying Corps which would have been appointed almost exclusively from civilian life was stricken out and an entirely new provision inserted. Under the Senate bill the Naval Flying Corps provisions are so rewritten as to include therein officers and men from the various grades and ratings in the Marine Corps in addition to those of the Navy. The strength of the corps remains the same—150 officers, 350 men.

## THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

## FIRST SESSION.

The Senate on June 27 passed without amendment H.R. 15,755, the Pension Appropriation bill carrying \$158,065,000.

The Senate on June 22 passed H.R. 13670, which reads:

That the provision of the act for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes, which reads as follows: "Two submarines, to be of seagoing type, to have a surface speed of twenty-five knots or more if possible, but not less than twenty knots, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$1,500,000 each," is hereby amended to read as follows: "Two submarines, to be of seagoing type, to have a surface speed of twenty-five knots or more if possible, but not less than nineteen knots, to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$1,500,000 each."

The Senate on June 28 passed H.R. 16677, extending appropriations for the necessary operations of the Government.

The Fortifications bill was reported in the Senate June 28 and various slight increases in appropriations adopted, increasing the total to \$25,120,110 besides authorization of contracts for \$14,300,000.

In the Senate June 27 Mr. Sheppard submitted an amendment providing that any captain in the Medical Corps, U.S. Army, who has lost files on account of court-martial proceedings, shall have the same status as to promotion as has been accorded officers of the line who have lost files on account of court-martial proceedings by the act making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes, approved June 3, 1916, intended to be proposed by him to the Army Appropriation bill.

The House on June 27 took up an emergency Army and Navy bill carrying \$25,952,068, to defray expenses incident to the movement of the troops toward the border; also a number of items for the Navy. The items follow:

Army—Signal service, \$250,000; radio installations, \$60,000; National Guard pay, \$1,648,000; mileage of officers, \$50,000; subsistence, \$623,700; regular supplies, \$105,410; incidental expenses, \$57,620; horses, \$8,025,965; barracks and quarters, \$35,000; transportation, \$9,983,213; water and sewers, \$70,000; clothing, camp and garrison equipment, \$3,791,160; construction and repair of hospitals, \$100,000; engineer depots, \$10,000; engineer equipment of troops, \$200,000; civilian assistants to engineer officers, \$10,000; field operations, \$600,000; Adjutant General's office, War Department, \$6,000.

Navy—Medical department, \$55,000; transportation of remains, \$6,000; provisions, \$100,000; military stores, \$105,000; contingents, \$60,000.

Favorable reports were made in the House on June 28 on H.R. 8277 to reinstate Arthur Hubesty Turner as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps, and H.R. 4890, for the relief of Lieut. Richard Philip McCullough, U.S.N.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6431, Mr. Lee, of Maryland.—To provide aid for the dependents of enlisted men of the National Guard mustered into or serving in the service of the United States.

S. 6446, Mr. Vardaman.—To amend the Act of Congress approved Feb. 1, 1890, entitled "An act to provide certificate of honorable service to those who have served in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps who have lost their certificate of discharge."

S. 6451, Mr. Ransdell.—Authorizing the President to reinstate George Hill Carruth to the U.S. Military Academy as a cadet in the Fourth Class.

S. 6460, Mr. Sheppard.—Waiving the age limit for admission to the Medical Corps of the U.S. Navy in the case of W. Culbert Lyon.

S. 6452, Mr. Reed.—That Sec. 101 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, be amended by inserting at end of said section: "Provided, That the pay of the National Guard and the Naval Militia when called into the service of the United States, and the pay of any volunteer army or navy while in the service of the United States, shall be as follows: First sergeant, \$45 per month; sergeant, \$40 per month; corporal, \$35 per month; private, \$30 per month; the pay of all officers in rank above first sergeant to be the same as is now received by officers of corresponding rank in the Regular Army or Navy." Sec. 2. That the provisions of this amendment shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

H.J. Res. 243, Mr. Cary.—Directing the Secretary of the Navy to accept a proposal of Louis Gathmann to manufacture armor plate.

H.J. Res. 245, Mr. Ricketts.—Against the further sales and shipment of firearms, cartridges, dynamite, gunpowder, and other explosives and materials used in the construction of either of said articles to Mexico.

H. Res. 274, Mr. Gardner.—Resolved, That the Secretary of War is hereby directed, if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the House of Representatives the following information:

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.



## The Fastest Trains in America Run on Hamilton Watch Time

When you buy a Hamilton you buy Accuracy that will endure. You get a watch so accurate, durable and beautiful that a generation from now it will still be a source of pride to its owner.

# Hamilton Watch

"The Watch of Railroad Accuracy"

Hamilton Watches are made in many models at \$25.00, \$28.00, \$40.00, \$50.00, \$80.00, and so on up to the Hamilton masterpiece at \$150.00 in 18k. heavy gold case. Movements alone, to fit your present watch case, at \$12.25 (\$13.00 in Canada) and up.

Write for Hamilton Watch Book—"The Timekeeper"

It pictures and describes the various Hamilton models for men and women and tells facts worth knowing about watches.

HAMILTON WATCH COMPANY Dept. 36 Lancaster, Pennsylvania



First. How many officers and men were enrolled in the National Guard of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, respectively, at the time when they were ordered into the service of the United States?

Second. Of the officers and men so enrolled, how many failed to present themselves in response to the order of the President, and how many others refused to perform service?

Third. How many recruits have been accepted in lieu of those officers and men who failed to respond or to perform service?

H. Res. 276, Mr. Rogers.—Resolved, That in view of the present emergency in the relations between the United States and Mexico, it shall be unlawful to export to Mexico any arms or munitions of war from any point in the United States until the President shall determine that such emergency is at an end.

H. Res. 277, Mr. Rogers.—That the Secretary of the Treasury is requested to furnish to Congress a statement showing in detail the shipments of arms, ammunition, and munitions of war from any point in the United States to any point in Mexico which have been made since Jan. 1, 1915; such statement to show the nature, quantity, and value of the shipments, the dates when made, and by whom and to whom consigned.

H.R. 16553, Mr. Hayden.—To authorize the burial of acting assistant or contract surgeons in national cemeteries.

H.R. 16558, Mr. Sisson.—To amend the Act of Congress approved Feb. 1, 1890, entitled "An Act to provide certificate of honorable service to those who have served in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps, who have lost their certificate of discharge."

H.R. 16580, Mr. Kreider.—Providing for the support of the wives and minor children of enlisted men in active service of the armed forces of the United States.

H.R. 16598, Mr. Dale, of New York.—Granting leave, with pay, to all members of the National Guard now employed in the Federal service of the United States and District of Columbia.

H.R. 16595, Mr. Snyder.—To reinstate Lieut. W. S. Barringer, resigned, in the service of the Military Establishment of the United States.

H.R. 16605, Mr. Blackmon.—To require and authorize payment of Government employees same salary now received by them for a period of one year who are bona fide members of the National Guard, provided that such members of the National Guard do service as now required by law.

H.R. 16607, Mr. Coady.—To provide aid for the dependents of enlisted men of the National Guard mustered into or serving in the service of the United States.

H.R. 16629, Mr. Smith, of New York.—For the compensation of Government employees who serve in the Army and Navy.

H.R. 16675, Mr. Sullonay.—To waive the age limit in the appointment of Clarence P. Bodwell, of Portsmouth, N.H., as second lieutenant in the Regular Army.

## PAY FOR NAVAL MILITIA.

H.R. 16602, Mr. Padgett.—To promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia, to provide for the service of the Naval Militia in time of war, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That each commissioned and warrant officer on active list of Naval Militia shall receive compensation for his services, referred to hereinafter as retainer pay, except during periods of service for which he may become lawfully entitled to same pay as an officer of corresponding grade of U.S. Navy or Marine Corps, at the following rates per annum, namely: To officers of or above the naval rank or equivalent rank of lieutenant, \$500; to officers of the naval rank or equivalent rank of lieutenant (junior grade), \$240; to officers of the naval rank or equivalent rank of ensign, \$200; to warrant officers, \$120: Provided, That no commissioned or warrant officer of the Naval Militia shall be entitled to any retainer pay for any period during which he has not attended the minimum number of drills prescribed in Sec. 15 of an Act entitled "An Act to promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia, and for other purposes," approved Feb. 16, 1914, or duly authorized equivalent official duty.

Sec. 2. That each enlisted man on active list of Naval Militia shall receive retainer pay, except during periods of service for which he may become lawfully entitled to same pay as an enlisted man of corresponding rate or rank of the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps, at a rate equal to 25 per centum of base pay of enlisted man of corresponding rate or rank in Navy or Marine Corps, but not to exceed \$120 per annum for attendance upon the maximum number of assemblies for drill, instruction, and target practice up to forty-eight, required to attend, and a proportionate amount for attendance at a lesser number.

Sec. 3 requires physical and professional qualification. \* \* \*

Sec. 7. No part of the Naval Militia entitled to compensation under provisions of this act shall be disbanded without consent of the President.

Sec. 8. That to provide a force for use in any emergency, including that of actual or imminent war, requiring the use of naval forces in addition to those of the Regular Navy, of which emergency the President shall be, for the purpose of this act, the sole judge, there is created a force to be known as the "National Naval Volunteers," into which the President alone is authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to at any time enroll, by commission, warrant, and enlistment, respectively, and without examination, such number of officers

and men of the various branches of the Naval Militia as he may decide to so enroll from among those of the Naval Militia who have theretofore conformed to the standard of professional and physical examination prescribed.

Sec. 9. That the President may also, in the event of such emergency, draft into the naval service of the United States and enroll as members of the said Volunteers as many officers and men of the Naval Militia as he may think best, and with or without examination, as he may decide, from among those of the Naval Militia who shall not theretofore have volunteered and been enrolled in said Volunteers: Provided, That no commissioned or warrant officer drafted or otherwise enrolled shall be compelled to serve in said Volunteers in a lower rank or grade than that which he held in the Naval Militia at the time of being drafted or otherwise enrolled: Provided further, That the President may commission, warrant, or rate in said Volunteers any person who shall be so enrolled as above.

Sec. 19. That the Naval Militia shall consist of the regularly enlisted Militia between the ages of 18 and 45 years, organized as prescribed for the Naval Militia by law, and commissioned officers between the ages of 21 and 63 years (naval branch), and 21 and 64 years (Marine Corps branch): Provided, however, That enlisted men may continue in service after the age of 45 years, and until the age of 62 years (naval branch), or 64 years (Marine Corps branch), provided the service is continuous.

Sec. 20. That hereafter the period of enlistment in the Naval Militia shall be three years. An enlisted man who has served honorably for the full term of his enlistment may re-enlist for a term of one, two, or three years, as he may elect. When a man re-enlists within thirty days from the date of the expiration of his prior enlistment his term of service shall be considered as continuous, and shall be so dated.

Sec. 38. That officers of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps may, with approval of Secretary of Navy, be elected or appointed and commissioned as officers of Naval Militia without prejudice to their position or status in Regular Service: Provided, That such officers so commissioned shall, when directed by Secretary of Navy, tender their resignations of such state commissions: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall limit the authority of the Secretary of the Navy over such officers so commissioned.

Sec. 39. That line officers of the Naval Militia may be for line duties only, for engineering duties only, or for aeronautic duties only.

Sec. 40. That, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, the Secretary of the Navy may, upon the recommendation of the governor of any state or territory, or the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, authorize a limited number of selected officers or enlisted men of the Naval Militia to attend and pursue a regular course of study at any Navy or Marine Corps service school of the United States, except the U.S. Naval Academy; or to be attached to any Navy or Marine Corps command for routine practical instruction.

## THE CAMARADERIE OF OUR SERVICES.

The Pensacola, Fla., Journal of June 24 published an article lauding Secretary Daniels for his action, which is assumed to have resulted in the increase of educational advantages for the enlisted men of the Navy. As to this there could be no objection, but the Journal thought it necessary, in order to reinforce its argument, to add this untruthful and slanderous statement:

"We have too long tolerated the caste system in our Army and Navy, inherited from monarchical continental countries, where an 'officer and a gentleman' is presumed to be synonymous with a person of the ruling class. The French army and the Swiss army do not find that it militates against discipline for officers and men to associate on terms of equality when not engaged in strictly military duties. And our caste system of military snobbery is inconsistent with our professions of democracy and equality, and has much less excuse for existence in America than a similar system has had in Europe."

To this an officer of our Army, Lieut. Col. William C. Davis, C.A.C., made the dignified and conclusive answer that follows:

Fort Barrancas, Fla., June 24, 1916.

Publishers Pensacola Journal, Dear Sirs:

I desire to protest most emphatically the editorial appearing in to-day's Journal under the caption, "Here's to Secretary Daniels." I offer no criticism of your praise of this cabinet officer; but I submit that in praising him it was not necessary for you to slander the officers of the Navy and of the Army as was done in this article. I will not dwell on your aspersions of naval officers further than to say that I know of my own knowledge that your statements regarding them are false and libelous.

Equally unfair and untrue are your remarks concerning the relations of Regular Army officers with the enlisted personnel, in which you imply that the officer's attitude toward the enlisted man is that of a snobbish superior toward a menial inferior, who occupies a degraded position incompatible with his self-respect. Let the writer of that editorial interview some of the old soldiers of this command, and he would soon learn, and in emphatic language, that the soldier interviewed still had plenty of self-respect left. The truth is, the Army is a military and not a political organization, and cannot be successfully run on town meeting principles. In politics the majority controls—whether that majority be made up of the



## WAR

may require you to convert your securities into cash. This is easily done with bonds bought from us.

**CARSTENS & EARLES, Incorporated**  
Investment Bankers  
ESTABLISHED 1891 SEATTLE, U. S. A.

## EXCELSIOR PROPELLERS

The propeller without an equal. They are superior to any propeller produced. They are used extensively by all the leading Aviators. Large stocks and prompt shipments. NO GRADES. THE BEST AT THE SAME PRICE FOR ALL. BOOKLETS FREE.  
**EXCELSIOR PROPELLER COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO**

wisdom or of the ignorance of the community; but in military matters the superior controls, and a chain of subordination, welded by discipline, necessarily extends from the highest ranking general down to the lowest private. That chain is strongest where mutual respect and esteem extend from top to bottom, as is the case to-day, almost without exception, throughout the Regular Service. Weaken or break that chain, and the fighting efficiency of your force dwindles, and the force itself degenerates into a socialistic mob.

You refer to camaraderie between officer and man in the French and Swiss armies as being more democratic than that existing in our Service. I have seen something of the French army—not much, it is true, but perhaps as much as the writer of your editorial—and I have failed to observe the distinction that your writer infers. In all efficient military organizations there must and does exist good feeling between the officer and the enlisted personnel; but this feeling may be manifested in different ways, according to racial peculiarities. The French way, the Latin way, is not our way. No American general, for example, would publish to his command the long and grandiloquent addresses such as Mexican, Italian and French commanders use to inspire their troops. The soldier would ridicule it as "mush" and "hot air." Not long ago I read an account of where a French captain, before leading his men in a charge on the German trenches, went down the line and embraced and kissed each man in ranks. The bonds of discipline are strong in our Service, but I would fear for an American to try this experiment on his men; I would be afraid that some man might not be able to control himself, and would haul off and hit the captain in his face, with the remark that "I don't want any of your kisses." No, the American way would be, "You see those trenches over there, men? Well, that's our job; come along when I give the signal."

Not long ago I stood on Intendencia street awaiting the formation of a procession that was to escort the remains of a deceased naval officer to the railroad station. While there an enlisted man of the Navy came up and spoke to one of my officers, in my hearing, as follows: "He (referring to the deceased) was the best friend I ever had or ever expect to have." This little incident well illustrates the true relation existing between officer and man in the Regular Services. No doubt the few remaining troopers of Captain Boyd's command are saying the same thing about their dead captain.

I repeat, there is no unjust discrimination toward the enlisted personnel in either the Army or the Navy. The door of opportunity is wide open for deserving enlisted men to obtain a commission and the officer's shoulder straps; there are many such officers, both in the Army and in the Navy, and I brand as utterly false the statement sometimes appearing in newspapers of socialistic tendencies, that officers from the ranks are looked down upon or are in any way discriminated against by officers who happen to be graduates of either of the national Academies.

But I will admit that there is sometimes discrimination practiced against the soldier in uniform, and that he is often times treated in a snobbish manner. This discrimination and snobbery are manifested by a certain class of civilians, and are inspired by publication in the press of articles similar to your editorial. Such publication may be excused, or at least explained, in cities where there is no naval or military establishment; but it is hard to understand why they should appear in your paper, when the facts in the case can be so easily ascertained.

WILLIAM C. DAVIS.

## WAR BOOKS AND SOME OTHERS.

Still the "war books" come from England and France. One that is rather different in locale than most is called "The Luck of the Thirteen" (E. P. Dutton and Company), a description of the "wanderings and flight" of a group of workers in a British medical mission to Serbia written by Mr. and Mrs. Jan Gordon, who tried to take a little holiday after the labors of a typhus fighting campaign. The "holiday" held for the party almost as many hardships as their professional labors, but the writers describe their misadventures with spirit and humor. Marcel Dupont's "In the Field" is made up of the impressions left by the war on the writer, who is a lieutenant of chasseurs, in the French army, and one wholly of romantic and picturesque interest. On the outer cover of "With My Regiment," that is written by a "platoon commander," is a sketch of a merry-faced British officer in khaki. The text of his volume, which describes his experiences in the field "from the Aisne to La Bassée," are like his picture, frank, humorous and not at all borne down by the "horrors of war" even when he was wounded and had to return to England. Charles Le Goffic tells in "The Epic of Dixmude" the story of the six thousand French marines who, with the aid of 5,000 Belgians, held three German army corps at a standstill before Dixmude for a fortnight. The writer retells this heroic tale from official reports, French and foreign sources, and from the tales of the men themselves. It is a gallant episode, stirring set down in these pages. The J. B. Lippincott Company publish these last three books.

In "Imperiled America," John Callan O'Laughlin discusses the complications forced upon the United States by the European war in which he sees a position of grave danger. Mr. O'Laughlin pictures trouble for us in the Monroe Doctrine, the Caribbean and the Pacific, the Japanese portent, and the war as it affects American dollars. The only salvation for all these perils, in his opinion, is that we should be a united nation.

To procure funds in aid of the farmers in that part of France which has been devastated by the war, Grace Clergue Harrison and Gertrude Clergue have prepared a little book of recipes called "Allied Cookery," the text of which is made up of recipes for dishes, the sources of which are British, Belgian, French, Italian and Russian. Those who wish to vary their menus with dishes with strange names and of decided excellence will find this book useful. It is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The oft-heard charge that the British do not take the war seriously would seem to be justified if the experiences of J. P. Kay Robinson, as set forth in his book "With Botha's Army" (E. P. Dutton and Company), are typical. The writer served for several months in German

Southwest Africa as a trooper in the Imperial Light Horse. He knew little of what the campaign meant, except so far as his individual squadron was concerned, and the few minor engagements he was concerned in seem to have been pretty loosely conducted. In fact, to a reader interested in military affairs from the scientific viewpoint the book is a positive irritation in what it does not describe. The writer frankly says that "we never, from first to last, learned to regard war as other than a somewhat uncomfortable pastime"; and his inexperience may lessen the importance of this epigram culled from his text: "That the morale of the mounted man is usually superior to that of the 'foot-slogger' may be attributed solely to the superior morale of the horse that he rides."

"Passed By the Censor" (E. P. Dutton and Company, New York) is a "war book" of a kind, in that it is made up of articles sent to the New York Times by Wythe Williams from Paris since the outbreak of the European war. The text is chiefly devoted to telling how Mr. Williams and his newspaper colleagues worked in trying to "cover the story" of the war and how the military censor interfered with their work. The only thing of military interest in the book, aside from its suggestions as to censorship operations, is a map of the "front d'Artois," which is stated to be the first of the kind ever presented to the public. As only the German trenches are shown its importance is materially lessened from the viewpoint of the student of military operations.

A novelist who while his country is at war sits at home and writes a piece of fiction is not a figure to arouse admiration. But after reading John Palmer's "The King's Men" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York) this opinion must be changed. For Mr. Palmer has written here a novel that may be taken as a lesson to ourselves. The king's men of the title are a group of literary and business men in London to whom the war comes as a great shock, and eventually a spiritual and sociological revolution. There is no war in this story in the ordinary sense; only the effects of war on the natures, thoughts and acts of a typical group of conservative nationals. And while the story is rich in implications for us, it is painful to read in some of its passages, for what the reader is summoned to witness is the birth of a new spirit accompanied by pain and torture of the soul. The "sacrifice" of the girl Agnes is a needless piece of realism that puts a blot on an otherwise wholesome piece of fiction, and one with a certain amount of real historical importance from the social viewpoint.

"German Atrocities," by J. H. Morgan (E. P. Dutton and Company) is described by its author and compiler as a postscript to the Bryce report on the atrocities committed against the Belgians at the outbreak of the present war. In view of the fact that the British government issued the Bryce report as its last word on this subject we cannot see the purpose of issuing this "postscript" to Americans as a lesson in preparedness, which is done in the notice on the cover.

In his tale of English journalistic life, "When a Man's Single," J. M. Barrie tells an anecdote of a writer, who on being charged with making "copy" out of an unseemly incident, put his head down on the table and groaned, "God forgive me, I think I'd write a story about the nails in my mother's coffin." Without the saving grace of Barrie's hero, the anonymous author of "Halt! Who's There" (G. P. Putnam's Sons) has been doing the same thing. To make a book of "literary impressions" out of the war's victims in an English "nursing home" is a poor piece of work to conceive and it has been done in a sentimental fashion.

Under the rather ambitious title of "Present-Day China" (The Century Company) Gardner L. Harding has written a book that resolves itself into nothing more than a journalist's hasty and superficial notes about some recent political and social phenomena in China. The final chapter on the railroads in China and how they may serve as the cause of future international complications commends itself to students of Far Eastern affairs, although it only touches the obvious features of this aspect of China's relations to the Western world.

Col. F. B. Jones, 7th U.S. Inf., in general orders dated Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas, June 26, 1916, publishes an official letter from the district commander commending the command for its showing in a military tournament. The letter, which was forwarded by Major W. C. Bennet, A.G., says: "The district commander extends to you, and through you to the organizations of your command taking part therein, his thanks and appreciation for the interest and splendid showing made by them in the military exhibition held at Washington Park, El Paso, Texas, on the evening of June 14, 1916. This exhibition was a wonderful success and netted a handsome sum for the Army Relief Association." In commenting on the receipt of the order Colonel Jones says: "The regimental commander is especially pleased that those members of the regiment who participated in the military tournament at Washington Park on the evening of June 14, 1916, acquitted themselves in such manner as to merit the commendation of the district commander and of the large audience that witnessed the tournament, thus upholding the best traditions of the regiment."

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### BORN.

FERENBAUGH.—Born at Fort McIntosh, Texas, June 9, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Ludlow Ferenbaugh, U.S.A., a son, Thomas Ludlow Ferenbaugh, jr.

JONES.—Born at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June 15, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. A. M. Jones, 21st U.S. Inf., a son.

MOORE.—Born at Newport, R.I., June 25, 1916, a daughter, Anne, to the wife of Lieut. George F. Moore, U.S.N.

POST.—Born at Kansas City, Mo., June 26, 1916, a son, Nathan Toffill Post, to the wife of Lieut. Nathan Woodworth Post, U.S.N.

RICE.—Born at Honolulu, H.T., June 18, 1916, a son, Louis Franklin Rice, to Lieut. Franklin Rice, 1st U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Rice.

RICHARDSON.—Born at Detroit, Mich., June 21, 1916, a daughter, Evelyn Crist Richardson, to Lieut. and Mrs. William N. Richardson, jr., U.S.N.

TOMB.—Born to Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Tomb, U.S.N., and Mrs. Tomb, at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., on June 27, 1916, a daughter.

### MARRIED.

CAMPBELL—BROWNING.—At Orange, N.J., June 29, 1916, Lieut. Raymond P. Campbell, U.S.A. (Class of 1916, U.S.M.A.), and Miss Katherine Browning.

DEFREES—DEFREES.—At Berkeley Springs, W. Va., June 17, 1916, Lieut. Thomas Morris Defrees, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Nellie Bradley Defrees.

DENNY—PRITCHARD.—At Fort Riley, Kas., June 21,



## HOPPE'S Nitro Powder Solvent

For cleaning High Power Rifles, Revolvers and Fire Arms of all kinds. Universally endorsed by Rifle, Pistol and Shot Gun men throughout the world.

Sold by dealers and at Post Exchanges.

**FRANK A. HOPPE**  
1741 No. Darien St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1916, Mr. George Vernon Denny, of Savannah, Ga., and Miss Mary Josephine Pritchard, sister of Capt. G. B. Pritchard, jr., 10th U.S. Cav.

DRIVES—LAMB.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., June 22, 1916, Lieut. Albert W. Drives, U.S.A., and Miss Loretta Ursula Lamb, sister of Lieut. Bernard P. Lamb, 25th U.S. Inf.

LOWRY—HOLT.—At New York city, June 24, 1916, Mr. Philip Lowry, grandson of the late Commo. R. St. Philip Lowry, U.S.N., and Miss Evelyn Holt.

PERKINS—WOODRUFF.—At Bremerton, Wash., June 17, 1916, Col. Constantine M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Stella C. Woodruff.

SPEICHER—TAYLOR.—On June 23, 1916, at New Orleans, La., Lieut. Paul E. Speicher, U.S.N., and Miss Anna Taylor, daughter of Mr. John B. Taylor, of Morristown, N.J.

### DIED.

ADAIR.—Killed in battle at Carrizal, Mexico, June 21, 1916, Lieut. Henry D. Adair, 10th U.S. Cav.

BAKER.—Died June 20, 1916, at her home in Chicago, Ill., Mrs. Elizabeth White Baker, widow of Judge David J. Baker and mother of Lieut. Col. David J. Baker, 21st U.S. Inf., Mr. John W. Baker, of St. Louis, Mrs. Mary B. Galigher, and the Misses Margaret and Genevieve Baker, of Chicago.

BOYD.—Killed in battle at Carrizal, Mexico, June 21, 1916, Capt. Charles T. Boyd, 10th U.S. Cav., beloved husband of Lotta Klemm Boyd.

BRADLEY.—Died at the Marine Hospital at Stapleton, S.I., N.Y., June 22, 1916, James V. Bradley, master's mate, U.S.C.G.

DAVIS.—Died at Ketchikan, Alaska, June 16, 1916, Helen Lucy Davis, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Frank B. Davis, 14th U.S. Inf., aged nine. Interment at Fort Lawton Cemetery, Seattle, Wash.

DURKIN.—Died at Annapolis, Md., June 24, 1916, Mdsn. William B. Durkin.

ELLIS.—Died at Cliff Island, Me., June 20, 1916, Edward S. Ellis, father of Lieut. Col. W. E. Ellis, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Leroy J. Hillman, wife of Major L. T. Hillman, Ord. Dept.

HAMLET.—Died at Piedmont, Cal., June 22, 1916, Sr. Capt. Oscar Charles Hamlet, U.S.C.G., retired, father of Capt. H. G. Hamlet, U.S.C.G.

LANDSOWNE.—Died at Cleveland, Ohio, Friday, June 23, 1916, Mrs. Ellen MacKinnon Lansdowne, beloved wife of Zachary Lansdowne, lieutenant, junior grade, U.S.N.

### GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, June 27, 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Crocker leave early in July for San Francisco to meet Miss Jessie Crocker, who returns from a year's visit with Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Cox in the Philippines, later touring China and Japan with them. They will tour California until August, when they will meet Mrs. Cox and little son, Lewis, jr., then spend the remainder of the summer in the mountains. Miss Zola Brashear, of St. Louis, enjoyed a brief visit here as guest of Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Maynard, of Fort Crockett.

After an extended visit here Lieut. Newton H. White, jr., U.S.N., has returned to duty on the Pacific coast. A number of relatives and friends surprised Capt. James Perrie Alvey on Friday afternoon and evening to extend hearty congratulations on his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary. Greetings by wire were received from his son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander Wilson, at Brownsville. Lieut. and Mrs. Howard Eager were delightfully entertained by friends en route to the Canal Zone during their stay here as guests of Mrs. Eager's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. French.

Greetings have been received from little Miss Nancy Talbot Dorsey Desobry, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Elmer C. Desobry, 27th U.S. Inf., Manila, P.I. The little lady is the only granddaughter of Mr. C. H. Dorsey, of Galveston.

Mrs. Middleton, wife of Lieut. Troy H. Middleton, 7th Inf., has arrived from El Paso for a month's visit with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Hageman. Mrs. Carl Ballinger has been honor guest of numerous pretty social hospitalities during her visit here. Col. Walter Gresham, former Congressman of this district and father of Mrs. Oakes, wife of Lieut. Carl C. Oakes, 27th Inf., is quite ill at his palatial home on Broadway.

## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

James C. Farrell, son-in-law of the late Anthony N. Brady, and William J. Rice, Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety, of Albany, N.Y., presented a purse of \$2,000 in gold to Major Albert E. Dennison, 10th Inf., N.G.N.Y., on June 28. Mr. Farrell also announced a gift of a \$6,000 motor ambulance to Troop B, 1st Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., of Albany. The Albany branch of the Society of New England Women will equip the ambulance.

Major Charles E. Lydecker, who is in command of the depot battalion of the 7th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., which will be in possession of the armory while the active regiment is in the service of the United States, is receiving many applications from ex-members of the 7th to join the new organization. The Major announces that the following officers have been selected for the four companies now organizing, and also for his staff: Adjutant, William F. Wall; quartermaster, John T. Fisher; surgeon, Harlow Brooks; battalion sergeant major, Harry R. Burt; battalion quartermaster sergeant, Harry C. Meany; color-bearer, John A. Olsen; Co. A, Capt. J. A.

## CHAS. R. HOE, Jr.

Specialist on Insurance for the Services

Best Life and Accident Policies and at Lowest Rates

80 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK CITY. Phone 3059 John



Wotherspoon, 1st Lieut. S. M. Richardson and 2d Lieut. O. M. Beach; Co. B, Capt. Bayard Dominick and 1st Lieut. Luke H. Cutter; Co. C, Capt. J. R. Stewart, 1st Lieut. W. B. Miles and 2d Lieut. E. M. Leask; Co. D, Capt. Henry L. Stratton and 1st Lieut. Palmer A. Paddock. Equipment will be served to the members of the depot battalion by the state, and armory drills and rifle practice will be held. There will be two classes of membership. Class A will be composed of men who desire to fill up vacancies in the active regiment as they may occur in the field, and Class B will be limited to duty in the city and state and will have the care of the armory and the regimental property.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Vanderbilt, Inspector General, N.G.N.Y., has given a practical evidence of patriotism by presenting the New York National Guard with one of the finest ambulance outfits in service obtainable. It consists of a high powered automobile truck with a train of six trailers. Five of these are to be fitted up as field ambulances and the sixth will be used to transport medical and surgical supplies for the whole. The complete train will be equal to half a hospital unit.

The 2d Infantry, National Guard of Maine, was the regiment ordered for muster into the United States service.

Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announces the following appointments and assignments: Col. Joseph B. Hutchison, 8th Inf., to be a brigadier general, assigned duty with commander-in-chief. Following assignment of officers to staff of commanding general of division announced: Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Jefferis, sr., O.D., inspector of small-arms practice; Lieut. Col. Frank M. Vandling, Q.M.C., Chief Q.M.; Majors David J. Davis, A.G.D., adjutant; Samuel W. Rhoads, A.G.D., Acting Assistant Chief of Staff; Matthew H. Taggart, I.G.D., inspector; Cleon N. Berntheisel, J.A.G.D., judge advocate; Herbert A. Arnold, M.C., surgeon (assistant to Chief Surgeon); William Judd Crooks, M.C., sanitary inspector; Capt. Samuel D. Foster, Q.M.C.; Major Walter C. Sterling, Q.M.C., in charge of supply train; Capt. Richard W. Watson, Q.M.C., with supply train.

The following were the organizations of the National Guard, state of Washington, ordered to be mustered into the service of the United States: Second Infantry; Field Company A, Signal Corps; Troop B, Cavalry; infirmery, 2d Infantry; sanitary detachments of field Signal Corps and Cavalry.

In consideration of the use of some of the rooms in the 71st N. Y. Armory when they were not needed by the regiment, the Actors' Fund presented the regiment with two motor trucks for use on the Mexican border. Colonel Bates, before the regiment entrained for Texas, on June 27, had been taking his command daily on outdoor drills. Starting with a march of three miles, he gradually worked up to seven miles on evening marches. The regiment had its full complement of officers, and on June 24 had 1,400 enlisted men ready for muster in. Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells was unable to go to the border with the regiment and Major W. S. Beekman was appointed lieutenant colonel in his place.

The 7th Regiment has a new regimental adjutant. He is Capt. Douglas D. Despard, who was recently appointed, vice Falls, advanced to major. Captain Despard is a bright and energetic young officer, thoroughly imbued with the military spirit. He first joined the regiment as a private in Company K in 1914. The last second lieutenant in the regiment to be appointed is 2d Lieut. John D. McQuaid, who has been assigned to the Machine Gun Company, under command of Capt. Kenneth Gardner. Sergt. Major E. H. Kent has been appointed first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, vice Despard, promoted. It is almost unnecessary to say that all these appointments are made from those fully competent to perform their important duties in the field.

Major V. O. Williams, chief surgeon of the Missouri National Guard, was found dead in his motor car a mile from the state training camp at Nevada, June 24. Apparently he had suffered a stroke of apoplexy. Major Williams had been working hard in connection with mustering in the state Guard and it is believed the strain had been too great for him.

Lieut. Philip Mathews, 135th Co., Coast Artillery, U.S.A., has been selected a major of the 69th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., and the regiment is to be congratulated on its choice. Major Mathews is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1906, and is one of the live young officers of the Army.

In the 12th N.Y. Capt. George E. Roosevelt, a nephew of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, has been promoted major of the 1st Battalion; 1st Lieut. Robert L. Bigelow to captain of Company A, vice Roosevelt. Second Lieut. Spencer Fullerton Weaver, of Company F, to first lieutenant and to Company A. Planton Burnett, of the New York Tribune staff, has been appointed second lieutenant in Company E from civil life. First Lieut. George A. Daly promoted to captaincy, Company K. Regimental Sergt. Major Charles R. Tennant to first lieutenant, Company C, and 1st Sergt. James F. Dowling, of Company F, to second lieutenant of the same company.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

H. S. O.—The bill, H.R. 655, to pension the survivors of certain Indians wars from Jan. 1, 1859, to January, 1891, inclusive, was passed by the House and in May was amended and passed by the Senate and sent to conference. When agreement is reached that fact will be noted in our Congressional notes. According to the bill, if adopted, the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to survivors of the Indians Wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk War, Creek War, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole War," are extended to the surviving officers and enlisted men of the Texas Volunteers who served in defense of the frontier of that state and to the surviving officers and enlisted men, including Militia and Volunteers of the military service of the United States, who have reached the age of sixty-two years, and who served for thirty days in the campaign in Southern Oregon and Idaho and northern parts of California and Nevada from 1865 to 1868, inclusive; the campaign against the Sioux in Minnesota and the Dakotas, and the campaigns against the Sioux in Wyoming, the campaign against the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches in Kansas, Colorado, and Indian Territory, the Modoc War of 1872 and 1873, and many others.

C. B. A.—Apply through channel as to your success in examination for sergeant-clerk, Quartermaster Corps. These results are not published.

W. E. J.—As you are in the state of Texas, you should be able to get the information regarding Texas laws at your nearest court house. Otherwise write to the Secretary of State at Austin. Regarding citizenship papers apply at your nearest United States Court.

H. H. C. asks: Now that the Army Reorganization bill has become a law, will there be any chance for a person who is over thirty years of age to secure a commission in any branch of the Army, either Quartermaster's Department, staff or line? Answer: Apply to The Adjutant General.

EAOS.—As there was no fraudulent intent in the use of an assumed name in your enlistment, state the facts through the channel and you may have the records corrected without trouble. See a U.S. Court officer about your naturalization papers. Do not wait until end of enlistment to get your information. Make a declaration now to a U.S. Court officer that a certain place in U.S. is your home town. Then, such place remains your home town as long as you are in the Army. When you receive honorable discharge you can get final papers without further declaration, if the designated home town has been such for a year, and you may re-enlist if you desire.

G. L.—Write to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., regarding preference in exams. for honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, or any other question regarding appointments in the Civil Service.

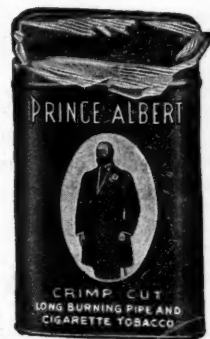
J. C. S.—All chief warrant officers in the Navy are commissioned by the President. They rank with but after ensigns. These chief warrant officers receive the same pay and



Copyright 1916 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

**P. A. punches new "rolling" notions into the keenest smokeappetite!**

Prince Albert is sold everywhere you can buy tobacco in tippy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound humidor and in that classy pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such fine condition.



# PRINCE the national joy smoke ALBERT

presents the cheerfulest bundle of *quality* makin's joy you can figure out—tobacco joy that means going-to-it-to-beat-the-cards *without a comeback!* For, Prince Albert hands you *quality*, not coupons or premiums! You get exactly what you pay for—*quality!* Coupons or premiums have never been offered with Prince Albert. We prefer to give quality. National or state restrictions on coupons or premiums can have no effect on the sale of Prince Albert!

Realize quick that as a cigarette rolling tobacco, Prince Albert is not only de-

lightful in its coolness, flavor and fragrance, *but it can't bite or parch!* Bite and parch are cut out by the exclusive patented process by which it is made!

When you open a package of Prince Albert and get the fragrant aroma, and fire up a few loads and hit that gentle white smoke, you know your good money has paid for quality!

We tell you Prince Albert is a revelation in makin's and pipe contentment, as well as a revelation in quality! It just pans out prime-pleasure all-around-the-clock! And you roll 'em free and easy and smoke to your heart's content! Prove out that P. A. will meet your fondest wishes at every point of the smoke compass!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

allowances as ensigns and are referred to in the Navy Regulations as "commissioned warrant officers."

F. E. H. asks: (1) Can enlisted men of the Regular Army, on duty with the National Guard, hold a commission in said arm during their period of detail? (2) Has the age limit enlisted men, as pp. 7, G.O. 64, 1915, been changed so as to allow enlisted men forty years or over to compete for commission as second lieutenant in the Regular Army? Answer: (1) No. You cannot be a commissioned officer and an enlisted man at the same time. (2) No.

J. G. B.—The two-months' extra pay to enlisted volunteers in Navy during Spanish-American War, does not apply in your case.

E. V.—Regulations do not provide extra duty pay for mail orderlies.

J. B. asks: (1) On what date did the 49th U.S. Volunteer Infantry arrive in the Philippine Islands? (2) On what date did this regiment leave the Philippine Islands for the United States? Answer: (1) Left San Francisco Dec. 2 and 6, 1899. (2) Arrived back in San Francisco June 26, 1901. Allow about twenty-eight days each way.

SALUTE asks: Is there a ruling to the effect that enlisted men of the Navy or Army are not required to salute officers of the other arm of the Service? Do sailors salute naval officers when ashore? Answer: There is no such rule. On the contrary, Article 1173 of the Navy Regulations says: "The hand salute shall be exchanged between officers and enlisted men when on shore and not in a military formation nor at work, on every occasion of their meeting, passing near, or being addressed, the officer junior in rank or the enlisted man saluting first. Similarly, when afloat every officer and enlisted man shall salute a flag officer, his own commanding officer, and every officer senior to himself from another ship. When several officers in company are saluted, all entitled to the salute shall return it. Personal salutes and other marks of respect due their rank shall always be extended to officers of the Army, Marine Corps, Naval Militia and Coast Guard, and to foreign officers."

H. W. S.—The matter of state taxation is a local question and for a decision in your case you should apply to the Attorney General of your state. A New Hampshire judge recently held that an enlisted man whose original home was outside New Hampshire and while serving at a military station over the New Hampshire line made his home in New Hampshire was not taxable under New Hampshire law. Your case appears to be different and you should follow our first suggestion above.

OLD SOLDIER.—First Battalion, 16th Infantry, left for Cuba June 14, 1898 arrived about June 18. Left for U.S. about Aug. 14; home Aug. 18. Left U.S. for Manila May 30, 1899; arrived about June 30. Left for U.S. about June 10, 1902; home July 8.

W. P. C.—Captains and lieutenants of Philippine Scouts who are citizens shall hereafter be entitled to retirement under laws governing retirement of enlisted men of the Regular Army, except that they shall be retired in the grade held by them at date of retirement, shall be entitled to retirement for disability under same conditions as officers of the Regular Army, and that they shall receive, as retired pay, the amounts allowed by law, as retired pay and allowances, of master signal electricians of the U.S. Army, and no more. \* \* \* Former officers of Philippine Scouts who, because of disability occasioned by wounds received in action, have been resigned or been discharged from the Service, or who have heretofore served as such for a period of more than five years

and have been retired as enlisted men, shall be placed upon the retired list as officers of Philippine Scouts and thereafter receive the retired pay and allowances provided by this section for other officers of Philippine Scouts.

## SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., June 19, 1916.

Mrs. Archibald Miller has returned from Plattsburg Barracks, after spending the week-end with Mrs. J. A. Baer. Mr. Ogilvie, headmaster of the Bagulo (P.I.) School, was a visitor in the post last week, the guest of Major and Mrs. William C. Rivers. The Red Cross workers met at Mrs. William Smedberg's last Tuesday. Capt. Charles A. Romeyn returned from Plattsburg last Monday and will make the march around the northern end of Lake Champlain next Saturday with his troop.

Troops G and H returned on Tuesday from the Militia camp at the Vermont state reservation. The Vermont Cavalry returned to its camp on Tuesday from the practice march and had target practice Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, leaving for Northfield on Saturday, some of the troops marching and others going by rail. Lieut. Ralph M. Parker returned to Northfield with them.

Mrs. Charles A. Romeyn returned last Wednesday from New York, where she has spent the month visiting relatives. Lieut. Joseph F. Taulbee came over from Plattsburg Thursday. Master Herbert Shaw, son of Major and Mrs. Herbert Shaw, arrived last Wednesday from Boston, where he has been in school. He and Mrs. Shaw will join Major Shaw in Plattsburg later in the summer.

Capt. William Smedberg spent Thursday at Plattsburg. Capt. David H. Biddle, Cav., and Lieut. William N. Haskell, Cav., who were at the joint camp of instruction on the Vermont state reservation, moved into the post on Tuesday and occupied quarters in the apartment house. They were in camp every day during target practice of the Vermont troops and left on Saturday for New York, going via Plattsburg.

Mrs. Lusk spent a few days in Plattsburg last week, returning to the post on Thursday. Mrs. Archibald Miller and two children expect to leave this week for Fort Myer, Va., to join Captain Miller, on temporary duty there. Mrs. Wallace De Witt spent last Thursday in Plattsburg, returning formerly stationed here, arrived from Fort Slocum last Tuesday and are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Romeyn. They will make the return trip by motor, leaving here Saturday.

Headquarters, 2d Squadron, and Troops G and H left on Saturday for Plattsburg, marching around the northern end of the lake. They expect to reach Plattsburg on Tuesday. Officers with the squadron are Major William Rivers, Captains Romeyn and Martin, Lieutenants Barry and Hunter and Capt. W. A. Powell, M.C.

Mrs. A. B. Cox came over from Plattsburg early in the week and will return there in a few days with her children. Mrs. E. H. Knauss, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Dickman, left Friday for New York, to join Lieutenant Knauss, U.S.N., on duty at the navy yard. Major Wallace De Witt, M.C., spent the week-end in the post, from Plattsburg. Master Renwick Smedberg returned Friday from Concord, Mass., Middlesex School. Mrs. Brown, from New York, is visiting



## Medals, Trophies and Prizes

Quality, originality and workmanship have won an enviable reputation for this House throughout the world.



Bar Pins of Military Designs—Class Crests of U. S. Military Academy and U. S. Naval Academy mounted on a sabre, rifle or cannon—fitted with strong stem and safety clasp.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue

**Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.**

1218-20-22 Chestnut Street Philadelphia, Pa.

her daughter, Mrs. Hugh McGee. Capt. E. L. King spent the week-end in the post, from Plattsburg.

An unusually large class was graduated last Friday from the Burlington High School, James Rivers, son of Major and Mrs. William C. Rivers, being the class orator. He delivered the oration on "Preparedness" with much eloquence and received many congratulations.

Miss Treddick, of Boston, is visiting Mrs. William Smedberg. Charles Romeyn accompanied his father, Captain Romeyn, on the march to Plattsburg and will spend the summer there in camp with him. Mr. James Rivers, son of Major and Mrs. William Rivers, left Sunday for Northfield, Vt., where he will take a summer course at Norwich University. Mrs. John P. Wade spent a few days last week at Plattsburg with Captain Wade, on duty at the camp. Mrs. Hugh McGee left Thursday for Plattsburg to spend ten days. Miss Alice King, sister of Mrs. Charles G. Harvey, and her mother, Mrs. King, will spend the summer in the post. Mrs. Harvey, who has been spending the spring with Captain Harvey at Fort Myer, Va., is expected back next week.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., June 26, 1916.

Mrs. Archibald Miller and two children have left for Fort Myer, Va., to join Captain Miller, on duty there. Mrs. De Witt and Wallace have joined Major De Witt and are making an extended visit in Plattsburg. Miss Nancy King has arrived from Montreal, where she has been attending the Sacred Heart Convent, to spend the summer with her parents. Two schoolmates, the Misses Rockwell, are here to spend a part of the summer with her. Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Mrs. Romeyn's guests last week, left Saturday for New York by motor.

Mrs. Herbert Shaw spent a few days in Plattsburg last week. Major Shaw, in command of the Plattsburg Field Hospital, left Thursday night with his organization for San Antonio. Lieut. and Mrs. John K. Brown and two children and Mrs. Brown, Lieutenant Brown's mother, arrived Wednesday from Fort Riley and were Mrs. John Barry's guests before moving into quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Eastham.

Capt. E. C. Jones and W. H. Smith left Thursday night for San Antonio, Texas, with the field hospital and ambulance company. Lieut. Edmund de T. Ellis having received orders to Plattsburg for duty, Mrs. Ellis will spend the summer there.

A regimental review was held Friday afternoon at the mobilization camp of the Vermont National Guard at the state reservation, near the post. Governor Gates, accompanied by his secretary, Major Benjamin Gates, and Major George E. Carpenter, C.O.O., was a visitor and the review was in his honor. Col. Ira L. Reeves (captain, U.S.A., retired) is in command of the regiment, and Governor Gates complimented him very highly upon the fine appearance of the regiment and the excellence of the review. Brig. Gen. Lee S. Tillotson, of St. Albans, adjutant general of Vermont, and Capt. Leroy A. Hall, of St. Albans, quartermaster, arrived in camp Thursday.

Major and Mrs. John Bennet, from Douglas, Ariz., were guests of Major and Mrs. William Rivers last week. Mrs. Bennet will spend the summer at Plattsburg, where her son, who has just been graduated from West Point, will be on duty at the training camp, and another son, who has just completed a course at the Salisbury School in Connecticut, will be in camp. Capt. William A. Powell, M.C., who has been on duty at the training camp at Plattsburg, left Saturday for Quonset Point, R.I., where he will be sanitary inspector of the National Guard of that state.

### BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Andrews, Mass., June 20, 1916.

Mrs. Laurence Watts was hostess at tea on Tuesday for Mrs. Ridgway and her house guest, Mrs. Willett, and Mesdames Chamberlaine, Weisel, Bunker, Pope, Brown, Stuart, Doyle, Keller, Perley and Quinton and Misses Weisel and Nickerson. Mrs. Hugh S. Brown was at the tea table. Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine entertained at dinner Tuesday for Col. Dwight Fullerton, who is in command of the officers' camp, C.A.C., Mass. V.M., at Fort Warren, Captains Stebbins, Wilson and Lomax.

Lieutenant Perley's order to sail on the August transport for the Philippines takes from the harbor one of the oldest "residents," as he has been stationed here over four years. Mrs. Hugh S. Brown was hostess on Friday at auction for Mesdames Ridgway, Chamberlaine, Willett and Watts. Mrs. Quinton entertained at luncheon on Wednesday for Mrs. Kendall, of Denver, and Mrs. Charles Chamberlaine, of Boston.

Mesdames Ridgway and Willett were luncheon guests at the navy yard on Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. Ridgway are being congratulated upon their son's being made cadet adjutant at the Military Academy. Mr. Robert Perley has been the guest of his brother, Lieutenant Perley, and Mrs. Perley the past week.

The 46th and 141st Companies have been ordered from Fort Strong to Texas, with Captain Zollars and Lieutenant Nichols in command. Major Skinner, M.C., has been ordered to the border. He left on Friday with the two companies from Fort Strong. Captain Prentice has returned from West Point, where he attended his class reunion.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Whitney, of Wakefield, Mass., were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Perley. Captain Kelton attended the June dinner of the Sängersfest at the Brookline

Country Club on Wednesday. Mrs. Wills and Mrs. Kelton were guests of Mrs. A. S. Cummings, of Winthrop, at a party given to the daughters of the American Revolution in observance of Flag Day. Captain Bunker on Wednesday was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kelton at luncheon.

Mrs. Ashburn and Miss Marguerite Ashburn, mother and sister of Major Ashburn, are house guests of Major and Mrs. Ashburn, at Fort Banks. Major and Mrs. Ashburn are "at home" on Tuesdays. Mrs. Robert Davis had an informal tea and musicale on Saturday in honor of Mrs. Stacey, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. Paul, of Winthrop. Mrs. Wills attended the graduation exercises and luncheon at the Middlesex School, in Concord, on Thursday. Hon. Cameron Forbes and Senator Lodge made addresses of a patriotic nature.

Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton spent the week-end in Newton Center and attended the races at the Country Club on Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Sanderford Jarman gave a dinner on Friday for Lieuts. and Mesdames Perley and Stuart.

Fort Andrews, Mass., June 25, 1916.

Major Kessler has been ordered to Del Rio. During his absence Mrs. Kessler and family will remain at Fort Strong, as will also Mrs. Skinner, wife of Major Skinner, M.C. Mrs. Nichols will occupy quarters at Fort Strong later in the summer. Mrs. Davis, wife of Col. Henry C. Davis, is the guest of Mrs. Brown, at Fort Revere. On Tuesday little Misses Lucille and Katherine Brown left for Plattsburg, to visit their grandparents. Mrs. Brown will join them there about July 1, to spend the summer.

Mrs. Barnes has returned to Fort Warren after two weeks' absence at New Haven and West Point. Her son, Cooper Barnes, is spending his furlough at Fort Warren. Mrs. Hugh S. Brown and Billy Brown spent Thursday night with Mrs. Ridgway, who entertained at auction for Mrs. Brown, who leaves next week with Billy to spend the summer at Plattsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd Stone and Dr. Stone, of Chicago, were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. Bunker on Wednesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton had Lieutenant Villaret as dinner guest Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. La Rhett Stuart entertained at auction Friday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Jarman and Lieutenant Perley. Miss Vera Purdy, of New York, is spending the summer with her aunt, Mrs. Gillespie, at Fort Andrews. Mrs. Chamberlaine was hostess at luncheon bridge and tea on Friday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Ashburn, Miss Ashburn and Mrs. Barnes. Dr. Pascoe has gone to Framingham to assist in mustering the Militia into the Service. Lieutenant Krupp, who was recalled from leave, left Wednesday for Del Rio. Mrs. Krupp accompanied her husband and will make her headquarters at San Antonio. Mrs. Quinton was hostess at a luncheon on Wednesday at the Brookline Country Club.

### COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., June 20, 1916.

The 146th Co., under command of Capt. M. S. Crissy and Lieut. J. B. Wogan, and the 134th Co., under command of Capt. William Tidball and Lieut. C. R. Jones, left for Eagle Pass, Texas, on Sunday. Lieut. H. L. Davis, M.R.C., accompanied them. The 2d Company sails on July 5 transport for Honolulu. Capt. L. B. Magruder has arrived in the post to take over the company from Captain Mould. Lieut. Rollin L. Tilton, of Fort Michie, left to-day for the border. Mrs. Tilton and child have gone to St. Louis to visit her parents.

Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke gave a dinner on June 9 for Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Stark, Lieut. and Mrs. I. B. Summers, Mesdames J. L. Bevans, F. Kramer, M. Shaw and Lieuts. J. J. Teter, C. R. Jones and J. B. Wogan. Mrs. R. L. Carmichael gave a dance the same evening for the younger set in honor of Miss Ruth Harris, guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Monroe. Mrs. J. L. Bevan was at home to the officers and ladies of the post on June 8. A beach party was given for Miss Harris on June 10. Mr. Stuart Bevan has gone to West Point to enter the Military Academy.

Capt. J. W. C. Abbott was a recruit guest of Captain Stopford's at the Craftsman's club. Mrs. E. D. W. Sharp, of Norfolk, Va., after a visit in New York, has arrived to spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Willoughby Walke. Capt. G. I. Jones, M.C., is home from the border on sick leave. Mrs. J. L. Goss, of Clinton, Mo., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. I. B. Summers. Mr. Goss was here for a few days with Lieut. and Mrs. Summers.

Mrs. Maxwell Murray, of West Point, has taken one of the Monmouth cottages for the season. Mrs. Murray and Capt. G. L. Wertenbaker took dinner with Capt. and Mrs. Monroe Thursday. Major J. C. Johnson, I.G. Dept., was in the post Thursday, stopping over a night with Captain Stopford. Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Stark have taken the former quarters of Lieutenant Jones.

The bachelors gave a farewell party at the mess Saturday for Lieutenant Wogan, who expects to be transferred to the Field Artillery while he is on the border and not to return here. Capt. and Mrs. Alden Trotter, of Fort Michie, left on Tuesday in their automobile to visit Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Gillespie in Washington, D.C., stopping over en route at West Point.

### PLATTSBURG.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., June 26, 1916.

Mrs. J. R. Kelly, wife of Captain Kelly, 10th Inf., from Panama, one of the instructors at the training camp, is occupying quarters No. 16, through courtesy of Captain Reed, 30th Inf., now at Eagle Pass, Texas. Mrs. L. T. Walker, whose husband is just about promoted captain of the C.A.C., on duty at Plattsburg Barracks, is with Mrs. Kelly. Col. and Mrs. Tilton, of Albany, were guests of Mrs. Root this week. Colonel Tilton is the department commander. Gen. and Mrs. B. C. Lockwood will be at the Tea Room July 1 and will remain during Lieutenant Lockwood's tour of duty at the training camp.

Dr. and Mrs. de Loffre had dinner for Mesdames Root, Bandholtz, Conley, Yates and Pritchett. Mrs. Root had dinner on Friday for Colonel Dickman, 2d Cav.; Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Pritchett, Capt. and Mrs. Baer and Dr. and Mrs. de Loffre. Mrs. G. C. Shaw entertained at a bridge-tee Saturday for her sister, Mrs. Hettinger, of Kansas, her house guest. Mrs. Yates had Mr. and Mrs. Billings and Mrs. Baker at dinner Tuesday. Mrs. Desher Whiting gave a dance on Wednesday night for about thirty guests. Mesdames Yates and Pritchett were honor guests at a dinner at the Champlain Hotel Saturday.

The Field Hospital and Ambulance Company left Friday for Texas. Capt. and Mrs. Dorey and children have taken the Barber house. The Champlain Hotel was formally opened on Saturday night. Miss Geraldine Griswold, from Skidmore School, is at the Tea Room with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Griswold. Mrs. Sherrard had Sunday dinner for Mrs. Miller, her mother, Mrs. Miner and Mrs. Root. On account of the removal of the 30th Infantry from San Antonio to Eagle Pass, and the unsettled conditions there, Mrs. Pritchett and Mrs. Herriek were forced to postpone their trip to Texas.

Miss Katherine Waller, from Morgansfield, Ky., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Hansford L. Threlkeld, at the post. Mrs. Thompson, sr., and Mrs. C. F. Thompson and little daughter, family of Lieut. C. F. Thompson, camp instructor, are recent arrivals at the Tea Room. Capt. and Mrs. Van Horn are being congratulated on the arrival of a baby daughter, born last week in Boston.

Mrs. R. H. Chapman and Miss Malcolm, from Washington, D.C., are at the Tea Room. Lieut. George Brown, 5th Inf., has left for Panama. Lieut. and Mrs. Brown have been visiting Mrs. Brown's parents. Mrs. Brown will join her husband at Panama later. Mrs. Lawton has joined her husband,

## Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE  
37th and 38th Streets New York

**A Store of Individual Shops**  
**Exclusive Apparel for**  
**Women, Misses, Girls, Boys, Infants**  
**at Moderate Prices**

**Men's Shops** **Clothing**  
**Haberdashery**  
4 to 16 West 38th St. **Shoes**  
**Separate Shops a Step from Fifth Avenue**

If you are a Stock or Purchase Privilege Ticket Holder of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company, send them your receipted bill or statement for discount.

Major F. H. Lawton, quartermaster of the training camp. Mrs. Stewart gave a birthday dinner for Captain Stewart June 24.

### PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Williams, Me., June 28, 1916.

Mrs. Henry W. Merriam, of Fort Williams, was hostess at a luncheon for eight at the Cumberland Club on Wednesday in honor of her guest, Miss Madeline Ross. Mrs. J. S. Williams is at home from West Point, where she attended the graduation of her brother, whose name has been legally changed to Frederick Walker Bonfils. Mrs. Etta B. Walker and Miss Nell Walker, of Portsmouth, N.H., and Mrs. Martin Barber, of Los Angeles, Cal., are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Williams.

Mrs. John H. Hood entertained Friday with a bridge party for twelve in honor of Miss Madeline Ross. Mrs. Winslow is visiting her sister, Miss Reade, at Fall River, Mass. Lieut. and Mrs. Winslow will sail on the October transport for the Philippines. Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Hood have Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McHugh, of Seattle, for their guests. In their honor Lieut. and Mrs. Hood gave a dinner on Wednesday, inviting Col. and Mrs. Gatchell, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton.

The 1st and 154th Companies, from Fort McKinley, left last week for the border. Major Miller, from Fort Preble, and Major Constain, from Fort McKinley, were also ordered to the border. Lieut. and Mrs. Eli Bennett entertained the Bridge Club at their home in Portland. Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Hood, of Fort Williams, gave a large tea in honor of Mrs. Hood's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McHugh. Capt. and Mrs. Harry P. Wilbur and Mrs. Mary Weddfield, of Fort Preble, entertained the Bridge Club Wednesday.

Col. and Mrs. George W. Gatchell have Mr. and Mrs. William J. Gatchell as guests for a few days. Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Hood and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. McHugh, motored to Boston Saturday for a few days' visit. Mrs. W. Mahoney, of Chicago, is visiting the Misses Shea for a week. Misses Mabel and Gladys Gatchell, daughters of Col. and Mrs. George W. Gatchell, are visiting in Providence, R.I.

### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 26, 1916.

After a visit to Col. and Mrs. I. A. Haynes, Mrs. Van Schelle left Monday for New York, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Fowler. Mrs. Van Schelle sails this week for Belgium; Mrs. Fowler goes from New York to Chicago for a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Russell. Mr. Heyward, of Charleston, S.C., has arrived for a visit to his sister, Mrs. E. C. Register. Mr. R. C. Foster, of Montgomery, Ala., spent Tuesday and Wednesday with Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Crain.

Mrs. F. H. Lincoln entertained on Wednesday in honor of her niece, Miss Louise Jefferson. Mrs. W. L. Little left on Wednesday to join her husband, Major Little, on the border. Mrs. Howell and Mrs. Harrington, of Albany, N.Y., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Menely. Mrs. Menely entertained at cards Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Harrington and Mrs. Howell.

The tennis tournament ended Thursday with the finals match between Capt. C. L. Fenton and A. Gibson. Captain Fenton won, the score being 6-2, 10-8, 0-6, 6-2. Mrs. Middleton, of New York, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. L. D. Booth. Col. A. N. Stark left Thursday for Richmond, to assist in mustering of the Virginia Militia into the service of the United States.

### FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., June 27, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Dodge have moved into the Fisher apartments. Colonel Pickering was the dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield on Sunday. Mrs. Ingram gave a bridge-luncheon on Friday in honor of Mrs. Murphy and for Mesdames Morrow, Tillman, Morris, Moody, Whitfield, Davis and Downs.

Mesdames Dodge and Hineman were luncheon guests of Mrs. Whitfield last week. Mrs. and Miss Dade entertained at a reception and tea in compliment to Mrs. Tillman. Among those present were Mesdames Adams, Vaughn and Davis. Mrs. Leary was the luncheon guest of Mrs. McCleave.

Lieutenant Schmidt was host at a farewell party for Miss Genevieve Tuthill, who was leaving her home in Los Angeles after a visit with her sister, Mrs. Robert Rae. Announcement cards have been received of the marriage of Lieut. Owen S. Albright and Miss Frederica Fitzgerald in Milwaukee June 10. They are expected to arrive in Douglas about July 2. Capt. and Mrs. Adams were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Doster at the Country Club. Col. and Mrs. Truitt are at Fort Porter, N.Y., for the summer. Lieutenant McCord was dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Davis.

The inspection of this post by Major J. E. Johnson, I.G.D., was interrupted Friday by orders sending him to one of the mobilization camps. Mary Gopen, daughter of Major and Mrs. Nelson Gopen, returned Saturday from school in Washington, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. S. C. Nottingham, of Washington. Major Alston Hamilton moved his family on Tuesday from Fort Hamilton to the bachelors' building at Fort Hancock.

Capt. M. H. Barry's sister and niece, Mrs. and Miss O'Brien, arrived Tuesday from Porto Rico for a visit with Mrs. Barry while Captain Barry is on the border. Major Nelson Gopen, M.C., left Thursday for Sea Girt, N.J., for duty during mobilization of the Militia. Mrs. Yates entertained with one table of bridge Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Bettison this week have been entertaining at a house party. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D'Olier and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lippincott, of Riverton, N.J., and Miss D'Olier, of Burlington, N.J.

Col. Delamere Skerrett left on Monday for Charlestown, W.Va., to inspect Militia. The following officers reported here for duty yesterday: Capt. J. A. Berry, Lieut. H. G. Coulter and Dr. Jarrett, M.R.C. Capt. W. R. Bettison left



Monday for Sea Girt, inspecting and buying horses and mules for the New Jersey National Guard.

#### FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., June 25, 1916.

Capt. G. Arthur Hadsell is leaving Fort Porter to-night for Washington and Fort Brown, Texas, to join his regiment, the 28th Infantry. For the last two years Captain Hadsell has been inspector of the Militia of Maryland, and just before leaving Baltimore was presented with a very handsome silver loving cup by the officers, with whom he had been so pleasantly associated.

Lieut. Laurance N. McNair, U.S.N., with his bride of a few weeks, is in the city making a visit to his mother, Mrs. Edward Bastion entertained at auction in honor of her mother, Mrs. Sheckles, of Washington, on Tuesday. Mrs. Moody also was hostess for bridge in compliment to Mrs. Sheckles.

Mrs. William Welsh has returned from Denver, and Captain Welsh has been sent to Georgia to muster in the National Guard.

#### FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., June 26, 1916.

Mrs. Payne's mother, Mrs. Graham, of Washington, D.C., has been with her since Lieutenant Payne went to the border last week. Mrs. Payne went to Washington for a few days, and her father, Mr. Graham, came up Friday to spend a few days. Cadet Griffith, on furlough, is visiting here with his brother, Lieut. Charles C. Griffith. Mrs. J. W. MacMurray and Miss Ethel MacMurray, mother and sister of Mrs. Robinson, of Washington, D.C., arrived Saturday to visit with Capt. and Mrs. Robinson.

Mrs. H. Babcock, of Key West, Fla., arrived Friday to spend the summer with her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Brinton. Mrs. Cooper has her cousin, Miss Thompson, with her for a visit.

The mine planter, Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, with Lieuts. E. B. Colladay and L. B. Weeks, came here last week for mine duty.

Mrs. Brown's mother, Mrs. Walk, leaves to-morrow for Annapolis. Mrs. Hodges called a meeting of the ladies of the post last week to see about starting work on Red Cross supplies. Commencing this afternoon they will devote two afternoons and one morning each week to the work.

#### FORT TERRY.

Fort Terry, N.Y., June 27, 1916.

Miss Roland, sister of Mrs. Wertenbaker, returned last week from a visit to her brother in New Britain, Conn. Dr. Davis, M.R.C., of Fort Michie, left last week for the border. Miss Mott, of Scranton, Pa., arrived Wednesday to visit Miss Jacquelin Hero. That evening a dance was given by the officers and ladies of the post in the gymnasium, as a farewell party to Lieut. and Mrs. Giffin, who leave shortly for Honolulu. Among dinner hosts were Col. and Mrs. Hero, Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker, Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow. Mrs. Cornell, of Fort Myer, whose husband, Captain Cornell, is at present with the 5th Cavalry, in Mexico, arrived Thursday to visit Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker.

The officers and ladies of Forts Terry and Michie on Friday viewed the 'varsity race between Harvard and Yale on the Thames River, above New London, from the steamer Pickering, which held a splendid position about a quarter of a mile above the finish. Col. and Mrs. Hero, Miss Mott, the Misses Hero, the Misses Fee, Major Usher, Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker, Miss Roland, Mrs. Cornell, Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow, Lieut. and Mrs. Giffin, Mrs. Sumner and Lieutenant Hogan enjoyed a picnic supper on the beach Saturday. Mr. Durnell, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Giffin, for the past three months, left Monday for his home in Illinois. On Monday, at retreat, a dress parade was held in honor of the 125th Company, which leaves for Honolulu June 28.

Lieutenant Tilton, of Fort Michie, left June 20 for the border. Mrs. Tilton and baby accompanied him as far as St. Louis, where she will visit her parents. Capt. and Mrs. Trotter returned Sunday to Fort Michie from a motoring trip to Washington, D.C.

#### PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 24, 1916.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Guy A. Bisset expect to leave for Panama about July 1 for station. Lieut. and Mrs. W. O. Spears have given up their house at 2112 Shunk street and will soon leave for Washington Navy Yard. Comdr. and Mrs. John M. Luby, who have been at the Lincoln, expect soon to occupy their new quarters at the navy yard, where Commander Luby will act as captain of the yard.

Mrs. Hubert Allen and little Jack will spend the summer in Newport. Lieut. and Mrs. Beehler are occupying Naval Constructor Court's house at 2530 South Lambert street for the summer months. Mrs. Herman E. Welte, with her mother, Mrs. Rice, and her small son, has taken a cottage at Kittery, Me., for the summer.

Cape May, N.J., bids fair to be quite a naval settlement this summer. Among those who are there are Admiral and Mrs. Thomas Howard, at the Stockton Villa; Mrs. A. W. Grant, jr., and small son, at the Chalfonte; Paymr. and Mrs. Tricou, at the New Cape May Hotel; Capt. and Mrs. William Halsey have taken a cottage, also their daughter, Mrs. Harlan Scott; Constr. and Mrs. Court are at 53 Jackson street.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Elliot Snow gave a buffet luncheon following the launching of the transport Henderson for the sponsor, Miss Genevieve Welling Taylor, and her party and others. The Commandant and Mrs. Robert Lee Russell entertained at lunch, as did Comdr. and Mrs. Littlefield. Naval Constr. A. W. Stahl, III at the Naval Hospital for three months, has returned to his home in Germantown. Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Scott have taken a cottage on New York avenue, Cape May, for the summer.

#### FLORIDA NAVAL MILITIA.

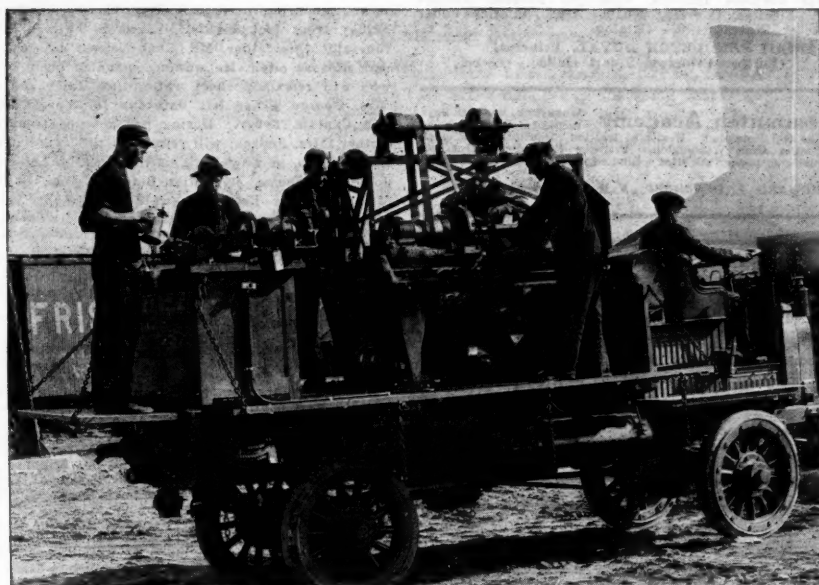
Sarasota, Fla., June 22, 1916.

Four and a half years ago we tried to organize a deck division of the Florida Naval Militia. We would get, let's say, ten names to-day, and to-morrow about a dozen of them would want to scratch off owing to wives, mothers, sweethearts and a little cold feet personally. At any rate, we tried our best and to no avail. About six months ago it was started again by some of us and last Friday night the naval secretary to the Governor, Capt. J. H. Bland, F.N.M., swore into the Service the 3d Division of the 1st Battalion, F.N.M., fifty-two men, excluding the officers, made up wholly from this town, which has a population of about 1,800.

The lieutenant of the division is Warren F. Purdy, late captain of the Illinois Naval Militia. The division feels honored in his accepting a demotion from captain to lieutenant in order to whip us into shape. George Plaine Hill, late first lieutenant in the 7th Regiment of New York, is our junior lieutenant. John W. Philip, son of the late Rear Admiral "Jack" Philip, U.S.N., is the ensign of the division. (Ex-1907, U.S.N.A.)

All hands are living in hopes of the cruise on the destroyers from July 15 to 29 next, and if by any chance this bunch of rookies cannot make said cruise, I fear for the strength of the division. I hope to have a divisional boat crew organized and about three months after the receipt of the cutters I will be willing to wager a dollar to a doughnut on the result of any race therewith up to three miles. We, that is the men themselves, expect to have a series of athletic teams, such as baseball, basketball, tennis, rifle team, track team, swimming team, and we have the nucleus for a possible double quartette.

The first six months are going to mean uphill work for the officers, for the fact is apparent that down here there is very



# F. W. D.

## (Federal Wisdom Displayed)

With its unerring good judgment the Federal Government has selected F. W. D. Trucks to carry its movable repair shops, which are to render first aid to any of the three hundred motor trucks now doing duty in Mexico which may be "wounded." The U. S. Government knows the absolute dependability of F. W. D. Trucks to be in a certain place at a certain time, when called upon, and so chose them for this important service.

### Another Shipment of F. W. D. Trucks to Mexico

The Associated Press dispatch, a reproduction of which is here shown, is one more tribute from the U. S. Government to F. W. D. Trucks.

They are giving good service on all the battlefields of the world, as well as on the peaceful fields of commerce.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1916  
[By The Associated Press.]  
Appleton, Wis., June 13.—Twenty-eight four wheel drive motor trucks and five tank cars will be shipped from Clintonville at midnight on a special train to the Mexican border. Several members of the local national guard will go as drivers of the trucks, entering the federal service as civilian employees.

**F. W. D.**  
FOUR WHEEL DRIVE

THE  
FOUR WHEEL  
DRIVE AUTO CO.  
503 MAIN STREET  
Clintonville, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

little of the military feeling, and absolutely no traditions of the Service to start with. But wait a few months and I can make a vastly different report, or I do not know the boys here.

FLORIDA N.M.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., June 27, 1916.

Everything in Norfolk and vicinity is very warlike, as the various companies have been actively assembling for several days. The Norfolk Light Artillery Blues have been awaiting orders at their armory since Friday and expect to leave early to-morrow for the mobilization camp, Richmond, Va.

Paymr. Walter D. Sharp is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sharp, Boiesvain avenue. Mr. Tilghman Sharp, who graduated at the University of Virginia last week, is also the guest of his parents. Mrs. Archibald H. Scales and the Misses Scales have left for Jamestown, R.I., to spend the summer. Mr. Julian Fleming, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Pryor, Fort Norfolk. Mrs. George W. Simpson and little son are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ryan, Lynnhaven Inlet. Mrs. Dallas B. Wainwright, jr., is a guest at Burbank Cottage, Virginia Beach, for two weeks. Capt. and Mrs. William H. G. Bullard are guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. B. S. Bullard, Stockley Gardens. Mrs. Wiley Baxter, of Elizabeth City, N.C., is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades, Naval Hospital Park.

Mrs. George L. P. Stone, Miss Betty Stone and Master Loring Stone left last week for Boston to join Comdr. G. L. P. Stone, who is in command of the Georgia. Ensign R. R. Adams has sufficiently recovered from a fall from the turret of the Arkansas to leave the hospital at Washington and report

for duty on the Pennsylvania about July 1. Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Flagler, U.S.A., and Mrs. Baker-Carr, of London, Eng., are spending a short time in Norfolk. Mrs. P. E. Brown and Miss Louise Brown, of Berryville, Va., are guests of Surg. Washington B. Grove and Mrs. Grove. Mrs. Leonard R. Sargent and little son, guests of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Marshall, jr., Freemason street, have left to spend the summer at Banff, in the Canadian Rockies. Med. Dir. James C. Byrnes, retired, of New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby Cooke, at Virginia Beach. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Pryor have returned to their home, Fort Norfolk, from a visit to Washington, where they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Wheeler.

#### JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., June 27, 1916.

This having become the most popular resort on the coast for Navy people, the cottages were all rented very early this season and hotel reservations have been made much earlier than in former years. On Saturday evening the Casino opened their ball room for an informal hop, complimentary to the officers of the fleet and their families, which proved quite a large affair. The weather was like mid-summer and the porches were filled with friends of the young people, who enjoyed the dancing until a late hour.

Capt. Henry F. Bryan gave a dinner Friday on board the U.S.S. Kansas for the officers and their friends. Captain Bryan will be relieved of command of the Kansas by Capt. Benjamin F. Hutchison. Rear Admiral A. M. Knight gave a reception for the graduating class at the War College, which was attended by a number of the Jamestown colony. Miss Knight was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Waldo Evans, Mrs. Carl T. Vogelgesang, Mrs. William B. Fletcher, Mrs. Clarence



## EDUCATIONAL

**St. Hilda's Hall—Charles Town, W. Va.**

A school for girls, near Washington, 8 M. from Harper's Ferry, under auspices of Bishops, Episcopal Diocese. College Preparatory, Elective Courses, Music, Art, Athletics under trained director. Rates \$400. Catalog.

MARIAH PENDLETON DUVAL, Principal  
(Former Principal Stuart Hall)

**The Massanutten Academy** Woodstock, Va., For Boys  
Incubates a new home traditions of the Old Dominion. Healthful location, beautiful Shenandoah Valley. 100 miles from Washington. Prepares for college, technical schools and business; music, athletics. Limited to 100 boys. \$300. Address Box 15.

HOWARD J. BENCHOFF, A. M., Headmaster

**Norwich University—NORTHFIELD, VERMONT**

the oldest military and engineering school in the United States excepting West Point. Founded 1819 by Captain Alden Partridge. Ex-Superintendent U.S. Military Academy. Rated as distinguished by Government inspectors continuously since 1904.

The only exclusively Cavalry educational institution in the United States.

Offers courses leading to degrees in General Science, Chemistry, Electrical and Civil Engineering.

Sons of officers of the services, placed in our charge will receive the closest supervision.

Located in the heart of the Green Mountains.

Write to the president for further information.

S. Williams, Mrs. William D. Puleston and Mrs. Harris E. Yarnell.

Mrs. R. P. Schwerin, of San Francisco, guest here of Mrs. Garneau, of St. Louis, with her son, Mr. Richard Schwerin, has returned to California. Among early Navy arrivals are Rear Admirals and Mesdames Schroeder, Logan and Jewell, Commander Jewell, Rear Admiral and Miss Marshall, Mrs. E. P. Wood, Miss Julia Wood, Mrs. Fairfax Leary, who has with her Mrs. P. W. Hourigan; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John Downes. Surg. Gen. and Mrs. Van Reypen have taken the Richards cottage for the season.

Mrs. Donald Hamilton and her sister, Mrs. Aubrey Rey Fitch, are registered at the Thorndike Hotel. Mrs. Arthur Dunbar and Miss Dunbar, wife and daughter of Surg. Arthur Dunbar, U.S.N., are settled for the season in their cottage on Shorely Hill. Mrs. Emil Theiss and Miss Katherine Theiss are registered at St. James Manor. Rear Admiral Warner B. Bayley and Mrs. Bayley have their son, Ensign Warner B. Bayley, with them. Miss Doris Durey, who is visiting Miss Katherine Knight at the Training Station, is expected at the Bay View Hotel this week. Comdr. and Mrs. Louis A. Kaiser have as their guest Mrs. Kaiser's father, Capt. Benjamin Richards, U.S.N. Rear Admiral and Mrs. N. E. Mason and Miss Dorothy Mason are expected at the Bay View the latter part of the week. The fleet left early this morning, a number of the summer colony at the Yacht Club pier watching their departure.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 18, 1916.

Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman honored her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, and her house guests, Misses Emily Burke, Virginia Pixley, Betty Ringwalt and Mildred Rhodes, of Omaha, Neb., at supper on Tuesday. Dancing followed. Mrs. Nuttman was assisted by Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, Mrs. Willis Uline, Mrs. Herschel Tupes and Miss Shug Reame. Rev. M. J. Dougherty, chaplain of the post, left Wednesday on a two months' trip through Colorado. Major and Mrs. A. B. Warfield and children have arrived from the Philippines to visit Mrs. Warfield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dougherty, in Leavenworth.

Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman and daughter, Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, have returned to Fort Leavenworth from Omaha, Neb., where Mrs. Nuttman went to attend the closing exercises of Brownell Hall, where Miss Mitchell was a student. Mrs. Nuttman attended the junior play in which Miss Mitchell took a prominent part, and after the close of school both received much social attention at Omaha and Fort Crook, where they were guests of Major and Mrs. Krug. Miss Mitchell this week is entertaining a house party of classmates, including Misses Emily Burke, Virginia Pixley, Betty Ringwalt and Mildred Rhodes, all of Omaha.

Mrs. George P. Tyner had dinner Tuesday for her mother, Mrs. Judson, Mesdames Greene, Sibley, Ellings and Knight. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Christian have returned from a visit to New York and Chicago. Captain Christian in a few days goes to his station in San Antonio. Capt. George P. Peed gave a supper party Wednesday for Major and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, Mrs. Harry La T. Cavanaugh, the Misses Knight, Major S. A. Cheney, Captains Parker, Beacham and Longan. Capt. J. D. Taylor has returned from Fort Bayard, much improved in health, and will spend his leave here with his family.

Capt. Ernest Gentry and Mrs. Gentry, Mr. Cy Wilder and Mr. Sam Fuller were guests of Mrs. H. A. Drum for dinner on Sunday. Mrs. T. L. Sherburne entertained thirty friends Thursday with a tea in compliment to her mother, Mrs. C. E. Mead, of Louisville, Ky., her guest for the summer. Mrs. D. S. Ryan, of Leavenworth, is spending the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Ernest D. Peck, and Major Peck, in Duluth, Minn. Miss Shug Reame, Mrs. S. T. Mackall and Misses Elizabeth and Dorothy Knight attended a bridge-luncheon given Tuesday by Miss Helen Phelps, of Leavenworth. Miss Shug Reame was a prize-winner.

Mrs. William West, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Rumbough entertained a number of young women and matrons of the garrison with a veranda tea on Wednesday at Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook's. Mrs. Joseph L. Topham and children, of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., are guests of her father, Mr. W. A. Kirkham, and sister, Mrs. E. M. Kennedy, and Dr. Kennedy, in Leavenworth. Mrs. C. M. Bundel has returned from a visit with her parents in Burlington, Iowa; her mother, Mrs. Valentine, accompanied Mrs. Bundel here for a month's stay.

Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge gave a bridge supper Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. S. T. Mackall, Mesdames Scott, Cavanaugh, Drum, Craig and Morgan. Mrs. Ralph Hospital gave a porch tea on Friday in honor of Miss Elizabeth Rumbough and for Mrs. William West, Jr., Mesdames Brush, Watkins, Boye and the Misses Elizabeth and Dorothy Knight, Miss Gaylord, of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss Scales. Mrs. Dwight Ryther gave a handsome luncheon on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Daniel Brush, wife of General Brush and guest of her son, Lieut. Rapp Brush, and Mrs. Brush.

Mrs. G. W. Sibley had a line party on Saturday for her granddaughter, Miss Alice Christian, and the Misses Ramona Deakne and Margaret Eltinge. Messrs. Edward Craig and Stanley Holbrook have arrived to spend the summer with their families. Major and Mrs. William Mitchell and small son leave June 26 for Wilmington, N.C., where Major Mitchell will have charge of river and harbor work. Mrs. Edgar A. Myer left Saturday for Fort D. A. Russell for the summer. Mr. T. S. Atterbury and Mrs. Ida M. Dyer, of Kansas City, Mo., were Sunday guests of Mrs. Henry A. Greene. Miss Margaret Jones, of Kansas City, Mo., is the guest of Miss Ramona Deakne.

Announcements of the marriage of Miss Frederica Fitzgerald, of Milwaukee, Wis., and Lieut. Owen S. Albright have been received by their many friends here. Miss Fitzgerald visited her uncle, Col. Frank L. Winn, Mrs. Winn and Miss Martha Kane last year. Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Kerick have

returned to Fort Leavenworth from an extended absence in Washington, D.C.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 25, 1916.

Mrs. Arthur Ferguson returned Sunday from Rochester, Minn., much improved in health. Major Kent Nelson returned Friday from Jacksonville, Ill., where he went to attend the funeral of his father, Mr. Kent Nelson, a prominent business man of that city. He was accompanied home by his mother, who will remain a short while with Major and Mrs. Nelson. Mrs. George Tyner left Saturday for Fort Clark, Texas, to join Captain Tyner. During her absence from the post her mother, Mrs. Judson, will remain in the Tyner quarters. Mrs. Hugh White, of New York, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. John K. Thomas, Jr. Miss Betty Gleason, of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss Betty Ringwalt, of Omaha, Neb., guests of Miss Betty Mitchell, have returned to their homes. A number of the young people gave a picnic supper Sunday for the visiting girls, with Miss Reame chaperoning.

The woman's hospital was closed last week, principally to relieve the five nurses now there on duty, who will undoubtedly be called to the border for service. Miss Lottie Fuller, who has returned from El Paso, where she was an attendant at the wedding of Miss Taylor and Captain Arnold, will go to Kansas City this week to take part in the annual tennis tournament. Captain Christian has returned to station in San Antonio. Miss Frances Christian, from school in Chicago, is here with her mother, Mrs. Christian. Major William Mitchell left Monday for Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Mrs. Mitchell and small son left the same day for Wheeling, W. Va., to spend the summer with her mother.

Capt. C. F. Craig, of the Medical Corps, recognized as one of the nation's leading bacteriologists, left Monday for duty at Washington. Major Kent Nelson left Monday for Ashland, Neb., to aid in mustering in the National Guard. Major Nelson is on duty at the Disciplinary Barracks. Miss Suzanne Rice has arrived from the Emma Willard School, at Troy, N.Y., to spend the summer with her parents, Major and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice. So many orders for the various camps of Militia were received the past week that most of the officers in the garrison have left. Among those ordered were Major Cheney, Captains Thomas and Peed, to Fort Riley; Majors Mitchell and Tyler, to Fort Sam Houston; Major Wildman, to San Antonio, and Captain Tupes, to Lincoln.

The garrison has been immeasurably saddened this week by the news of the tragic death of Capt. Charles Boyd, in Mexico. Last Monday Mrs. Boyd and children, Eliza and Klemm, left the post for a brief visit with relatives in St. Louis, leaving there for Rye, N.H., where they were to spend the summer with Mrs. Boyd's mother, Mrs. Schroers. Captain Boyd was one of the most beloved officers ever stationed at Fort Leavenworth, and the sympathy of many hearts goes out to Mrs. Boyd in her great loss.

Capt. Carl Frankenberg left Thursday for Des Moines, Iowa, for duty with the Iowa National Guard. Major Charles Miller and Major M. A. W. Shockley have gone to Nevada, Mo., to muster in the Missouri National Guard.

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, June 25, 1916.

Mrs. Stewart, of Martinsburg, W. Va., is the house guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Boak. Mrs. Schmitter and Miss Braustetter entertained the Bridge Club Tuesday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Thompson, Davis, Smith and Stewart. Mrs. Weaver gave a bridge-luncheon Wednesday. Mesdames Davis, Thompson and Schlanser won the prizes. Mrs. Boak gave a bridge and five hundred party Thursday, honoring her sister-in-law, Mrs. Stewart. Mrs. Mason entertained at bridge on Friday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Thompson and Beery and Miss Echtermann.

Mrs. Biegler gave a children's dinner Friday for her daughter, Thelma. The ten little guests had a very happy time. Mrs. Warfield gave a bridge-luncheon Saturday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Davis and Boak. On Saturday the Columbus Country Club gave a dinner and dance in honor of the officers and ladies of the post.

## FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 14, 1916.

Major and Mrs. Reno entertained at dinner, honoring Governor and Mrs. Kendrick, other guests being Bishop and Mrs. Thomas and Mr. and Mrs. Vorhees, from town, and Capt. and Mrs. McCormack and Capt. and Mrs. Smoke. Mrs. Smoke entertained on Saturday and Monday of last week with two informal sewing parties, Saturday receiving the women from the staff line and Monday all the war widows from the Infantry circle.

Mrs. Harvard C. Moore, from Washington, D.C., is house guest of Capt. and Mrs. McCormack while Lieutenant Moore is on the border. Mrs. Moore and Mrs. McCormack are sisters. On Wednesday Mrs. McCormack entertained at tea, asking all the fort women in to meet Mrs. Moore. Mrs. Fuller had a dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Smoke, Capt. and Mrs. McCormack, Mrs. Carson and Mrs. Moore. Lieut. and Mrs. Bierbower, M.C., who have just returned from station in China, are ordered to Fort Russell, Lieutenant Bierbower to have charge of the hospital during the absence of the troops. Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. Stull and Miss Stull motored to Denver last week for a few days of shopping and visiting.

Mrs. McCormack gave a bridge party for her sister, Mrs. Moore, on Wednesday. Mrs. Wiegstein and her two children have returned from Washington and have been house guests of Mrs. Smoke and Mrs. Schillerstrom for a few days. Mrs. Fales is a guest of her son in Chicago during Captain Fales' absence in Mexico, but expects to return to the post later in the summer.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., June 22, 1916.

Mrs. D. G. Berry gave a delightful "sewing party," in which all the ladies of the garrison participated. Mrs. C. C. McCormack entertained at bridge for her sister, Mrs. Moore, who has been visiting her for several weeks. Mrs. W. W. Reno gave a three-table bridge-luncheon. Mrs. Schillerstrom and Mrs. Barzynski were joint hostesses at a beautiful tea June 14. Mesdames Smoke, Bailey, Berry and Wiegstein served.

Col. William F. Blauvelt, father of Lieut. X. F. Blauvelt, 24th Inf., stationed here, having died recently in New York, Lieutenant Blauvelt is on leave and will spend the greater part of it with his family at this post. Mrs. E. A. Myers and daughter, Betty, have arrived and taken quarters in the Cavalry garrison for the summer. Mr. Vernance Le May, eldest son of Veterinary Surgeon Le May, recently arrived to visit his mother a short time before joining a regiment in England, where he has accepted a commission in the British army. Dr. and Mrs. Bierbower have arrived here for station. Dr. Bierbower is the only medical officer on the post since the Field Hospital left on the 21st, taking away Major W. W. Reno, Capt. C. C. McCormack and Capt. F. X. Strong for service in Mexico. A picnic for the children of the Infantry garrison was a huge success last Saturday. They were escorted by friends and parents in Dougherty wagons to Lake Pearson, where splendid "chow" was partaken of and outdoor games enjoyed.

Mrs. Milton, of Philadelphia, Pa., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. X. Strong. On every Tuesday afternoon Mrs. J. B. Kendrick, wife of the Governor of Wyoming, receives at the Mansion in Cheyenne and residents of Fort Russell enjoy being present. Miss Laura Topham, who has been visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Joseph Topham, has left for her home. Eunice Barzynski celebrated her fourth birthday anniversary

British "Tommy's" quote Kipling. Uncle Sam's "Boys" quote

**"BALLADS OF A GRINGO"**

Price 80c. Postage free.  
and "TROPICAL TOUCHES" Price \$1.00. Postage free.  
By Randolph Henry Atkin, Author of the American War Poem, "RIO GRANDE."

They are books which touch the heart and relieve many a weary hour in camp or on the march.

Order direct from H. WILSON HOYT, Publisher,  
736 West 181st Street, New York.

**6% Carefully Selected Mortgages**

For 40 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. No losses. Interest promptly paid. First Mortgage Loans \$200.00 and up. \$25.00 Savings Certificates. Ask for Loan List No. 740.

Perkins & Company, Lawrence, Kas.

June 22, entertaining Jane Topham, Elaine and Bill Blauvelt, Marjorie and Blessing Berry, Evelyn Schillerstrom, Joe Barzynski and Lucile and Don Wiegstein.

Capt. S. A. Smoke, commanding here, has telegraphed to San Francisco for twelve of the Exposition guards for duty at this post. At present a guard of civilians is performing this work.

## SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., June 17, 1916.

At the Panama-California International Exposition on Wednesday evening, June 14, Flag Day was observed by appropriate exercises, under auspices of the Elks, and the main address was made by Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, who made an urgent plea for ample defenses for the coasts of the United States, and particularly for greater protection for the Pacific coast. Rear Admiral Fullam has put before the people of this city the urgent need for an Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., in view of the selection of this harbor as bases for portions of the naval forces of this coast, in addition to the soldiers at Fort Rosecrans. The Admiral came out with a letter on the subject in one of the local papers and the project is receiving hearty support from various prominent citizens and organizations. In the celebration of Bunker Hill Day at the Exposition to-day the Army and Navy were represented in a parade by two companies from Fort Rosecrans and a detachment of sailors and a band from the U.S.S. Pittsburgh.

Lieut. Ernest A. Swanson, U.S.N., retired, inspector-instructor of the California Naval Militia in this city and naval aid to President G. A. Davidson, of the Exposition, has been appointed port commandant here, relieving Capt. Ward Winchell, U.S.N., retired, who has gone to Los Angeles to assume command of the naval recruiting station. A daughter was born June 2 to Mr. and Mrs. E. Bartlett Webster. The mother is a daughter of Mrs. Annie Sebree Smith, of East San Diego. Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Bradley are spending a vacation period in this city, the Captain being on leave from Mare Island.

Mrs. C. B. Camerer, wife of P.A. Surgeon Camerer, U.S.N., has gone to Shasta Springs, to remain during the absence of the U.S.S. Buffalo in Mexican waters. A dinner was given at Hotel del Coronado Wednesday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Cowan, U.S.A. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Frank P. Lahm, Capt. and Mrs. F. T. Arnold, Capt. E. T. Culver, Capt. Henry A. Hanigan and Mrs. A. B. Pattison. Lieut. G. H. Brett, U.S.A., gave a dinner at Hotel del Coronado Saturday in honor of Col. and Mrs. William Glassford, U.S.A.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. T. Beauregard gave a dinner at Hotel del Coronado Saturday for Surg. and Mrs. E. G. Parker and Lieut. W. S. Hogg. Lieut. William McIlwain, U.S.M.C., Byron Q. Jones, Benjamin W. Mills, James L. Dunbar and James F. Byrom, U.S.A., have reported at North Island for aviation duty.

## FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., June 25, 1916.

Hosts at dinners and suppers this week include Mrs. Sargent, Mrs. Youngs, Mrs. Nicholson, Major and Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Taylor.

Mrs. Benjamin J. Tillman and daughter Agnes arrived Tuesday from Douglas, Ariz., to visit Mrs. Rogers. Dr. Lauderdale returned on Wednesday from a motor trip to Indianapolis. Mrs. von Schrader, with her daughter, Mary, left Thursday for St. Louis to visit her parents for two weeks. Mrs. Rogers gave a luncheon at the University Club for Mrs. Tillman, Mrs. Walhall and Mrs. Davis, afterward taking her guests to the matinee. Wednesday evening Mrs. Taylor gave a moving-picture party and supper. Mrs. Rogers entertained at bridge on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Tillman. Mrs. Johnson gave a delightful buffet supper Thursday for thirty guests. Dancing followed.

Mrs. Tate left Friday to spend the summer with her son at West Point. Mr. Tupper left Friday to visit relatives in Cleveland. Miss Mary Smith, who has been spending some time as the guest of Mrs. Youngs, left Saturday for New York. Mrs. Heintzelman and Miss Dorothy Heintzelman, guests of Mrs. Johnson, returned to Chicago on Friday. Mrs. Tillman was guest of honor at a bridge party given by Mrs. Walhall on Friday. Major and Mrs. Grote and children spent the week-end in Wheaton, Ill. Mrs. Davis spent Sunday in La Grange, Ill.

Battery C, Illinois National Guard, which has had its headquarters and weekly drills at the post, left Wednesday for the concentration camp at Springfield, where the state troops are mobilizing for possible border duty.

## FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., June 25, 1916.

Miss Josephine McCormick, daughter of Major and Mrs. McCormick, who is spending two weeks in Milwaukee, the guest of Major and Mrs. H. B. Ferguson, will return home to-morrow, accompanied by Miss Sally Brown, of Cleveland, Ohio, who will be her guest for several weeks at the McCormick summer home, White Bear Lake. Col. and Mrs. Samuel D. Sturgis, from station in Honolulu, have returned to St. Paul, where they are guests of the parents of Mrs. Sturgis, Col. and Mrs. R. B. C. Bement. Col. and Mrs. Sturgis and Miss Elizabeth Sturgis leave to-night for West Point, to visit Cadet S. D. Sturgis, jr.

Mrs. Arthur Johnson, wife of Colonel Johnson, Cavalry garrison, entertained Wednesday at a prettily appointed lawn fête for the benefit of the post chapel fund. With the encouragement of the state troops on the reservation, the post has taken on the spirit of military life, which since the departure of the 28th for the border some two years ago has been entirely lacking. Thousands of visitors from the Twin Cities and nearby towns are daily at the garrison, interested spectators of camp life.

Mrs. James Allison, wife of Captain Allison and a former St. Paul girl, will spend the summer in San Francisco and will have as her guests her mother, Mrs. Alfred Johnson, and her aunt, Mrs. Henry Todd, of St. Paul. Lieut. Alfred Johnson, Mrs. Allison's brother, who has been an instructor at West Point, N.Y., is now at Plattsburg on special duty. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Leonard R. Sargent, U.S.N., guests at



the St. Paul, leave Monday for Washington, Commander Sargent to be stationed aboard the battleship Virginia. While here Comdr. and Mrs. Sargent have been guests of honor at many delightful affairs. Mrs. Nancy Judson, guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. George P. Tyner, formerly of this garrison but now at Fort Leavenworth, is expected to return home Tuesday.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, June 24, 1916.  
Capt. Wesley King has been designated as recruiting officer for the National Guard on a permanent detail. Together with Dr. John F. Sharp, Capt. Freeman Bassett, of the Guard, and Capt. William B. Wallace, U.S.A., he has made many automobile trips to the outlying towns in the effort to fill the companies to the required strength. His office is in the heart of town, but the rest of the Guard, both battery and Cavalry, are now encamped on the reservation, where a permanent military camp has been established. It is expected that the battery, under Capt. William C. Webb, will leave here early in the week of June 26. Troop A, of the Cavalry, is a newly organized troop, under Lieut. Duncan G. Richart, and is composed largely of young professional men—lawyers, engineers, dentists and men accustomed to clerical affairs. Many of them have joined since the Guard was ordered mobilized.

The most delightful social affair Fort Douglas has had in years was the hop given June 21 in the post hop room. Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Elliott, Capt. and Mrs. William B. Wallace, Capt. James F. Shelley and Mrs. W. W. Taylor received the guests, while Dr. and Mrs. Hess and Mrs. Bell assisted in entertaining. Tom Meyer and his twin sister, Dorothy, son and daughter of Capt. and Mrs. O. B. Meyer, are in Salt Lake for the summer, visiting their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Trimmer.

John V. Axton, son of Chaplain and Mrs. John T. Axton, who has been in Salt Lake visiting his grandparents, expects soon to enter Army life as a chaplain, as he has been preparing for the work at the Y.M.C.A. College in Chicago. Word comes from Denver that Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel R. Parker have another son in their family. Mrs. Parker was Miss Janet Richards, of Salt Lake. Miss Genevieve Hoffman has given up her plan to visit the Harker family, in Honolulu, this summer on account of the transfer of Captain Harker to Schofield Barracks.

#### U.S. NAVAL TRAINING STATION.

Great Lakes, Ill., June 20, 1916.

The Sons of the American Revolution, upon the special request of Comdr. W. A. Moffett, U.S.N., commandant, visited the station June 14. A committee of officers conducted them through the barracks, mess hall, drill hall, instruction building and administration building, and in the drill hall a dress parade was held in their honor. Several remarked, "I never had a better time in all my life." One very enthusiastic young man said, "I did not know there was such a wonderful place. I believe I will enlist at once."

The next day the Electric club, Jovian League, arrived at 1:30 p.m. on a special train from Chicago and remained until 5:30 p.m. A complete program of drills and exercises had been arranged in their honor. Exercises of rope climbing and wall scaling were held on the athletic field, a semaphore flag signal drill was executed on the parade ground, and a unique drill in handling the falls of a lifeboat was shown on a specially rigged platform with davits to represent the deck of a ship; barracks, mess hall, armory and instruction building were inspected. The visitors were impressed with the snap to the Swedish exercises in the gymnasium and the enthusiasm and skill shown by the apprentices in the swimming tank. Classes under academic instruction and squads in the rifle gallery were inspected with much interest. Dress parade on the drill field was followed by a physical drill under arms. A sham battle of the Infantry and Artillery took place, and in the boxing ravine six lively bouts came off.

Secretary and Mrs. Daniels were met at the Congress Hotel in Chicago last Saturday morning by Comdr. W. A. Moffett, U.S.N., commandant, and Ensign C. F. Martin, U.S.N., and escorted to the station. The Secretary was received with all honors and his flag was broken over the Administration Building. After luncheon with the Commandant and Mrs. Moffett the Secretary reviewed the brigade of apprentice seamen. The companies went through physical drill and then formed in mass, when Commander Moffett introduced the Secretary, who, after an ovation, made a most pleasing talk to the 500 members of the Birchwood Country Club and the Hotel Association of Chicago, the officers and men of the station and apprentice seamen. He said that the Navy cared to have only those men who could think quickly, and to think quickly one must lead a clean life. He told the apprentice seamen that he was specially interested in their welfare, and that Annapolis was open to those of them who could pass the necessary examination after being in the service for one year and who were within the age limit.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., June 21, 1916.

The launching of the third oil tanker, Cuyama, at this yard Saturday was made a gala occasion, for it marked the graduation of Mare Island to the battleship building class, as the next vessel launched from these ways will be the superdreadnought California, the keel of which is to be laid next September. The Cuyama was sixty-five per cent. completed when she left the ways. Miss Margaret Olney, daughter of the machinery division officer, Comdr. C. N. Olney, and Mrs. Olney, used a be-ribboned bottle of California champagne for the christening. The ship is to be ready for commissioning in April, 1917. The ship was authorized March 3, 1915, her limit of cost being fixed at \$1,140,000. Mare Island's bid was \$1,014,371 and \$440,000 has been expended to date. The keel was laid Dec. 15, 1915. She is named for the river in Santa Barbara and Ventura counties, California, where the first discovery of oil was made. Preceding the launching numerous luncheons were given by Naval Constr. and Mrs. Gleason; Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Reed; Capt. and Mrs. William Small; Paymaster and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks. After the launching all the hostesses of the day with their parties went to the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Bennett, where a large reception was held. The assistants were Mesdames Reeves, Karmany, Gleason and Fretz, Misses Bennett, Gorgas, Hascal, Updegraff and Payne. Mesdames Pope, Webb and Reed presided in the dining room.

Misses Helen and Ruth Updegraff, who have been attending school in the East, reached Vallejo Sunday on a visit to their parents, Prof. and Mrs. Milton Updegraff. Mrs. U. R. Webb gave a large bridge party Thursday, complimentary to Mrs. Helen Woodward and Miss Ethel Woodward, mother and sister of Surg. James S. Woodward, who are to make their home with him here. Mrs. F. T. Arms has returned from a week's visit to her mother, Mrs. E. Kingsbury, of Eugene, Ore. With Pay Director Arms and their daughters she is to leave July 2 for Boston, where they will spend a few weeks before proceeding to Portsmouth, N.H., the former's new station.

Complimentary to Mrs. F. H. Barker and Mrs. Frederick Hinken, their house guests, Capt. and Mrs. P. E. Chamberlin entertained at a large supper party last week. Rear Admiral Louis Kempff and Miss Cornelia Kempff have returned to Santa Barbara. Lieut. and Mrs. J. N. Poole and the latter's mother, Mrs. A. M. Stampack, arrived from the Orient last week and are at the Hotel Bellevue, San Francisco.

Mrs. Daniel M. Gardner, Jr., a recent bride, was the incentive for a large reception given on Monday by Mrs. Lincoln Karmany, assisted by Mesdames Bradman, Chamberlin, O'Leary, Barker, McReynolds, Small, Turner and Cutts. Mrs.



(Not Celluloid, Non-explosive)  
Unbreakable Glass is a new discovery now introduced for the first time in America. The Utility Watch can be equipped with crystal or with the Unbreakable Glass. Protected by patents in Europe and patents applied for in the United States.

## The Military Utility Watch

(Convertible)

Prestige

Waltham Movement

Accuracy

### YOU WOULD NOT TAKE AN AIR-RIFLE TO WAR

instead of an army rifle. For the same reason you should not take with you an unreliable watch instead of the best made. When you compare the time with your fellows why not have your watch the correct one instead of theirs?

#### NO FUSS

No slides—No buckle—No hook—No eyelets—No strap ends—No trouble due to stretching of leather or silk—No contortions required to apply to wrist—No removing of watch necessary to wash hands—No accidental dropping of watch from the arm in either applying or removing—No slipping after once secured to the wrist.

ONE HAND APPLICATION—Fits any size wrist and over garment or glove.

No difficulty in changing straps—The Utility Watch can be equipped with luminous dial if desired.

Ask your Jeweler or write for catalogue

JACQUES DEPOLIER & SON

15 Maiden Lane,  
New York City

316 Herkimer Street,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

R. LeC. Stover, who arrived from Guam with Lieutenant Stover last week, spent a few days in Vallejo as guest of her sister, Mrs. E. A. Mitchell. Lieutenant Stover has joined the St. Louis at Bremerton. Comdr and Mrs. C. N. Olney gave a "tackey" party last night, complimentary to their son and daughter, Ensign Archibald Olney and Miss Margaret Olney. About sixty enjoyed the affair.

The destroyer Stewart yesterday sailed to join the ships ordered to Mexico, while the Whipple left this afternoon, although not all her repairs were completed and her hull showed both gray and red paint. The Nanshan, Paul Jones and Preble will be rushed away from the station as soon as practicable.

During the six years that Civil Engr. G. A. McKay has had charge of public works here he has handled \$6,000,000 worth of work. This includes the dredging of the channel done under contract with the Northern American Dredging Company, Civil Engr. and Mrs. McKay will leave next week for Washington.

The transport Crook, instead of the collier Nanshan, will be used as a tender for the Alaskan Railroad Commission. The latter was being fitted up for the duty, but it was found that the Crook, also undergoing repairs here, would be adequate for the service required. The destroyer Shaw will be the next ship launched at the yard. She will be kept on the ways until September, as there will not be sufficient material here for the destroyer Caldwell to allow of her keel being laid before then.

#### THE TROOPS AT FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, June 24, 1916.

The first battalion of the 20th Infantry returned to station at this garrison this week from Columbus, N.M., where it has been for several months. The remainder of the regiment is camped at this post and at present is on guard in and about the city. Battery A, New Mexico N.G., recently ordered to El Paso District by Major Gen. Frederick Funston, arrived Sunday night and has gone into camp near the 4th Artillery. This battery has been doing patrol duty at Columbus, N.M., and the men have become hardened and are in fine condition. Capt. Charles De Bremond is in command of Battery A, which is considered the pick of the New Mexico National Guard, and comprises 150 men and four large guns. All the officers are graduates of the School of Fire at Fort Sill, Okla.

For the last week little has been talked of or thought of at the garrison and at the camps and in the city but the possibilities of war with Mexico. Friday afternoon a parade of the troops in the district was made through the city streets, and later they were placed at various positions in different parts of the city. On Golden Hill, which overlooks the city to the east and commands a splendid view of Juarez, the four largest guns of the Army were stationed with everything ready for instant action. On Sunset Heights, in the residence portion, which also commands an interrupted sweep of Juarez from the west, there are four field pieces; machine guns were placed on the streets leading out to the international bridges, one of which commands a view of a part of the Juarez custom house. Two battalions of the 8th Cavalry bivouacked beside the viaduct across the railroad tracks, which separate the city at that point, ready to make a rush run to the bridges. The whole southern part of the city was massed with U.S. troops, while smaller detachments were stationed near the union depot, the court house and other points. Detachments of guards rode through the city all through the night. The Mexican troops, with the exception of about 100 soldiers, under command of General Gonzalez, left Juarez on Thursday and Friday and the report was current that the American troops would cross the international bridges at once to keep order in the evacuated city, but the Cavalry marched only as far as Fifth street, a few blocks from the bridges, and stopped there. It was reported that the streets on the other side of the bridges had been mined and that the several thousand Mexican troops who left Juarez had gone but a few miles into the hills.

Many of the Mexican population were badly frightened and requests to the mayor and General Bell poured into their offices, and to allay their fears both Mayor Lea and General Bell issued a proclamation that all Mexicans of El Paso, whether refugees or permanent residents of the city, will receive the same protection that the American citizens will receive in the event of any trouble along the border, so long as they behave themselves, take no part in any demonstration and remain indoors as the American civilians have been ordered to do. These were also the orders of General Funston. All citizens have been exhorted to remain cool and sober minded in the event of any trouble, and so far the city is quiet and absolutely orderly, though it is estimated that there are nearly 30,000 Mexicans here.

In the event of trouble with Mexico the hospital at this post will be made the division base for all of the troops on this part of the border. The rest of the Army nurses recently ordered here from Washington, D.C., and other points have arrived and taken up their duties.

Lieut. Carleton D. Chapman, of the Aviation Section, while trying out an Army biplane at Columbus, N.M., this week, fell 4,000 feet, but escaped with only a few scratches. Lieutenant Chapman was testing the propeller and at a height of 6,000 feet it began to work badly, and he at once started to descend and at 4,000 feet it broke. Only by his coolness and hard work did he save his machine from falling into a huge ravine and himself from being dashed to pieces on the rocks. Lieut. John F. Franklin, in charge of twenty-seven three-ton Army trucks, will reach this post the first of the week from the north. The trucks are for use in moving troops along the border.

The El Paso Y.M.C.A. has the distinction of being the first of that organization to establish a military branch in active

service. The new camp is at Columbus, N.M., and was established by G. A. Reeder, of New York, who has also established a number of camps along the border and is enthusiastic over the possibilities for the work in the Army camps.

Henry Youngblood, of Chicago, will have charge of an aviation station at this garrison, a hangar to be erected on the parade ground. A Curtiss biplane of 160 horsepower is on its way to this post from Chicago and as soon as it arrives the aviation school will be opened. Citizens, as well as Army men, are eligible for the flying course, but the former must have permits from Capt. W. F. Godson, post adjutant. Mr. Youngblood will act as scout for the Army if the necessity should arise for his services. Other aircraft will be brought to this point for use.

Capt. De Witt C. Grubbs, 6th Inf., en route to join his regiment in the El Paso District from duty in the Canal Zone, was injured last week in a wreck on the Texas and Pacific Railroad a few hundred miles from El Paso. Captain Grubbs had his knees badly wrenched, his head cut and his shoulders bruised. He was taken to the hospital at Abilene, Texas. He was accompanied by several soldiers of the regiment, who also received minor injuries.

#### ISLAND OF GUAM.

Guam, April 14, 1916.

From the Guam News-Letter for April we take the following items:

Guam had the rare and unexpected honor last month of entertaining the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, U.S.N., who arrived on March 21 on board his flagship, the U.S.S. Brooklyn, in the course of a tour of his station. The Admiral and his staff made an official visit to the Governor on the afternoon of March 21, which was returned by the Governor and his staff.

The Admiral and the officers of his staff were extensively entertained during their short stay in port and were taken over all parts of the island that time permitted them to see. The men of the Brooklyn were given general liberty while in port and the Brooklyn was thrown open to visitors. During their stay in Guam His Excellency the Governor had the Admiral, the Chief of Staff, Comdr. J. H. Sypher and the commanding officer of the Brooklyn, Comdr. G. O. Day, as his guests in the Palace. Various entertainments were given and interesting baseball games between the Guam teams and that of the Brooklyn were played.

The Brooklyn sailed for Shanghai on the morning of March 29, but before leaving the Admiral stated that he hoped to be able to allow the ships of his command to visit Guam more frequently in the future, which would afford much pleasure to all of our citizens.

Mrs. M. G. Cook entertained at a beautifully appointed bridge-luncheon on April 13 in honor of Mrs. R. L. Stover, who leaves on this transport. The color scheme was yellow and was carried out through the whole of the decorations and the luncheon. Prizes were won by Mrs. D. W. Rose and Mrs. H. D. Johnson, while the consolation prize went to Mrs. L. W. Johnson. The guest of honor was presented with a handsome guest prize. The guests were Mrs. R. L. Stover, Mrs. G. B. Perry, Mrs. L. W. Johnson, Mrs. H. D. Johnson, Mrs. E. B. Mawaring, Mrs. W. Thing and Mrs. D. W. Rose.

One of the most attractive social affairs of this season was the tea given by Major and Mrs. Randolph Carter Berkeley, U.S.M.C., at their quarters in Agaña on the afternoon of March 26 in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Arthur J. O'Leary, U.S.M.C., who sailed for home on the March transport after having completed thirty months' duty in Guam. The decorative scheme was attractively carried out by the use of Marine Corps banners and flags and tropical plants. The island colony was well represented among the guests, and there were a number of officers present from the U.S.S. Brooklyn, which was in port at the time. Admiral Winterhalter sent his cards by a member of his personal staff, being unable to be present in person. Capt. and Mrs. O'Leary will be greatly missed by their associates of the island colony. They were extensively entertained previous to their departure.

The Tuesday Evening Card club was entertained on March 21 by Capt. R. C. Dewey. Prizes were won by Lieutenant Commander Cook, Paymaster Rose, Lieutenant Baker and the host. Mrs. M. G. Cook entertained at dinner on March 23 for Mrs. R. L. Stover, Mrs. D. W. Rose and Mrs. H. D. Johnson.

#### HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., June 12, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. J. B. McDonald and Miss Lila McDonald stopped off from the last transport from Manila for the mainland and were much entertained. The Colonel was formerly stationed here. Miss Lila McDonald remained here and is now the house guest of Miss Nora Swanzy. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Calder are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, born on Monday morning at the Department Hospital.

Mrs. Pearson and Miss Ann Pearson, of Birmingham, Ala., arrived Tuesday and are house guests of Major and Mrs. William R. Dashiell. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas J. Harker, accompanied by their family, left Thursday for their new station at Schofield Barracks. Mrs. Joseph A. McAndrew, who has been a patient in the Department Hospital for some weeks, has returned to her home in the cantonment. Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph C. Holliday gave a dinner party Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Ethel Palmer, of Pasadena, and Miss Ackerman, of San Francisco.

Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum was hostess at a week-end house party, her guests including Miss Dorothy Palmer, of Schofield



## VOGEL'S MILITARY BOOTS



Are made on the premises, saving middlemen's profit.

Special leather for camping and War footing made as waterproof as a boot can be made. Will make them within 6 to 10 days' notice.

**Price - \$18.00**

Write for Booklet and self-measurement blank

**E. VOGEL, Inc.**

64 Nassau Street  
New York

Barracks, Lieut. William E. Covell and Dr. Deiber. Lieut. and Mrs. Camp chaperoned. Many from the garrison saw the Sheridan off for the mainland on Sunday to say farewell to Capt. and Mrs. Malone and family, who sailed for San Francisco. Mrs. Edwin S. Hartshorn invited a number of the little folks of the garrison to celebrate the fourth birthday anniversary of little Betty Hartshorn last Saturday. Among Betty's guests were Freddie Black, Malcome Knowles, Dickie Knowles, Junior Richardson, Catherine Fredendall, Lloyd Fredendall, Margaret Randolph, Edwin Hartshorn and others. On the same afternoon Louise Cochran, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. William B. Cochran, celebrated her eleventh anniversary, those enjoying her party being Kerwin Malone, Mildred Malone, Jessie Booth, Tom Harker, Osmond Jamerson, Bobby Bennett and Jack Bennett.

### FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, June 16, 1916.

After the movies on Monday night a number of Lieutenant Rutherford's friends gave him a jolly little birthday surprise party. The guests brought horns, toys and noise-making gifts to add to the fun of the evening. The 10th Infantry officers and ladies gave a beautiful dance for the Corozal garrison on Friday night, and a number from here were entertained there that evening for dinner, while others went over later for the hop.

Among dinner hosts this week were Mrs. Elbert E. Persons, Capt. and Mrs. Frederic H. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Wade, Capt. Robert Field, Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman.

### CORREGIDOR NOTES.

Corregidor, P.I., May 27, 1916.

Among latest arrivals from Baguio are Capt. and Mrs. Terrell, Lieut. and Mrs. Lemly, Miss Eleanor Williams and Mrs. Nelson. Mrs. I. C. Jenks and her daughter, Miss Dorothy, who has fully recovered from her recent illness, returned to the island several days ago. The U.S.S. Monadnock and three submarines, off Corregidor for ten days, engaged in maneuvers, left for Cavite Tuesday. A delightful dinner was given by officers of the Monadnock May 22 to Col. and Mrs. Phillips and the Corregidor Service contingent.

There was a jolly dance at the Topside Club last Friday night, and among dinner hosts that evening preceding it were Capt. George W. Cocheu, Miss Katherine Arnold, Capt. and Mrs. John W. Sherwood, Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Bell.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hillman gave a dinner Thursday in honor of Major and Mrs. Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. Sherwood and Lieut. and Mrs. Scudder. The Misses Kimball have had as house guest this week Miss Casteel, of Fort McKinley. Miss Leitch, of Manila, spent the week-end with Miss Arnold. Mrs. Junnius Pierce and small daughter, Barbara, are at Camp Stotsenburg, as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Scott Baker.

The 2d Field Artillery baseball team, from Stotsenburg, spent the week-end at Corregidor and two games were won by the Coast Artillery, with scores of 5 to 0 and 5 to 2. Lieut. Donald C. Cubbison, manager of the Stotsenburg team, and Lieutenant Randol, who accompanied him, were house guests of Capt. Thomas Duncan.

The Nipa Club, Infantry level, was more than crowded Sunday with gay supper parties. All the officers from the U.S.S. Monadnock and the three submarines, with the exception of those on duty, were guests of the Nipa Club and Captain Hall and Lieutenant Loneragan, 13th Inf., were hosts at their table. Other hosts that evening were the Misses Kimball, Major and Mrs. Edwin Landon, Capt. and Mrs. Mygatt. Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan, of Manila, were week-end guests of Major Fergusson, who gave a delightful sail in their honor on Sunday, when the wonders of Carabao, Caballo and El Fraile Islands were revealed. Celebrating his seventh birthday anniversary, Master Billy Steele was host at a children's party for the Misses Elizabeth and Margaret Hearn, Miss Alice Stewart and Masters Fleming Dutton, Douglas Stewart and John Steele on Tuesday.

### PREPAREDNESS NOTES.

The Yale Enrollment Committee of the Military Training Camps Association of the United States mailed to 20,000 Yale graduates in all parts of the country on June 12, a circular in which it urged that every Yale man who is eligible and can give the time enroll in one of the training camps for civilians this summer. In the appeal there is included a letter from President Hadley lauding the work at Plattsburg. "I have no hesitation," writes President Hadley, "in saying that the camps are extremely useful, not only in training men for the possible eventuality of war, but as a part of a man's general education for the work of peace. They conduce to public spirit."

The University of Chicago will offer a course in military science next year. The decision, according to President Harry Pratt Judson, was arrived at as the result of the presentation of a petition signed by more than 500 students, asking that such a course be included in the curriculum.

A national loyal legion of business men to assist in the preparedness movement is proposed by Arthur P. Heyer, a member of the Montclair (N.J.) Battalion. Mr. Heyer suggests that the members of such an organization should undertake to stimulate interest in national defense by agreeing to avoid, as far as possible, "the giving of good positions, of preference or advancement of contracts to any men who have not acquired a certain definite standard of military knowledge and training." According to Mr. Heyer, if this plan were adopted,

"every red-blooded man or boy that had any ambition and would ever be worth very much in an army or anywhere else would begin to clamor for this military training, and even our schools would have to organize on that basis."

The Junior Patriots League of New York city has been organized to raise funds to be used in paying the expenses of deserving men who desire to take either the military training at Plattsburg or the naval training to be provided by the Navy Department this summer. Hundreds of young men have applied at the offices of the recruiting committees, but were unable to sign up because the expenses, small as they are, were greater than they could afford.

### NEW ZEALAND'S MILITARY SERVICE.

Five years ago the New Zealand government placed on the statute book an act providing for the compulsory military training of all males between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years, writes a New Zealand correspondent of the London Times. At the time there was considerable opposition from the conscientious objector and from the irresponsible and undisciplined youth of the Dominion. The first year saw hundreds of prosecutions for failure to attend camps and parades, and rank treason was preached in the parks and at street corners. This was the work of the conscientious objectors. The other opposition was not so formidable, and the military authorities, backed by the law, soon put an end to it.

One of the most extraordinary features of the enforcement of the act was the gradual weakening of the malcontents and anti-military agitators. They started openly hostile, but went, although sullenly, to parades. After the first week of camp they began slowly to realize that they were enjoying themselves, and after their fortnight they went back to their work wiser, physically fit and ardent advocates of the Defense Act. In effect it meant that men of eligible age attended parades for two hours a week, one half day in a fortnight, and two weeks' camp a year. The result was surprising and at the same time pleasing.

And now, after five years, New Zealand, out of 1,000,000 population, has a force of 50,000 men under arms, 37,000 of whom are actually in the field. When war was declared she had a large percentage of trained men among those eligible for service, with the result that half the difficulties that beset the military authorities in England when Kitchener's armies were in the making were done away with.

Despite the Defense Act and the well trained force, it has been found necessary to provide further legislation for the maintenance of sufficient reinforcements for the force in the field. Quite recently a deputation of laboring men waited on the government and asked that a conscription bill should be brought in. It is coming in the form of the Government's Military Service bill, now before the New Zealand Parliament, and one of the most prominent, and at times most bitter, of the Labor members in the Lower House has delivered his verdict on it. "Voluntarism," he said, "has proved inequitable. Labor has less to fear from compulsion than anybody." This sentiment now obtains throughout the Dominion, and soon any slight opposition that now manifests itself will die away. One cannot at first see the great sacrifice that the little Dominion is making, but it is more appreciable when one learns that 2,500 men are needed every month to supply gaps in the ranks of the force in the field. Conscription was held off for a long while. Indeed, recruiting was so excellent that such innovations as posters and meetings were not known; but now the country realizes that it is time, and is prepared to make an even greater sacrifice.

### NOTES OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The whole number of women employed in munition making in France, according to the Secretary for Munitions in a statement issued May 12, is 109,300. Of these 26,293 are in state factories. A very large proportion have learned their business from the beginning.

The French Bureau Veritas on May 22 published statistics concerning losses to the various mercantile marines during February on account of the war. During the month forty-seven ships of a total tonnage of 105,232 were lost. The loss of twenty-six ships of a total tonnage of 56,345 was due to submarines, two ships of 1,131 tonnage to submarines or mines, nine ships of 16,165 tonnage to auxiliary cruisers, and one of 957 tons to a Zeppelin. England has been the greatest loser, twenty-seven of her ships of a total tonnage of 58,000 having been destroyed. Other nations lost ships as follows: France, seven, of 25,000 tonnage; Belgium, four, of 6,710 tonnage; Russia, two, of 4,108 tonnage, and neutrals, seven, of 10,000 tonnage.

An Italian officer has invented an apparatus for deadening the noise of airships' propellers, according to a despatch to the New York Sun. A successful test of the device was made in a recent raid on Trent. An Italian airship with muffled propellers was able to fly undetected at an altitude sufficiently low to insure hitting the targets aimed at. Thus bombs were thrown on the station, which was wrecked; on the barracks, where numerous sleeping soldiers were killed, and on the Grand Hotel, used as military headquarters.

In the attacks on the British Isles from sea and air during the war 2,166 persons have been killed or wounded up to May 29, 1916. The number of deaths is 550. The figures were given in the House of Commons by Herbert L. Samuel, the Home Secretary, as follows: In the three attacks from sea 61 men, 40 women and 40 children were killed and 611 persons were injured; in the forty-four air raids 222 men, 114 women and 73 children were killed and 1,005 persons were injured. The number of soldiers and sailors who were killed is only a comparatively small fraction of the total.

The biggest Zeppelin ever tested was reported over Lake Constance, Switzerland, May 29. It is said to be 780 feet long and has four armored cars and seven propellers.

The German Reichstag voted a new war credit of \$3,000,000,000 on June 7. In asking for this credit Count von Roeder, financial secretary of the treasury, said: "The war expenditures during the first five months of 1916 have been nearly \$2,500,000,000. The new credit will cover the probable expenditure of six months. France's monthly expenditure is almost as high as Germany's while Great Britain's is \$250,000,000 higher."

The German military authorities have dissolved the German Women's Suffrage League and have placed its

## The Military Rain Coat

Adapted to Mounted and Dismounted service as well as for civilian wear.

A Double Texture material that matches the service uniform and is wind and waterproof.

Booklet describing in detail, and sample of cloth, sent on request.

**United States Rubber Co. of New England**

280-284 Summer St., Boston, Mass.  
Successors to Enterprise Rubber Co., Boston, Mass.



leading members under police supervision, on the ground that they have been conducting or encouraging dangerous peace propaganda and spreading seditious sentiment among the German people.

The British government has appointed the Hon. John William Fortescue, librarian at Windsor Castle, to be the official historian of the war. He is a brother of the present Earl Fortescue. He was appointed librarian at Windsor Castle in 1906. He has written a number of historical books on military subjects, including a history of the British army from 1899 to 1909.

England's munition plants are "speeding up." A calculation made some weeks ago revealed the fact that there were then being turned out weekly by firms who a year ago had not been engaged in munition work sixteen times as many heavy shells as were being turned out a year ago by all the large armament firms and Woolwich Arsenal put together.

A proposition has been made in England that all the inland golf courses be abandoned and utilized for growing hay for government use. Hay is bringing \$30 a ton in England at the present time.

Portugal has entered the war through operations of her African troops in German East Africa.

It has been suggested to the British government that a special ribbon should be awarded to every man who has been one hundred nights in the trenches or has been wounded.

The need for chaperons for women war workers was suggested at a meeting at the Middlesex Guildhall, according to the London Times. One woman member of the Women's War Agricultural Committee said that "some parents want a guarantee that their daughters will be looked after when they went to work on the farms," but the Board of Trade representative said "chaperons could not be provided."

In order to ridicule a recent order of General von Bissing's that all dogs in Brussels must be muzzled and held in leash a man promenaded the streets with a pack of greyhounds, bassets and dwarfs, all with imitation muzzles and absurd designs representing spectacles and other things painted in colors on their heads. A crowd followed the pack, highly amused, and at last the police arrested the man and his dogs. He was compelled to pay £10 before he and his animals were released.

The following riddle is current in Germany and on the Continent generally, says the London Times: What is a German sandwich made of nowadays? Answer: Two bread cards with a meat card in between.

Since the beginning of the war more than 600 mines have been driven ashore on the Swedish coast and more than 500 have been destroyed by Swedish mariners.

The French Chamber has decided that henceforth the War Cross is only to be awarded for deeds of valor entailing risk of life, and shall have a clasp bearing the word "Combat."

Germans, says the Berlin Lokalanzeiger, know very well that in order to pay for the war they will need more than the £35,000,000 expected from new taxes; but "we reckon upon the kind assistance of our enemies, if they want in the future to acquire those territories occupied by us which we do not want to keep."

Field Marshal von Kluck, who is seventy years old, has received a message of congratulation from the Kaiser. The Marshal has completely recovered from his wound, though one bullet is still unextracted, and he has offered his services again to the Emperor.

This year's wheat crop in France is expected to yield about 5,750,000 bushels, as compared with 6,000,000 last year and over 7,000,000 the year before.

Major Morant, the military critic of the Berliner Tageblatt, declares: "We have now been fighting for three months for Verdun, in full consciousness that a systematic attack against modern defensive works and a thoroughly resolute army of defense cannot proceed more rapidly."

Nearly 5,000 members of the "colonies penitentiaries" have served or are serving in the French army, and of them 117 have been raised to N.C.O. rank, four have received commissions, and special distinctions have been awarded in twenty cases.

A petition, signed by over 70,000 persons, urging the Australian government to realize the absolute necessity of conscription, has been presented to the Federal House of Representatives.

Crows and crows' eggs are recommended by the German Ministry of the Interior as articles of food. Crows' eggs are described as having the taste of plovers' eggs.

Bronze hose in which there is no rubber, canvas, or leather has been invented in Great Britain for handling fuel oil.

The purely military expenditures of France from Aug. 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1916, will total \$7,421,035,000 according to a memorandum from M. Ribot, the Minister of Finance, to the Chamber of Deputies, and transmitted to the American Government through official channels. The public debt of France in the period named is increased by \$766,356,820; expenditures for social solidarity, relief, pensions, etc., total \$1,089,654; the purchases of materials for the feeding of the civil population amount to \$36,052,400; other expenditures aggregate \$817,741,000—in all, \$10,130,839,475. If the budget expenditures of the last five months of 1914, provided for be



fore the war began, are added to the above, the cost of the war to France, to September, 1916, approximates \$10,500,000,000.

The way in which the Serbian army has been reconstituted is one of the miracles of the war, says a correspondent of the London Times in a letter from Saloniki dated June 2. "Six months ago it could hardly have been said to exist. It was worn out with fighting against enormous odds, and the retreat through Albania had reduced it to a disordered mass of famishing and dispirited men, without a chance, one would have said, of ever pulling themselves together and taking the field again. Yet to-day, when General Sarraill and General Milne were the guests at a festival of one of the most famous Serbian regiments, the burly, vigorous men that marched past them with even, swinging step, and afterwards sang their songs and danced their national dances were splendid examples of the peasant soldier at his best. Their discipline was excellent, their high spirits undeniable; and these were the very men who came through Albania last winter, leaving thousands of their comrades dying of sheer exhaustion by the way. You need to see them now, full of heart and courage again and new equipped and accoutred from bayonet to bootsole, to realize fully the wonder that has been wrought."

The second "war edition" of Brassey's Naval Annual has just been issued by William Clowes and Sons, Ltd., of London, under the editorship of John Leyland. The volume, which contains sixty more pages than the first issue of the "war annual," is made up of a record of naval events from May, 1915, to March, 1916, written by Comdr. C. N. Robinson, R.N., a chapter discussing strategy and the war and one on the U.S. Navy, by Mr. Leyland, while other chapters are on aircraft and naval engineering. Lord Brassey contributes a general introduction to the work which is invaluable to those who wish to keep in touch with naval affairs throughout the world.

#### THE BRITISH AIR SERVICE.

Writing on the Zeppelin warfare against England, in the Candid Review of London, Gibson Bowles takes the British Admiralty to task for its "out-of-dateness," saying: "It may well be that, as Lord Montagu believes, the air service will become more important than either the army or the navy. That was a possibility when Lord Montagu first started to prophesy on the subject seven years ago, and when, like all prophets, he was abused for his pains. It has gradually grown into a probability, almost to a certainty. It is the most tremendous change in the history of mankind since Prometheus stole fire from Heaven. It is all but unimaginable. Yet it must be imagined. What, then—since we are now to begin at the beginning—is to be our defense against attack by air? There is only one thing to be done. We must take to the air as we took to the sea. For fighting at least we must learn to use it, not only with the hornet aeroplane, but also with the dreadnought Zeppelin. For, as the seamen concluded when the job was for a time handed over to them, and as is most true, the aeroplane has no more chance with the Zeppelin than a picket boat with a dreadnought. Nothing but one of the same kind can tackle it on equal terms. It is a great new going to school we have to face. And we must go now at once. We must not wait to be attacked. We must ourselves attack, and render ourselves able to do so either by building Zeppelins or something better. We must still, as Raleigh counseled, fight our enemies in their own land before they come near to ours—while they have their own beef in their bellies and before they taste of our Kentish capons. That is the only true strategy."

The United Service Gazette makes this comment on the situation: "Apparently Mr. Bowles's comments have already had their effect on the government, for four lawyers and two engineers have been appointed as a committee to investigate the shortcomings of the Royal Flying Corps. Their report will be awaited by the experts with anxiety not unmixed with amusement. Mr. Pemberton Billing may be a nuisance from the government point of view, but his technical knowledge ought to be some advantage. His persistency is in the interests of the Empire and on that account deserves consideration." Between Mr. Bowles and the United Service Gazette they state the case of the United States and aeronautics with a dangerously close exactitude. Substitute the Aero Club of America for Pemberton Billing and the parallel is complete.

#### ECHOES OF THE BATTLE OFF JUTLAND.

After making a long and obvious analysis of the Jutland naval battle of May 31, the London Engineer comes to this conclusion as to the result of the fight:

"After due allowance has been made for possible exaggerations in the unofficial reports, it is quite clear that the German losses were almost exclusively among vessels of the latest and most reliable type, whereas only three of the British ships destroyed belonged to this category. If it be true that such vessels as the Hindenburg, the Lützow—the loss of which the Germans now admit—and the Ersatz Wörth have been disposed of, the German fleet has been deprived of a trio of its strongest units, and has suffered a reduction of strength far in excess of that which it inflicted on the British fleet. For obvious reasons no detailed account of the present strength of the Grand Fleet can be given, but sufficient is known to warrant the statement that its recent reinforcements more than counterbalance the losses in the Jutland battle, and that its relative position has undergone a marked improvement as a result of that action. The Germans have made what may prove to have been their supreme effort at sea, and have failed."

In reply to the message of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe to the men of the British fleet expressing the opinion that the German losses in the Skagerrack battle were not smaller than the British, an official German statement of June 15, says: "Against this we point out the comparison of losses officially published on the 7th, showing a total loss in tonnage of German war vessels of 60,720 against the British loss of 117,150, where only those English vessels and destroyers were taken into account whose losses until now have been officially admitted on the English side. According to statements of English prisoners, further vessels were sunk, among them the dreadnought Warspite."

"No other German vessels were lost than those made public. They are the Lützow, Pommern, Wiesbaden, Frauenlob, Elbing, Rostock and five torpedo-boats. This shows that the human losses of the English in the battle were considerably greater than the German. While from the English side the officer losses announced were 343 dead or missing and fifty-one wounded, our losses in officers, engineers, sanitary officers, paymasters, ensigns

## The House

### "SIXTEEN YEARS OF

The merits of the POWER products, consistently maintained and constantly improved, have gained for them the highest reputation for

## Motion Picture Projecting Machines

Write for Catalogue J

# NICHOLAS POWER COMPANY

## NINETY GOLD STREET

## NEW YORK CITY



## of Power

### KNOWING HOW"

and petty officers are 172 dead or missing and forty-one wounded. The total losses among the English crews as far as published by the Admiralty are 6,104 dead or missing; 513 wounded. On the German side the losses among the crews are 2,414 dead or missing, 449 wounded. During and after the battle our vessels rescued 177 English, while up to now no German prisoners from this battle are known to be in English hands."

The story of the British navy's battle with the German fleet off Jutland is yet to be told, observes the Aerial Age Weekly, but correspondents have talked with enough airmen who flew over the shell-spouting ships during the fight to know something of its aerial phases. "From these and other sources it seems certain that besides being a naval victory it was a remarkable air victory for the British. Although the Zeppelins were not prevented from serving some good purposes for their fleet, they were partly prevented from carrying out their full program. On the other hand, the British naval air service, using aerohydroplanes, was not prevented from consuming the task assigned to it. Though not succeeding in completely preventing the use of the Zeppelins as scouts radiographing back information to the hidden German fleet, the aerohydroplanes did much to hinder them. The attempt to employ Zeppelins for fire regulation was met with extremely efficient work. Specially arranged guns manned by gunners trained to shoot at aerial targets opened an effective fire, and neutral reports show that two Zeppelins were practically destroyed and that another was damaged. Covering more area than the Zeppelins, a far less number of aero-hydroplanes operated from the parent ships, reporting enemy positions and the results of the gunfire."

#### THE MAN WHO WON'T FIGHT.

England has her way of treating those militant pacifists who are called "conscientious objectors." She sends them to the front and makes them work. How she does this may be seen in this letter from a London Times correspondent at the British Expeditionary Army headquarters in France: "The Non-Combatant Battalion out here is doing honest work of a useful character quite contentedly. The men, though soft from lack of training, are doing their best to acquit themselves with credit. Their conduct is exemplary, an unusually large percentage of them being total abstainers as well as non-smokers. One party, some 200 strong, is engaged on railway work, amid very pleasant surroundings, some distance from the front. They receive the additional allowance of meat, above the ordinary ration, which is given also the Navvies' Battalion, which is employed on similarly strenuous work. In other respects they are treated just like the men of any infantry regiment, except that with their uniforms they do not wear belts or carry arms."

"They use no military titles among themselves, but address each other as 'Mr.' or by nicknames. There appears to be no shadow of complaint of any harsh treatment; and if they have been the victims of any unusual amount of 'jeering from their comrades,' as was stated in the House, they themselves do not seem to be aware of it—the soldiers generally treat them with perfect indifference and the same good nature as they use among themselves. They are leading a life which will be of immense physical benefit to every man of them, and are doing work of which hereafter they will be justifiably proud. One man, since they came out here, has found his conscience less obdurate than he supposed, and has asked to be transferred to the combatant ranks. It is by no means unlikely that more will follow."

#### BRIEF TRAINING OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

"England is now turning out efficient army officers in four months," writes the London correspondent of the New York Tribune. As to how this is done the correspondent describes a typical school for training officers in this unusually rapid time, situated within twenty miles of London and officially entitled the Artists' Rifles Cadet Unit. Before the war the Artists' Rifles was one of the crack battalions of the territorial army. The men were drawn from the upper middle class and their pride was their esprit de corps and their efficiency. Merely amateur and inefficient soldiers were not wanted. After the outbreak of the war the Artists went to the front, and within two weeks, during the battle of Ypres and after, they furnished one hundred officers for General French's men. A week or two afterwards the Artists were taken from the trenches and turned into an officers' training corps for turning out trained officers in the shortest possible time.

At the present time the Artists' Rifles have one battalion training men in France, while two other detachments are at work near London. One of these comprises 1,500 men, who live in a hut camp, an old Elizabethan mansion and the houses in a new "Garden City."

"All join as privates," this correspondent continues. "They are dressed like the ordinary recruit and largely

treated as such, whatever they may have formerly been used to. Discipline is of the strictest. For the first week or two it is probably irksome to the majority. But then this battalion is schooled on two principles. The first is that only the man who has learned to obey without thinking and without flinching can secure obedience from other men. The other is that the corps must be self-supporting. If a hut has to be built or some engineering work performed, it must be done by men of the regiment. This is not difficult, because every profession is represented. For general training purposes the unit is divided into the 'battalion' and the 'school.' The former consists of four companies, each of some half dozen platoons graded according to progress. The best platoon in each company is known as the 'probationary platoon' and consists of the best trained men, who are put through musketry courses, machine gun instruction, range finding, etc."

"Before a cadet can be admitted to the 'school' he must pass through this probationary platoon and be finally approved and recommended by his company commander. He is then drafted to the school for the further training that will benefit him for a commission. The usual time spent in the battalion is nine weeks and in the school six weeks. In the school men are taught trench and open fighting, map making, topography and the numberless small things that go nowadays toward the training of an officer. Naturally, in a course such as this, almost everything depends on the instructors. The major in command of the school is a professional soldier who has seen service in many parts of the world and made his profession his life's study. Other officers mainly comprise those who have seen fighting at the front, and on account of wounds or special fitness for teaching have been placed on this work. The musketry instructor, who trains the men on the 'triangle of error' theory in sighting before they ever fire a gun, is a director of the South Kensington Museum. The officer who lectures on map making and observation is the professor of topography in one of England's greatest universities."

#### THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 1414.)

FULTON (station ship). Lieut. Leslie E. Bratton. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.  
TONOPAH (monitor). Lieut. Robert T. Merrill. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.  
MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Robert M. Hinckley. En route to New London, Conn. Address there.  
WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At Newport, R.I.

#### First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CHARLESTON (tender). 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
POTOMAC (tender). Chief Bsn. Peter Emery. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
SEVERN (tender). Lieut. Garnet Hulings. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
C-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lawrence F. Reifsnider. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Mills. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
C-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. William L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.  
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

#### Second Division.

Lieut. Ralph A. Koch, Commander.  
OZARK (tender). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.  
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. G. C. Fuller. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.  
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Robert H. English. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

#### Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harold M. Bemis. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Robert A. White. At New London, Conn.  
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Paul F. Foster. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

#### Fourth Division.

Lieut. Ronan C. Grady, Commander.  
Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.



## Sportsman's "Chocolate-Bracer"

**Especially manufactured for Athletes, Soldiers, Sailors and growing children.**

To be eaten straight or in sandwich form Food and goodness combined. On receipt of 10 cents in stamps, samples will be sent by parcel post. Price to Post Exchanges, 3 cents per package, F.O.B., N.Y.

**KNICKERBOCKER CHOCOLATE CO.**

Sandwich Form 445 to 457 West 31st Street, New York

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. S. O. Greig. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

### Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd, Commander.  
Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BUSHNELL (tender). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
L-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Rood. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
L-3 (submarine). Lieut. Deupree J. Friedell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
L-4 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis Hancock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

### MINING AND MINE SWEEPING DIVISION.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.  
BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. Frank H. Clark. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas L. Johnson. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Harry N. Huxford. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Robert Rohange. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. Christopher Murray. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Division Commander.) Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ARETHUSA (fuel ship, merchant complement). Richard Werner, master. En route to Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. John Grady. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempf. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
NEPTUNE (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Louis Shane. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At Monte Christi, San Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Comdr. J. F. Carter. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Cortlandt C. Baughman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Emory F. Clement. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Comdr. G. L. P. Stone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Perrill. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. H. Williams. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.  
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton O. Decker. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

### NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

Capt. Edward W. Eberle, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of Squadron in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). (Flagship of squadron commander.) Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. James J. Raby. At Guantanamo, Cuba.  
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius. At Guantanamo, Cuba.

### PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Raleigh, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winslow.) Comdr. G. B. Bradshaw. En route to La Paz, Mexico.  
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Olin G. Murdin. On the West coast of Mexico.  
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. On the West coast of Mexico.  
BUFFALO, transport, 3(a), 4(b). Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. On the West coast of Mexico.  
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. Sailed June 19 from San Diego, Cal., for Salina Cruz, Mexico.  
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. A. Althouse. At Guaymas, Mexico.  
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Martin E. Trench. Sailed June 20 from San Diego, Cal., for Acapulco, Mexico.  
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. William H. Standley. On the West coast of Mexico.

### FLEET AUXILIARIES.

BRUTUS (fuel ship, merchant complement). James D. Smith, master. En route to San Diego, Cal.  
GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Frank B. Freyer. On the West coast of Mexico.  
IROQUOIS (tender). Bsn. Frank Bruce. At San Pedro, Cal.  
NANSEAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Prideman, master. At Tiburon, Cal.  
NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. At Mare Island, Cal.  
SATURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Lieut. William H. O'Brien, master. Cruising in Alaskan waters.

### TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Lieut. Comdr. Manley H. Simons. On the West coast of Mexico.

### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Bernard O. Wills. At San Diego, Cal.  
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry J. Abbott. On the West coast of Mexico.

### Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Willis W. Bradley. On the West coast of Mexico.  
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. On the West coast of Mexico.  
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel E. Barbey. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. On the West coast of Mexico.

### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Francis W. Scanland, Commander.

INTREPID (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
F-1 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
F-2 (submarine). In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

### Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. William B. Howe, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Trever. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Frederick C. Sherman. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. Harry R. Bogusch. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

### Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Thomas C. Hart, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Frank J. Lowry. At Honolulu, H.T.  
K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Norman L. Kirk. At Honolulu, H.T.  
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Honolulu, H.T.  
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Howard D. Bode. At Honolulu, H.T.  
K-8 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Honolulu, H.T.

### PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Commander-in-Chief.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam.) Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. M. E. Trench. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. D. E. Theelen. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.  
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. The Oregon is assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.  
PERRY (destroyer). (Trophy ship, engineering, 1915.) Lieut. J. H. Taylor. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). Lieut. Herbert O. Roesch. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. W. D. Greetham. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

### ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### FIRST DIVISION.

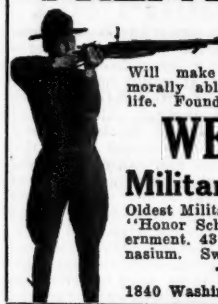
BROOKLYN, cruiser, first class, 20(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. George O. Day. At Shanghai, China.  
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher O. Fewell. At Shanghai, China.  
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Manila, P.I.

### SECOND DIVISION.

Comdr. William D. Brotherton, Commander.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Cox. At Amoy, China.  
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

## "PREPAREDNESS"



for your boy

Will make him physically, mentally and morally able to overcome the difficulties of life. Found in the training at

## WENTWORTH

**Military Academy** Lexington Missouri

Oldest Military School in Middle West. Rated "Honor School" by the United States Government. 48 miles from Kansas City. New gymnasium. Swimming pool. For catalog address

**THE SECRETARY**

1840 Washington Ave., Lexington, Mo.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harvey Delano. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Barton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.  
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

### THIRD DIVISION.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign Julian B. Timberlake. At Canton, China.  
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick. At Shanghai, China.

### TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

MOHICAN (stationary tender). (Flotilla flagship.) Chief Bsn. Owen T. Hurdle. At the submarine base, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

### FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Miles P. Refo, Division Commander.

MONADNOCK, tender, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Miles P. Refo. Operating in Manila Bay.  
A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood. Manila Bay.  
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. Manila Bay.  
A-4 (submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. Manila Bay.  
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Rooks. Manila Bay.  
A-6 (submarine). Ensign Paul Fitzsimons. Manila Bay.  
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Hartwell O. Davis. Manila Bay.  
B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood, Jr. Manila Bay.  
B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Sherwood Picking. Manila Bay.  
B-3 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. Manila Bay.

### FIRST DESTROYER DIVISION.

ABARENDA (fuel ship acting as tender), merchant complement. Edward O. Jones, master. At Manila, P.I.  
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. C. M. McGill. At Manila, P.I.  
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon, jr. At Manila, P.I.  
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Amsden. At Manila, P.I.  
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. W. E. Reno. At Olongapo, P.I.  
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

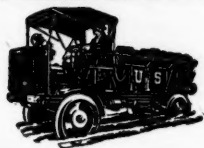
### AUXILIARIES.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. At Nagasaki, Japan.  
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. David A. Scott. At Jolo, P.I.  
PISCATAQUA (tender). Chief Bsn. William Derrington. At the naval station, Guam.  
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bsn. Gustav Freudendorf. At New Haven, Conn. Send mail to New Haven.  
CESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac F. Shurtleff, master. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
EAGLE (converted yacht). Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. En route to New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Merritt Hodson. The Farragut is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At San Pedro, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gygax. At Bridgeport, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. En route to Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., New Orleans, La.  
HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. En route to Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
KANAWHA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. John G. Church. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Edison E. Scanton, retired. At Portland, Ore.  
MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C.  
MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gunner Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. The Montgomery is at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., under repair. Address there.  
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Lieut. Paul E. Speicher. In ordinary at the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address there.  
NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Honolulu, H.T. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PENNSYLVANIA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the Navy Yard Station, Portsmouth, Va.  
PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
STERLING (fuel ship) (merchant complement). Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis in temporary command. En route to Hampton Roads, Va., from Genoa, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Joel W. Bunkley. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. August O. Wilhelm. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Tacoma is the receiving ship at Boston.  
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.





## Jeffery Quad

Drives, Brakes and Steers on all four wheels  
Designed and Built for Army Service  
The Thomas B. Jeffery Company  
Main Office and Works, Kenosha, Wisconsin

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Bsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.  
OSCEOLA, Bsn. Warren K. Bigger. At Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PEORIA, Chief Bsn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
UNCAS, Chief Bsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

### PUBLIC MARINE SCHOOLS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.  
NEWPORT (Public Marine School of New York state). Capt. F. S. McMurray. At New York city.  
BANGER (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, U.S.N. At Boston, Mass.

### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston. At the Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.  
CONSTELLATION (training ship). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, commandant of station). Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston. At Newport, R.I.  
CUMBERLAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Cumberland.  
HARTFORD (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Farmer Morrison. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.  
MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See Maine under Atlantic Reserve Fleet.  
PETREL (station ship). Comdr. Dudley W. Knox. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
RAINBOW (receiving ship). Lieut. Kinchen L. Hill. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.  
SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
TACOMA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

### FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. John J. Hannigan, commanding. At San Diego, Cal.  
FISH HAWK, Chief Bsn. John Mahoney. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Address mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

### TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Norfolk.  
Bailey, Annapolis.  
Barney, Philadelphia.  
Biddle, Annapolis.  
Blakely, Newport.  
Dahlgren, Charleston.  
De Long, Charleston.  
Morris, New York.  
Thornton, Charleston.  
Tingey, Charleston.

### TUGS.

Aecomas, Boston.  
Active, Mare Island, Cal.  
Alice, Norfolk.  
Apache, Mare Island, N.Y.  
Arapaho, Mare Island.  
Choctaw, Washington.  
Hercules, Norfolk.  
Iwawa, Boston.  
Massachusetts, Norfolk.  
Powhatan, New York.  
Rapid, Cavite.  
Rocket, Norfolk.  
Samson, Philadelphia.  
Sebag, Charleston, S.C.  
Sioux, Boston.  
Stout, Puget Sound.  
Standish, Annapolis.  
Tecumseh, Washington.  
Aedoc, Philadelphia.  
Mohave, Puget Sound.  
Mohawk, Norfolk.  
Marketta, New York.  
Pawnee, New York.  
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.  
Pensacola, Portsmouth, N.H.  
Pentucket, New York.  
Pontiac, New York.  
Tillamook, Mare Island.  
Traffic, New York.  
Transfer, New York.  
Triton, Washington.  
Unadilla, Mare Island.  
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.  
Waban, Guantanamo.  
Wahnetta, Norfolk.

### VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

E.2.  
Mayrant, Philadelphia.  
Constitution, Boston.  
General Alava, Cavite.  
Indiana, Philadelphia.  
Iowa, Philadelphia.

### VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J.  
Allen, Providence, R.I.  
Boston, Portland, Ore.  
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.  
Dorothy, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Dupont, Fall River, Mass.  
Elfrida, Washington, N.C.  
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.  
Foot, Washington, N.C.  
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.  
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
Goldsborough, Tacoma, Wash.  
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.  
Iris.  
Massachusetts, Philadelphia.  
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.  
Olympia, Charleston.  
Pompey, Olongapo.  
Relief, Olongapo.  
Granite State, New York city.  
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.  
Huntress, St. Louis.  
Isle de Luzon, Chicago, Ill.  
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.  
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.  
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.  
Somers, Quincy, Ill.  
Sylvia, Washington, D.C.  
Viken, Camden, N.J.  
Wasp, New York city.  
Wolverine, Erie, Pa.  
Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

## UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

### MAJOR GEN. GEORGE BARNETT COMMANDANT.

Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adj. and Insp.; Col. Charles L. McCawley, Q.M.; Col. George Richards, Paym.; Col. John A. Lejeune, Assistant to Commandant; Capt. Thomas Holcomb, jr., and Earl H. Ellis, Aids.  
Capt. Davis B. Willis, A.P.M., in charge of A.P.M. Office, New York, N.Y.  
Lieut. Col. Cyrus S. Radford, Depot Q.M., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Lieut. Col. Henry O. Haines, A.A. and I., Asst. Adj. and Insp.'s Office; Major Hugh Matthews, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M.; Major William G. Powell, A.P.M., Asst. Paym.'s Office, all San Francisco, Cal.; Major Norman G. Burton, A.Q.M., Depot Q.M., Cavite, P.I.

1st Brigade, Col. L. W. T. Waller, commanding; Brig. Hqs. and 3d Co., Port-au-Prince, Haiti.  
Artillery Battalion, 1st, 9th, 13th Cos., Major R. H. Dunlap, commanding.  
1st Regt., 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole, commanding.

2d Regt., 7th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 23d Cos., Col. Theodore P. Kane, commanding.  
4th Regt., 8th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 34th Cos., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton.  
Marine detachments, U.S.S. Louisiana, New Jersey, Rhode Island.

NOTE.—Above organizations stationed at various places in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

### Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.  
M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Capt. John W. Wadleigh.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Capt. Harry O. Smith.  
M. Bks., N. Hospital, Boston, Mass., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Ross S. Kingsbury.  
M. Bks., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., 2d Lieut. Theodore A. Secor.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Randolph C. M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. Douglas C. McDougal.

M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., 2d Lieut. Sidney N. Raynor.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.  
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., 21st Co., 2d Lieut. Harold C. Pierce.

M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., Capt. Clifford P. Meyer.  
M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 80th, 83d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.  
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., Capt. Richard M. Cutts.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Capt. James T. Bootes.  
M. Det., N. Hosp., New York, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Hamilton D. South.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.  
M. Det., N. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theodore E. Backstrom.  
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 88th, 89th Cos., Lieut. Col. Wendell C. Neville.

M. Bks., Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Edward B. Cole.

Aviation Section, Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. Francis T. Evans.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 2d Co., Capt. Logan Feland.  
M. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Elias K. Beadie.  
M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. James McE. Huey.  
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Lieut. Col. Albertus W. Catlin.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Col. C. M. Perkins.  
M. Bks., San Diego, Cal., 2d Lieut. Selden B. Kennedy.  
M. Bks., Washington, D.C., Col. Charles A. Doyen.  
M. Det., N. Hosp., Washington, D.C., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas H. Brown.  
M.C.R.R., Winthrop, Md., Major George C. Reid.  
M.C. Camp of Rifle Instruction, 10th Co., Wakefield, Mass., Capt. R. P. Williams.

### Ship Detachments.

M. Det., U.S.S. Arkansas, Capt. Howard H. Kipp.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Brooklyn, 1st Lieut. William C. Powers, jr.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Castine, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Voeth.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. John A. Hughes.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Denver, 2d Lieut. Oliver Floyd.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Des Moines, N.C.O.

M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, N.C.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Florida, 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Charles J. Miller.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.

M. Det., U.S.S. Machias, N.C.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Marietta, N.C.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Memphis, 1st Lieut. Ralph L. Shepard.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, 1st Lieut. Lattition W. T. Waller, jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Minnesota, Capt. Arthur B. Owens.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Brainard.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Nevada, Capt. Charles H. Lyman.  
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Samuel W. Bogan.  
M. Det., U.S.S. New York, Capt. Giles Bishop, jr.

M. Det., U.S.S. Oklahoma, Capt. Jay M. Salladay.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Pennsylvania, Capt. Harold F. Wigraman.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Prairie, N.C.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. San Diego, 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Gardener.

M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. John Potts.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Sonthery, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Texas, Capt. Thomas C. Turner.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Utah, Capt. Charles B. Taylor.

M. Det., U.S.S. Vermont, Capt. Harry R. Lay.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. Maurice S. Berry.  
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Berton W. Sibley.

### WHAT DOES A-R-M-Y SPELL?

We note in a recent issue of the Chicago Tribune the following stanza written and published by Lieut. Franklin R. Kenney, U.S.A., recruiting officer in command of the Chicago and Milwaukee recruiting stations, which in view of the spirit of "preparedness" that now prevails we consider especially apropos:

"A is for America—are you fit to attend her?  
R is for Right, and our Republic o'er all;  
M is for Military, and Men trained to defend her;  
Y is for You—will you answer her call?"

Capt. H. L. James, U.S.A., who has recently served for a number of years on recruiting service in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin territory, with headquarters at Davenport, Iowa, in a recent issue of one of the Davenport papers, says: "I note the above clipping, as quoted in Milwaukee papers. Good for Lieutenant Kenney. As usual he is ever alive for the Service. Let me add a stanza for that Service without which neither the Army nor the Nation itself can endure. Read it over:

"R is also Republic, o'er which floats our flag;  
E everlasting, no effort shall lag;  
C Constitution we're sworn to support;  
R Resolution to hold every fort;  
U is for Union, together we stand;  
I for Integrity o'er all the land;  
T for all Time, may our Nation prevail;  
I for Invincible (never say fail);  
N is for Now, the time we must see—that  
G means our Government—'Land of the Free.'"

### ORDERED TO BE IGNORANT.

Miscellany has received a letter from the front for its readers. It gives one or two little stories of actual incidents which have occurred in the writer's regiment somewhere in France. All ranks, as soon as they land in France, are urgently warned against answering questions asked them by people whom they don't know—even though the questioner is apparently a British officer, for enemy agents have been found in the uniform of all ranks. A certain conscientious young sub. was in the front line the other day when a major on the divisional

## Submarine Boats

Even Keel Type

## The Lake Torpedo Boat Company

Bridgeport, Connecticut, U. S. A.

Managing Director, R. H. M. ROBINSON, Late Naval Constructor, U. S. Navy

staff came along and began questioning the boy, with a view to testing his alertness and efficiency.

"What trench is this?"  
"I don't know, sir."  
"What regiment is on your right?"  
"I don't know, sir."  
"How do your rations come up?"  
"I don't know, sir."  
"Well, you don't seem to know much, young fellow, do you?"  
"Excuse me, sir, but I don't know who you are."—  
Manchester Guardian.

With the actual starting of work upon the new shipbuilding plant and drydock of the International Steel and Shipbuilding Company in Quantico, Va., this little town which was but recently a hamlet nestling among the beautiful hills of Virginia has assumed the outward appearance of Seward, Alaska, during the rush to the mining country there in the late '90s. Workmen are camping under tents or the skies and are cooking their own meals because, perforce, they cannot secure anybody to furnish them. This new shipbuilding industry will employ several thousand workers. The company has a tract of fifty-five acres and within ninety days will have completed the construction of three large buildings and its ways. Work will then be started on six vessels for which the company has signed contracts, amounting in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000. Additional contracts for \$10,000,000 in ships are assured. The great demand for ships which now exists, especially in the South American lines, will make this plant one of importance for at least ten years. All the yards in the country are working overtime to get out the vessels for which they have the contracts. Quantico is considered an ideal location for a shipyard, inasmuch as a goodly section of the town projects into the Potomac River, and a deep gully leading to the stream can be made into a drydock. The river is, uniformly, thirty-five feet deep from here to Chesapeake Bay, thus insuring the vessels to be built an easy access to the ocean.

The first time the official title "Royal Regiment of Artillery" was recorded was between 1712 and 1722. Prior to 1712 there was practically no permanent force of British gunners. In those days men for service with the artillery were raised as occasion demanded, and were known as a "train of artillery," being disbanded when peace was declared. This arrangement, however, was severely criticised, and it was decided to raise a strong, permanent force. To this end a royal warrant, dated May 26, 1716, ordered the formation of two permanent companies of artillery. Each company contained five officers, nine non-commissioned officers, thirty gunners and fifty gunners' assistants—a total of ninety-four in each company—188 officers and men in all in the Royal Regiment. Two years later two more companies were created, and the four were stationed at Woolwich (two), Gibraltar and Minorca. Since 1716 the regiment has pursued its course in unbroken continuity and with undying glory. In 1756 there were twenty-four companies, and at the beginning of the nineteenth century ten batteries, each of ten companies. The Royal Horse Artillery was formed about this time, and the two branches, Royal Horse (which includes the Royal Field Artillery) and the Royal Garrison Artillery, were separated in 1899. The Royal Artillery is now larger than the whole of the original Expeditionary Force.—  
United Service Gazette.

The "Universal Hlanasilk" type of life preserver, which has been adopted by the U.S. Steamboat Inspection Service, and is now in use on naval vessels, is also known as the Edmonds life preserver, out of courtesy to the inventor and patentee, Lieut. S. P. Edmonds, U.S. Coast Guard, retired, who is a graduate of the Naval Academy. Their adoption by the U.S. Steamboat Inspection Service makes them available for yachts and motor boats that are being developed for use as patrol boats in the movement of "preparedness." They are also available for passenger vessels. The patrol boats can now be uniform with the Navy practice in use and supply of life preservers. The bunks may also be fitted with mattresses of the same material which are available as rafts in emergency. A feature of the life preservers is that they fit persons of any size or age, and hold the head of wearer out of water even if exhausted or unconscious. They were adopted by the Navy about two years ago after extensive tests, and the U.S. Coast Guard cutters Ossipee and Tallapoosa have been fitted with pillow life preservers and mattresses of this type.

New light is thrown on the question of rats in the trenches along the western front in the present European war in a letter written to the New York Times by James T. Clarkson, of Montreal, who seems to have had practical experience with rodents in warfare. "True," he writes, "there are thousands of rats in and out of the trenches, but I have yet to hear of one live man who was bitten by them. It used to be quite a sport to put a piece of cheese on the end of a bayonet and put rifles over the trench tops, and when, through the periscope, a rat was seen eating the cheese, to pull the trigger and it was all over with Mr. Rat. But it was discovered that rats could smell gas long before the men could, so to-day, as soon as the men in the trenches see the rats getting



uneasy they know that gas is coming, and on go the helmets in time to ward it off. Also the rats eat up all decayed matter and have cut down foul smells to a minimum.

In his efforts to purify the German language the general commanding the 15th German Army Corps ordered a confectioner at Glogau to remove the word "bon-bons" from all his boxes of chocolate. The confectioner replied that the general ought to begin cleansing the German language by abolishing the word "general." For this reply the man was indicted on a charge of "insulting the army" and sentenced to a fine of \$15, or one month's imprisonment. The Supreme Court of Leipzig, however, reversed the judgment and acquitted the confectioner.

Judge—This man was a stranger to you! Then why did you pick a fight with him?

Kelly—All me friends is away on their vacations.—*Life*.

Officer (to applicant for aeronautical corps)—Do you know anything about flying machines?

Young Aviator—Yes, sir, I was raised on them.—*Aerial Age Weekly*.

While making his usual daily inspection of the stables the major noticed Trooper Jones giving his horse a piece of lump sugar.

"I am very pleased to see you making much of your horse, Trooper Jones," he said; "it shows that you

regard him with the true spirit, and I will not forget you for it."

Trooper Jones waited until his commanding officer was out of hearing, and then turned to his neighbor.

"I wasn't makin' much of him," he said. "The blighter threw me off this morning, and I am tryin' to give him the blinkin' toothache."—*Exchange*.

Knicker—Is Jones conceited?

Bocker—Well, he thinks he understands the German and Mexican questions and women.—*Judge*.

Every pacifist is really working for armament, for the pacifist policy is sure to get us into a corner where we will have to fight.—*Life*.

HONOLULU, H. T.

## THE BANK OF HAWAII, LTD.

FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS, HONOLULU, HAWAII

Capital and Surplus over \$1,375,000.00

Commercial—Savings Banking by Mail

United States Depository for Postal Savings Funds

## Honolulu, Hawaii

Why buy your Automobiles and Supplies on the Mainland when you can purchase same at factory prices plus actual freight to Honolulu from

**THE von HAMM-YOUNG COMPANY, Ltd.**

Agents for DODGE, BUICK, CADILLAC, PACKARD, CHANDLER, ETC.

### Honolulu, Hawaii

ALEXANDER YOUNG HOTEL

Central, Palatial, Absolutely Fireproof  
European Plan

Your advertisement placed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be read by practically every officer and officer's family in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard Service. The purchasing power of Army and Navy Officers, their families and friends merits the consideration of any merchant or manufacturer who is desirous of increasing his sales.

### RICE & DUVAL

ARMY &amp; NAVY TAILORS

Fashionable Civilian Dress

J. H. STRAHAN

258-260 Fifth Ave., near 28th St., New York City

Branch Office, Westory Bldg., 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.

## Fore River Ship Building Corporation

QUINCY, MASS.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS

BRASS FOUNDERS

MACHINISTS

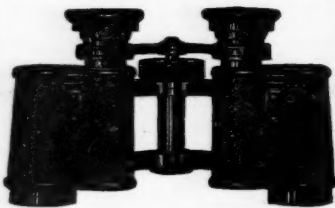
GALVANIZERS

CURTIS MARINE TURBINES

YARROW WATERTUBE BOILERS

## Bausch & Lomb

Stereo Prism Binoculars



Unexcelled in size of field, illumination compactness and adaptability. Backed by more than 60 years of scientific experience, as represented also in RANGE FINDER AND GUN SIGHTS for Army and Navy, MICROSCOPES and other high grade optical instruments widely used in the Service. Other BAUSCH & LOMB PRODUCTS include Photographic Lenses and Shutters, Engineering Instruments, Searchlight Mirrors of Every Description, Telescopes, Projection Apparatus (Balopticons), Photomicrographic Apparatus, Microtomes, Ophthalmic Lenses, Reading Glasses, Magnifiers and General Laboratory Equipment.

**Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.**  
NEW YORK WASHINGTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO  
LONDON ROCHESTER, N.Y. FRANKFORT

## PATENTS

WILKINSON,  
GIUSTA & MAOKEYE  
Attorneys-at-Law and  
Solicitors of Patents

Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.

(Ernest Wilkinson, Class '80, U.S.N.A., resigned 1890)  
PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in United States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlet of instruction on application

## F. J. HEIBERGER & SON

ARMY AND NAVY

Merchant Tailor

1419 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine

Used in the U. S. Navy

Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 8 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets of large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER

41 Maiden Lane, New York

## PATENTS

Free Booklets  
Consultation free

Wm. B. Stevens & Co.  
Established 1864

PENSIONS

635 BF St., Washington Monadnock Bldg. Chicago

## "CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER &amp; SONS, Limited

Walkerville, Canada

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

HOTELS AND APARTMENTS.

## WHEN IN SAN FRANCISCO STOP AT

## HOTEL PLAZA

FACING PLAZA ON UNION SQUARE POST AND STOCKTON STS.

An Hotel Designed to Appeal to the Conservative

AMERICAN \$3.50 UPWARD EUROPEAN \$1.50 UPWARD

Permanent Special

HOTEL PLAZA CO. MANAGEMENT

## THE BRIGHTON

High Class Fireproof Apartment Hotel,  
2123 California St., near Connecticut Ave.,  
The most exclusive section of Washington, D.C.

1, 2, and 3 rooms and bath to 6 rooms and 2 baths, furnished or unfurnished, by day, week, month or year. All outside rooms. Army and Navy Clause prevailing. American and European Cafe.

Special rates from June to Sept. 15th.

## HOTEL ST. GEORGE.

Clark and Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.  
Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates  
Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

ASBURY PARK, N.J.

## The Southern Hotel

delightfully situated, ocean view, refined atmosphere. The new management will give special attention and preference to Army and Navy Officers and their families. Booklet on request.

F. C. PEARSON, Owner and Prop.

## The King and Bartlett Camps

in the heart of the Maine woods are famous for their wildness and natural scenery. Open May 15 to December 15. Excellent fishing, hunting, rowing, canoeing, etc. Rates \$2.50 per day, with meals. Special rates to families and those staying over two weeks. For further information and references write to Harry M. Pierce, King and Bartlett Camps, Spencer, Maine.

## HOLLEY HOTEL

Entirely Screened throughout. Every room with Private Bath. Special weekly rates and inducements to ARMY AND NAVY people. Convenient to everything. Write for further information and literature.

## HOTEL STEWART

SAN FRANCISCO

Geary Street, just off Union Square

European Plan \$1.50 a day up

Breakfast 50c Lunch 50c Dinner \$1.00

Most Famous Meals in the United States

New steel and concrete structure. 350 rooms, 250 connecting bathrooms. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessarily expensive luxury. In center of theatre, cafe and retail districts. On car lines transferring all over city. Take municipal car line direct to door. Motor Bus meets trains and steamers.

## STEWART

## MANSION HOUSE

"Brooklyn Heights," Brooklyn, N.Y.

Rebuilt, redecorated, refurnished, relandlorded.

Best American plan table in New York.

Special Army and Navy Rates.

J. J. LUSSIER Proprietor

Coolest and Most Attractive Location

## OSTEND

"The Garden Spot of Atlantic City"

The ideal hotel of Summer comfort, occupying entire block of ocean front, in beautiful Chelsea section. Capacity 500. Renoated and refurnished throughout. Sweeping view of sea from all rooms. Every modern appointment and comfort. Sea and fresh water in all baths, private and public; RUNNING WATER IN ALL ROOMS; elevator service from ground floor; new commodious open air roof lounge; 4000 feet of broad porches; one entire floor, a veritable Florida enchantment of palms and flowers devoted to social diversions; dancing twice daily; orchestra of soloists; mistress of ceremonies. Superior cuisine; white dining room service. FREE GARAGE. Special Summer term. American plan \$2.00 up weekly. Booklet mailed. Auto meets trains. Ownership management, guaranteeing SERVICE. Adjoining hotel is complete tonic bath establishment, including electrical flesh reducing apparatus

EDUCATIONAL

## THE SEVERN SCHOOL

LOCATED ON THE SEVERN RIVER  
Fifteen minutes by rail from the Naval Academy

A Boarding School that prepares for  
WEST POINT and ANNAPOLIS

Number of Students limited to twenty-five. Term begins September 1st. For catalogue, address

ROLLAND M. TEEL, Ph.B., Principal  
SEVERNA PARK, BOONE MARYLAND

## MANLIUS SCHOOLS

Saint John's School. College and Business Preparatory. Designated by War Department as Honor School for 13 consecutive years, there being no other school with equal record. Infantry, Cavalry. Fall term begins Sept. 14. Verbeck Hall, Separate school for boys from 8 to 14 years. SUMMER MILITARY ENCAMPMENT, including preparation for Army Exams. GENERAL WM. VERBECK, President, Box Z, Manlius, N.Y.

## VIRGINIA COLLEGE for WOMEN

Roanoke, Va.

In the Valley of Virginia, famed for health and beauty. Elective, Preparatory and full Junior College courses. Music, Art, Expression, Domestic Science. For catalogue apply to The President.

## PATENT BINDERS FOR FILING THE Army & Navy Journal.

20 Vesey St., N. Y.

By mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

Delivered at office, \$1.00.

Your advertisement placed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be read by practically every officer and officer's family in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard Service. The purchasing power of Army and Navy officers, their families and friends merits the consideration of any merchant or manufacturer who is desirous of increasing his sales.

Regulation  
Uniforms  
and  
Equipments



Satisfaction  
and  
Correctness  
Guaranteed

Send for Officers' Catalogue